



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

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.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 2nd QUARTER OF 1879.

No. 43R., dated Fort William, the 23rd December 1879.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 2ND QUARTER OF 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 5th March 1878.

" " " " 10R. of 12th March 1879.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c., on the Open Lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 30th June 1879.

No. 117T. of 18th November 1879, and annexure, from the Director General of Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., increased from 752 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year to 1,065, or by 41·6 per cent., against an increase of 8·8 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 11·5 per cent. in the train mileage. The largest increase appears on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the largest decrease on the East Indian. The number of accidents on the former was 141 against 41, there being an increase of 100, and on the latter 171 against 246, there being a decrease of 75. There was also an increase of 40 accidents on the Northern Bengal State Railway and of 26 on each of the following three Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula, Punjab Northern, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.

2. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway the increase mainly took place under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and "Miscellaneous."

3. On the East Indian Railway the derailments of goods trains, &c., increased from 39 to 64, but the number of miscellaneous accidents diminished from 107 to 6, apparently owing to the exclusion of accidents of a trifling nature which were included in the previous returns.

4. On the Northern Bengal there were 31 cases of broken rails against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1878.

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2. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway the increase mainly took place under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and "Miscellaneous."

3. On the East Indian Railway the derailments of goods trains, &c., increased from 39 to 64, but the number of miscellaneous accidents diminished from 107 to 6, apparently owing to the exclusion of accidents of a trifling nature which were included in the previous returns.

4. On the Northern Bengal there were 31 cases of broken rails against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1878.

5. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 1 killed and 13 injured against 6 injured, and among Railway servants, 3 killed and 20 injured against 5 killed and 10 injured in the 2nd quarter of 1878. Of the casualties to passengers 6 were injured on the Punjab Northern State Railway by the bursting of a 3rd class carriage lamp, and of the casualties to Railway servants, 1 was killed and 4 injured by a collision on the Indus Valley State Railway.

6. There were 3 collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains, by which 1 passenger was injured; 15 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line, by which 2 passengers were injured and 1 servant killed and 5 injured; 42 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, causing injury to 5 servants; 6 collisions between light engines, causing injury to 1 servant; 18 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 203 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; 28 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points; 2 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 307 cases of trains running over cattle, by which 1 passenger was killed; 30 cases of trains running over obstructions on the line; 8 cases of trains running through gates at level crossings; and 16 cases of bursting of boilers, &c., of engines. There were 69 failures of engine machinery, 10 of wheels, 13 of axles, 36 of couplings and 1 of a culvert, by which 1 servant was killed and 3 injured.

7. There were also reported 32 cases of broken rails; 6 cases of flooding of portions of permanent-way; 5 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments, by which 1 servant was killed and 2 injured; 98 cases of fire in trains; 30 cases of fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 87 miscellaneous accidents, by which 10 passengers and 4 servants were injured.

8. With one exception all the cases of broken rails took place on the Northern Bengal State Railway; all the cases of failures of wheels occurred on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway.

9. The number of cattle accidents was the largest on the South Indian, the number of cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines, on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, the number of failures of machinery of engines and of fire in trains on the Indus Valley, and the number of failures of couplings on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.

10. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 5 killed and 21 injured, of whom 1 was killed and 1 injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 3 injured by falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains; and 4 killed and 17 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.

11. Of other persons killed and injured by the running of trains, &c., 2 were killed whilst passing over railways at level-crossings; 21 killed and 13 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide, and 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 6 killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

12. 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 33 killed and 119 injured; of these, 4 were killed and 11 injured during shunting operations; 3 killed and 20 injured by falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.; 2 injured by coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains; 1 killed and 2 injured by coming in contact while shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines; 4 killed and 7 injured whilst getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 1 killed and 15 injured whilst loading, unloading or sheeting; 2 injured whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels; 11 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 1 injured whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work; 6 killed and 5 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 2 killed and 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 1 killed and 4 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines; 3 killed and 2 injured whilst attending to gates at level-crossings; 3 killed and 1 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 1 killed and 6 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.; 3 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.; 2 killed and 17 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 2 killed and 9 injured from miscellaneous causes.

13. 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 previous corresponding quarter:—

	2nd Quarter, 1878.		2nd Quarter, 1879.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	8	...	14
From misconduct or want of caution	1	12	6	20
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	15	33	6	48
From misconduct or want of caution	26	57	30	91
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	3	4	2	...
Trespassers including suicides	41	10	30	15
Other persons	5	3	6	5
Total	91	124	80	193

14. In addition to the above, 29 persons are reported to have been killed and 38 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 92 passengers to have met death in carriages and stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

15. It is stated that 1,691 beldars, &c., employed on maintenance on the Rajputana State Railway were not included with the number of employés shown in the Accident Returns of that line for the 1st quarter of 1879, and that the train-mileage shown in the returns under review is exclusive of the train-mileage run for Departments other than traffic.

16. There appears to be a diversity of practice in regard to the mode of arriving at the average number of servants employed.

Resolution.—With a view to secure uniformity of practice, the Government of India desires that the number of employés to be shown in these returns should be obtained by taking the number actually on the list on the 1st day of each month and then dividing the total by 3. The classes of servants to be included should be as enumerated in clauses IX to XI of para. 5 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 5th March 1878. Further, the train-mileage required to be shown in Tables 3 and 4 should be the train-mileage of all descriptions, *i.e.*, the mileage of trains run for traffic purposes, as also of those run for the Locomotive and Engineering Departments.

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

Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burmah and Hyderabad.
The 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 General of Railways.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the Second 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.	1,503½	East Indian	1878	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	7	4	13	9	20	2	1	19	3	2	...	23	4	32	27
	1,503½		1879	...	2	2	7	2	9	...	11	5	21	5	32	2	...	8	4	...	...	10	4	17	45
	(a)171½	Eastern Bengal	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
	(a)171½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
	547½	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1878	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	4	2	1	6	5	...	1	5	2	1	...	6	3	12	15
	547		1879	...	1	1	3	1	4	2	6	...	4	2	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	7	14
	(b)663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1878	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(b)663½		1879	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	4	4	18	5	22	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	9	26
	858	Madras	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
	857		1879	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	..	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	7
	607	South Indian	1878	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	11	4	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	11
	611		1879	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
	1,268½	Great Indian Peninsula	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	7	19	12	31	...	...	10	3	...	2	10	5	22	36
	1,268½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	25	9	30	...	...	8	6	1	1	9	7	18	37
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	7
	444		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	6	...	...	1	1	3	4	4	5	6	11
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	28		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	27½	Nalhâti	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c)185	Northern Bengal	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	222½		1879	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
STATE.	21	Tirhoot	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	62		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Tirhoot-Gya	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) 40		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	103½	Punjab Northern	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	103½		1879	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	10
	...	Indus Valley	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d)501½		1879	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
	29	Muttra-Háthras	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	412	Rajputana	1878	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	2
	428½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	7
	35½	Sindia	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	133	Holkar & Sindia Neemuch	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	172		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	8	Khámgaon	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Amráoti	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Wardha Valley	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	119	Dhond-Manmád	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	127		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	121	Nizam's	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	121		1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1878	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
	161		1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	3	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
	7,567½	TOTAL	1878	...	8	1	12	1	20	15	30	26	57	41	87	3	4	41	10	5	3	49	17	91	124
	8,223½		1879	...	14	6	20	6	34	6	48	30	91	36	139	2	...	30	15	6	5	38	20	80	193

(a) Includes the Dámukdia Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway. (b) Exclusive of the distance (13 miles) between Ghâziabad and Delhi. (c) Opened on 21st April 1879. (d) Exclusive of the portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Mooltan and Muzaffarabad (7 miles).
(e) Exclusive of the Mokameh-Barauk (13½ miles).

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

TABLE No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| STATE. | | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second 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.					
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	171	...	2	...	...	...	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	...	...	...	1	...	141	...	1	...	...	...	1
Number of passenger-miles	150,356,955							18,288,206							45,980,720							71,607,606						
Number of servants employed	22,251							5,777							4,268							.....						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,408,059							156,260							333,222							702,813						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

	Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.							Bombay, Baroda and Central India.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	4	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	1	6	1	6	14	...	...	1	3	1	3
Number of passenger-miles	35,866,701							51,157,128							77,935,043							42,046,243						
Number of servants employed	*13,535							7,243							19,518							4,726						
Train mileage of all descriptions	557,818							331,227							1,948,169							363,817						

* On 30th September 1878.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Tirhoot.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	2	...	1	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles	...	1,636,878						793,916							6,493,021							3,839,777					
Number of servants employed	...	241						172							1,758							871					
Train mileage of all descriptions	...	10,680						9,974							133,454							33,546					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Patna-Gya.							Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley.							Muttra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	8	...	...	...	8	102	...	...	1	5	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	..	...
Number of passenger-miles	1,153,706							14,158,906							12,985,750							1,879,004							26,440,731						
Number of servants employed	487							638							3,895							135							5,173						
Train mileage of all descriptions	9,708							90,017							206,097							11,034							384,732						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	SINDIA.							HOLKAR AND SINDIA-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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles		1,473,674						8,518,873							610,542							127,936							192,888						
Number of servants employed		116						1,203							65							68							64						
Train mileage of all descriptions		12,810						117,465							9,737							2,912							1,236						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	1	5	1	7
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	42	...	...	...	5	...	5
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	1	...	...	...	1	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	2
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	87	...	10	...	4	...	14
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	5	...	5	1,065	1	13	3	20	4	33
Number of passenger-miles		537,527						2,640,373							4,045,806							11,995,522							592,793,432						
Number of servants employed		326						1,130							870							5,022							100,752 exclusive of S. P. and D. Ry.						
Train mileage of all descriptions		10,688						49,282							65,883							92,713							8,053,353						

TABLE No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, during the Second Quarter of 1879, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the Number of Railway Servants KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

STATE.	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails, &c.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	2	1	7	3	6	64	12	...	38	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	1	...	...	11	2	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1	4	8	2	5	34	6	1	8	4	3	10	7	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
	Madras	...	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	45	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	10	...	1	21	1	...	14	3	2	1	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	1
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Northern Bengal	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	31
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern ...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Indus Valley	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	1	33	4	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	8	...	2	18	...	...	33	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Sindia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	14	4	...	1	6	...	10	2	...	9	...	...
	TOTAL { 1879	3	15	42	6	18	203	28	2	307	30	8	16	69	...	10	13	...	36	1	32
	1878	3	13	18	4	9	112	12	2	224	20	11	7	22	3	...	28	...	19	...	4

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES.	
																			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	13	7	6	171	...	2	...	...	...	2	1,503¼	2,210,018	2,408,059	150,386,955	1,470	1,602	100,057	...	0·90	...	0·03
...	...	3	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	534,981	156,260	18,288,206	3,115	910	106,482	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	3	49	1	...	...	...	1	...	547	868,750	333,222	45,980,720	1,588	609	84,060	1·151	...	0·022	...
...	...	10	5	27	141	...	1	...	...	...	1	663¼	1,081,737	702,813	71,607,606	1,630	1,059	107,924	...	0·92	...	0·014
1	...	8	1	4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	781,455	557,818	35,866,701	912	651	41,851	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	1,409,205	331,227	51,157,128	2,306	542	83,737	...	...	...	...
1	5	3	2	5	84	...	...	1	6	1	6	1,268¼	1,243,172	1,948,169	77,935,043	980	1,536	61,462	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	1	3	1	3	444	1,520,716	363,817	42,046,243	3,425	819	94,699	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	169,179	10,680	1,636,878	6,042	381	58,459	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	40,419	9,974	793,916	1,497	369	29,404	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	3	60	...	2	...	1	...	3	222¾	153,599	133,454	6,493,021	690	600	29,156	...	13·02	...	0·308
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	121,076	33,546	3,839,777	1,476	409	46,826	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42,546	9,708	1,153,706	1,063	242	28,842	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3	7	39	...	8	...	...	...	8	103¼	303,681	90,017	14,158,906	2,948	874	137,465	...	26·34	...	0·565
...	...	31	...	3	102	...	...	1	5	1	5	501¼	209,274	206,097	12,985,750	418	411	25,919	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	90,567	11,034	1,879,004	3,123	380	64,793	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	2	...	74	...	...	..	...	...	...	428¾	462,821	384,732	26,440,731	1,080	898	61,705	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	35¼	49,567	12,810	1,473,674	1,406	363	41,806	...	...	...	...
...	..	9	1	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	222,949	117,465	8,518,873	1,296	683	49,528	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	35,583	9,737	610,542	1,227	335	21,053	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15,992	2,912	127,936	1,999	364	15,992	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32,148	1,236	192,858	5,358	206	32,148	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	21,009	10,688	537,527	467	238	11,945	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	50,955	49,282	2,640,373	401	388	20,790	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	73,764	65,883	4,045,806	610	544	33,437	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	4	12	71	...	...	...	5	...	5	161	276,456	92,713	11,995,522	1,717	575	74,506	...	...	...	...
6	5	98	30	87	1,065	1	13	3	20	4	33	8,232½	12,021,619	8,053,353	592,793,432	1,460	978	72,006	0·08	1·08	0·002	0·022
4	10	79	8	140	752	...	6	5	10	5	16	7,567¼	10,212,635	7,219,474	496,931,201	1,349	954	65,664	...	0·59	...	0·01

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AMALGAMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE WITH THE HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 52 (Public), dated Simla, the 28th July 1879.

In His Grace the Duke of Argyll's despatch No. 16 (Revenue), dated the 27th April 1871, the sanction of Her Majesty's Government was given to the formation of a separate Department under the Government of India for the transaction of business connected with Revenue, Agriculture, Forests, Commerce, and the Industrial Arts of India. Effect was given to this sanction in June 1871; and the Department which was then constituted was designated the "Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce."

2. In July 1878, we deemed it desirable to appoint a Committee of our Secretaries to consider and report upon the best method of revising such of the Secretariat and other Establishments connected with the Government of India as might be found capable of reduction, in consequence of diminution of work caused by the recent measures for increasing the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of the several Local Governments. The Committee submitted a report on some of the subjects which have come under its consideration; and one of these subjects was the amalgamation of the Home with that of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department. From the appended extract from that report it will be seen that the Committee unanimously recommend that the Secretariat work of the three Civil Administrative Departments, namely, Financial, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, and Home, be redistributed between two amalgamated Departments.

3. The urgent need which now exists for economy in all branches of the Administration, and the duty which lies upon us of setting an example to the Local Governments from which sacrifices are required, have lent weight to the recommendation made by the Committee of Secretaries. And we have, after full consideration of this proposal, and for the reasons fully set forth in the enclosed copy of our Resolution of the 14th June, sanctioned the arrangement suggested by the Committee. We shall be careful that the amalgamation of Departments does not cause any slackness in our endeavours to promote the growth of the land and forest revenue; the better and economical management of the public forests; the improvement of agriculture; the better conduct of coolie emigration; the supervision of the salt, customs and statistical departments; and the other highly important matters which have for some years past been dealt with in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Secretariat. We confidently hope that under the new arrangements there will be no loss of efficiency in the administration of any of these branches of the public service. The work hitherto conducted in the three Administrative Departments of the Government of India named in the next foregoing paragraph will now, with the exception of Marine affairs, be redistributed between two Secretariats, to be called—

"The Department of Finance and Commerce."
"The Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department."

The subjects which will, henceforth, come under the cognisance of these two Departments will be as follows:—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

1. The public Accounts, including Estimates, Banks, Money Orders, and Alienations of Revenue.
2. The Public Expenditure.
3. The Public Ways and Means, including Loans to and from the Public Treasury.
4. The Management of the Public Funds.
5. The Mints.

6. The Paper Currency.
7. Leave, Pay, Allowances, Pensions and Gratuities of Public Officers.
8. Assessed Taxes.
9. Excise.
10. Opium.
11. Salt.
12. Customs.
13. Stamps.
14. Post Office.
15. Statistics.
16. Commerce and Trade.
17. Merchant Shipping.
18. Stores from Europe.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL.

1. Law and Justice.
2. Jails and the Penal Settlements in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Escheats; the Administration of Estates of Intestates.
4. Police.
5. Education.
6. Industry, Science and Art.
7. Sanitation.
8. The (Civil) Medical Service.
9. The Ecclesiastical Service.
10. Civil Service Questions.
11. Registration of Assurances.
12. Patents.
13. The Working of the Vagrancy Act.
14. The Working of the Arms Act.
15. Copyright.
16. Census.
17. Meteorology.
18. Gazetteers.
19. Weights and Measures.
20. Land-Revenue and Settlements.
21. Takavi.
22. Surveys:
    - I.—Great Trigonometrical.
    - II.—Topographical.
    - III.—Revenue.
    - IV.—Archæological.
    - V.—Geological.
23. Minerals.
24. Municipalities and Local Funds.
25. Emigration.
26. Agriculture and Horticulture.
27. Fibres and Silk.
28. Cattle-breeding and Cattle Disease.
29. Fisheries.
30. Forests.

All questions connected with Ports and Port-dues, Lighting and Pilot Services, Marine Surveys, and Dangers to Navigation, will be transacted in the Marine Branch of the Military Department.

4. The immediate saving effected by these arrangements will be—

	Rs.
Salary of a Secretary to Government	42,000
Salary of a Registrar	8,400
	50,400 per annum.

A further saving will, eventually, be made in the strength and cost of the Establishment of Clerks and of the Printing Establishment pertaining to the branches of business transferred to the Department of Home, Revenue and Agriculture and to the Military Department. It is hoped that such saving will amount to about Rs. 40,000, inclusive of contingencies and tour allowances.

5. We have sanctioned for Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., whose appointment as Secretary to the Government of India is abolished, a personal allowance of Rs. 666, in addition to the salary (Rs. 3,500) of his new office as Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. We have done this in order that he may not lose by the abolition of an office which he has now, with certain intervals of other duty, filled for eight years. So long as Mr. Hume draws the personal allowance, our Secretary in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department will receive the salary of Rs. 3,500, as sanctioned in the Duke of Argyll's despatch for the junior of the two Secretaries attached to the Home and Revenue Departments.

6. We trust that the proceedings now reported will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 46 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 6th November 1879.

PARA. 1. I have received Your Excellency's letter, in the Public Department, No. 52 of the 28th July last, transmitting papers relative to the distribution of the work hitherto performed by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, between the Financial and Home Departments, and reporting the alterations made in consequence in the administrative arrangements of your Government.

2. The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce has, since its establishment in 1871, been the means, under the able management of Mr. A. O. Hume, of introducing several important fiscal and administrative reforms, the results of which cannot fail to have a lasting effect, and I cannot but regret that it should have become necessary to deprive it of its separate and distinctive character.

3. The financial reasons stated in para. 3 of Your Excellency's letter are, however, so strong as to induce me to accede to the modification of arrangements which, when originally made by the Government of Lord Mayo, were cordially approved by my predecessor, the Duke of Argyll, as likely to effect a very important and advantageous administrative change.

4. I must observe that it is the work of the Home Office, rather than that of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, that has been materially reduced by the system of decentralization, and I am, therefore, glad to notice that the growth of the revenue, the promotion of agricultural improvements, the development of the material resources of the country—objects of permanent importance, the need for which, you justly observe, is greater than ever—will not be allowed by you to suffer from a change by which the Department, whose special duty it hitherto has been to promote these objects, will be merged in other Offices.

5. With the watchful care which Your Excellency's Government will give to the subject, I trust that your confident hope will be justified that the redistribution of business you have now effected will cause no loss of efficiency in any branch of the public service.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	3	6	9	3	6	9	
From 2 to 10 years	13	15	28	13	15	28	
„ 10 to 20 „	72	38	110	72	38	110	
„ 20 to 30 „	261	56	317	261	56	317	
„ 30 to 40 „	9	1	10	9	1	10	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	358	116	474	358	116	474	

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

Orissa	4	...	4	4	...	4
Western Bengal	6	5	11	6	5	11
Central ditto	10	...	10	10	...	10
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1
Behar	34	4	38	34	4	38
N.-W. Provinces	233	67	300	233	67	300
Oudh	41	28	69	41	28	69
Central India	24	12	36	24	12	36
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	3	...	3	3	...	3
Grand Total	358	116	474	358	116	474

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	63	15	78	63	15	78
Hindus: Agriculturists	89	16	105	89	16	105
Hindus: Artizans	20	7	27	20	7	27
Hindus: Low castes	123	48	171	123	48	171
Mussulmans	61	30	91	61	30	91
Christians	2	...	2	2	...	2
Grand Total	358	116	474	358	116	474

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	295	86	381
2. Mussulmans ...	61	30	91
3. Christians ...	2	...	2
Total ...	358	116	474

C. BERNARD,
Offg. 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 30th DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen and done much good in parts of Madras, over the whole of the Punjab, and in parts of the North-West, Oudh, and Rajputana. Elsewhere rain is wanted for the spring crops, which, however, promise well. The winter harvest has been good everywhere. Prices have fallen. The public health continues to improve.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Dec. 27th)	...	*Ragi* 26·19; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 19·29; paddy being harvested, outturn half to full; blight in two taluks; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·71.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 27·77; dry crops being harvested, outturn half to three-fourths; 25 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	1·57 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 22·99; sowing in two taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in parts of four taluks, elsewhere doing well; harvest in parts, outturn half to three-fourths; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·32 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 25·59; dry crops withering in parts of nine taluks; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi* and *cumboo*, outturn paddy three-eighths to full, others one-eighth to half.
Tanjore („ „)	5·95 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 26·0; crops doing well; harvest of paddy, outturn half to full.
Madura („ „)	·14 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 24·73.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 21·68; harvest commenced in three taluks.
Travancore („ „)	...	State of food market unchanged.
		General Remarks.—General prospects generally good, but want of rain much felt in west part of South Arcot and in Trichinopoly.
Bombay— (Dec. 31st)		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 27th, 2 feet 1 inch against 4 feet 7 inches on same date last year; *rabi* crops coming on fairly; locusts about Sujawal, Shahbandar and Kohistan, damage in first; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Sky clear; weather seasonable; small-pox in Naushahro taluka; camels dying in taluka Moro; locusts about still.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowing completed; fever gradually decreasing.
Baroda ...	...	All crops good; sugar-pressing in progress; health improving.
Surat ...	...	Standing crops healthy; fever in three talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in four talukas; cattle disease in two talukas; measles in one; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool; dryness of air normal; wind normal.
Poona (Dec. 28th)	...	Cholera in city; 53 cases, 35 deaths, since 25th.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Cold has injured crops in places; prices slightly lower.
Dharwar ...	...	Late crops promising; exotic cotton blighted in three talukas.
Kánara ...	...	Harvest completed above ghat; cattle disease and fever continue.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather fine; crops generally promising; public health improving, but cholera in Poona.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* nearly completed; cold-weather crops being sown; cholera still prevails in cyclone tract.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops satisfactory; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops fair; yield expected to be satisfactory; *amun* harvesting continues; major portion reaped and harvested; health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported from Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *rabi* crops doing well; epidemic fever still prevalent in thana Burwa; cases also reported from other thanas; cholera appeared in Berhampore town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear; heavy dews at night; winter rice still being cut; outturn generally very good where crop not damaged by floods; spring crops have come up well and thriving; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	All *rabi* crops doing well, but some rain would improve them; health good.
Rungpore ...	Few drops of rain on 28th and 29th.	Weather cool; crops continue good; fever abating.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvested with a good yield; *rabi* promises well; public health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *aghani* harvest nearly finished; *rabi* continues well, but will soon be better for rain; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops doing well, though a shower of rain would be much beneficial to them; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Winter crops progressing well; rice being harvested; small-pox very prevalent.
		General Remarks.—*Amun* harvest nearly completed; outturn generally good, except in inundated places in Central Bengal and in parts of Burdwan Division; *rabi* crops promising, but rain would now be beneficial in some places; fever, cholera and small-pox still reported from some districts, otherwise public health satisfactory.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 30th)	...	Prospects good; weather cloudy during latter part of week; a fall of rain would be advantageous to the *rabi*; health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sky clear, clouds gathered heavily yesterday, but dispersed without a shower; irrigation of *rabi* in progress; sickness disappearing; wheat 13$\frac{5}{16}$, coarse *chanwal* 19½, unhusked *dhan* 37$\frac{3}{8}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 30th)	·3	Weather now clear; fever greatly decreased.
Jhánsi („ 31st)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 30th)	·2 (average)	*Rabi* progressing well; sickness disappearing; weather seasonable.
Bareilly („ 31st)	Slight rain on 28th.	Weather clear and cold.
Meerut („ „)	1·0	Prospects are good.
Kumaun („ 30th)	Heavy rain.	Snow on 27th and 28th; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 31st)	Slight shower on 27th.	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 29th)	...	Prospects good; irrigation of *rabi* crops is in full progress; sky cloudy.
Sitapur („ 31st)	·2	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops are good.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in places; prospects generally good.
Punjab—(Dec. 30th)		
Delhi ...	1·3	Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	2·0	Present prospects very good.
Umballa ...	·7	Agricultural prospects good.
Jullundur ...	·8	Agricultural prospects promising; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	·4	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	·6	Prices steady; prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·6	*Rabi* prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good.
Peshâwar ...	·5	Crops reported to be still suffering from frost.
Mooltan ...	A drizzling rain.	Prospects good; prices have fallen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	Prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall which has been general has come in good time; agricultural prospects are now very good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 31st)	...	Clear and cold; *jowar* cutting; threshing continues; prospects of *rabi* good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and cold; prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	*Kharif* crops being gathered; *rabi* prospects good; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear and cold; *rabi* prospects continue good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	No report received.
Raipur (Dec. 27th)	...	Clear and cool; *kharif* harvest continues; prospects of *rabi* favourable; cattle disease in Simga and Dhamtari tahsils.
Sambalpur ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Clear and cold; *kharif* harvest well forward; prospects of *rabi* continue good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Dec. 31st)		
Akyab	·01	Total rainfall 227·22; public health good; reaping steadily progressing.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·69; no deaths from cholera or small-pox reported in Rangoon town; slight fever and small-pox continue in parts of district; very slight cattle disease; reaping of crops going on.
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall 98·49; public health good; crops nearly reaped.
Prome	Slight rain.	Total rainfall 44·83; public health good; reaping nearly over.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·25; public health good; half the crops reaped threshing commenced.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—General health good; some fever and small-pox slight cattle disease; weather cloudy, close and unhealthy; reaping well advanced.
Assam—(Dec. 31st)		
Gauháti	·75	Weather unsettled and variable; mornings raw and foggy; reaping and gathering of *sali* crops almost finished; prospects of other crops tolerably favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping over; outturn about ten annas (average).
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects and outturn of rice crops very good common rice 13$\frac{5}{8}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh... ...	*Nil*	*Sali dhan* almost all harvested; outturn of *moong kalai* fair; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Dec. 31st)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* promising; cotton below average.
Akola	...	*Jowari* damaged by excessive cold.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	Weather clearer and considerably warmer; agricultural prospects somewhat unfavourable owing to blight.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 31st)		
Bangalore ...	*Nil*	Standing crops in fair condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating; harvest in Coorg was abundant.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...		
Central India States—(Dec. 31st)		
Indore	...	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 26 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Agar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (Dec. 28th)	·15	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever still prevalent; crops doing well; cloudy and warm.
Marwar („ 27th)	·06	Wells full; a month's water in tanks; health good; crops excellent; cloudy, and cold intense.
Harowtee ...	·10 in Deoli	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar (Dec. 29th)	...	Warmer and cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 31st)	·51	Weather cold; prospects excellent.
Bhurtpore ...	...	Prospects encouraging; weather seasonable; fever abating.
Ulwur (Dec. 30th)	·48	

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 Wednesday, the 24th December, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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 Sayyad Ahmad Khán Báhádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the further 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.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved that the Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan and Paul and the Mover. He said:—"MY LORD, When this Bill was introduced into the Council, some six weeks ago, I explained the reasons which rendered it desirable that the measure should be passed into law before the end of the year. The most important of these reasons was this, that all the existing License Tax Acts, excepting that in force in Lower Bengal, require the assessments and collections to be made for the calendar year; the demand of the Collector has to be published in the beginning of January, and the tax has to be paid in February. It was, however, found quite impracticable to proceed with the Bill as soon as we had originally hoped to do. We are now holding our first meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta on the 24th December; the Bill has not yet been referred to a

Select Committee, nor are all the papers connected with it, and all the opinions which have been received regarding it, in the hands of the Members of the Council. Under these circumstances it was clear that the idea of passing the Bill before the end of the year must be abandoned, and the Government had to consider what course should be adopted. The legal difficulties which seemed to render legislation in December necessary have however been got over, for the Government has been advised that it is in its power to give executive orders to the Local Governments, which will have the effect of preventing any fresh assessments or collections being made pending the passing of a new Act. Instructions have been issued accordingly, and no embarrassment will be caused by the delay in legislating. This delay will in other ways be advantageous. There will be more time for the careful consideration of the Bill, and there is another important advantage which we shall gain. It was not altogether satisfactory that a measure of this kind should be enacted at a time when it is not possible to lay before the Council and the public a complete explanation of the financial position, and we shall now postpone, until after the publication of the Budget, the proposal to pass the Bill into law. It must at the same time be remarked, as I have more than once had occasion to say, that all the local authorities lay great stress on the importance of not leaving the work of assessing taxes of this kind until the weather has become so hot that the Collectors and European officers cannot easily visit the places where the assessments are made, and give to the matter their full personal attention. We shall therefore endeavour to bring out the Financial Statement at a somewhat earlier date than usual, and if meanwhile the Select Committee will consider all the details of the Bill, so that they may be able to report upon it as soon as possible after the Statement is made, we may hope that from an administrative point of view the delay in proceeding with the Bill will not be injurious.

"I must now, my Lord, explain to the Council the course which the Government proposes to take.

"We have received a great number of opinions and criticisms, many of them very valuable, from the Local Governments and their officers, from various public bodies, and from other quarters, and the fresh light thus thrown upon the question will, I hope, enable us to make great improvements in the measure as it was originally introduced. I will state to the Council the principal changes which the Government now proposes in the Bill.

"In the first place it has become apparent that the wisdom of repealing all the Local Acts and substituting for them one Imperial enactment is very questionable. Circumstances vary so much in the different provinces of India, and the machinery by which measures of this kind have to be carried out differs so greatly, that there are plainly many advantages in leaving all details to be settled by the local Legislatures and local Authorities, and in contenting ourselves with prescribing those general principles only which we desire should be everywhere carried out. This is, in the present case, the more true, because, as I shall presently explain, the changes which the Government has proposed to make in the local License Acts are really, with one exception, not great, and if the modifications in the Bill which I am about to describe to the Council be adopted, those changes will become still smaller. We now propose to leave all the local Acts in force; certain amendments in the schedules which prescribe the fees to be levied on the various classes and a provision extending the tax to professional men will be required; but this can be done by a very few sections in our Bill, which, so far as it affects the trading and professional classes, will then become a very small measure. A great part of the Bill will disappear altogether, and the provisions of general application to all India will be almost confined to those which extend taxation to the official and salaried classes.

"I will now, my Lord, endeavour to state the principal points on which further explanations are necessary, and it will be convenient that I should first refer to some of the more important objections which have been made to the Bill.

"There has been a very common feeling that the Bill, in the shape in which it was introduced, was hardly to be distinguished from an income-tax on the

classes affected by it. The measure has been attacked as an unnecessary and unjustifiable attempt to re-impose, under another name, a hateful impost which was deliberately abandoned by the Government only six years ago. I fear that upon those who do not scruple to attribute to the Government of India deliberate and habitual dishonesty in all its dealings, words would be wasted in the attempt to prove that we have not been dishonest in this or any other particular instance. But, for the information of more charitable opponents, I am glad to take this opportunity of stating the facts.

"The conclusion having been arrived at that it was proper to extend to the official classes taxation somewhat similar to that which had been imposed under the License Tax Acts on traders, it was clear that there was only one reasonable way in which the decision could be carried out. This was to levy the tax by a percentage on actual salaries. It would have been impossible to have adopted any other plan. It is clear that the only reason for applying to the taxation of traders the system of classification adopted in the License Acts is, that there are no means of ascertaining the exact amount of their incomes, and it is highly desirable to avoid any minute inquisition. If it were possible to find out, by some perfectly unobjectionable means, their real income, everybody would agree that the plan of charging a percentage on that income would be the proper one to adopt. The rough process of assessment by classes necessarily leads to the injustice of taxing persons who have smaller means at the same amount as those who have larger, but this injustice was accepted as the lesser of two evils. In the case of the official classes we know every man's actual salary, and the salaries of the servants of Companies and private persons can easily be ascertained. To tax them in classes, like the traders, and not by a percentage on their salaries, would really be inequitable and indefensible. No one can believe that it would be accepted as reasonable that an officer receiving Rs. 5,000 a year should pay the same tax on his salary as one receiving Rs. 10,000; and no one would accept as a valid reason for such a conclusion the fact that this was the way in which taxation was imposed on persons deriving their incomes from trade.

"When, however, it was determined to tax the officials by a percentage on their salaries, it was naturally felt desirable to make the incidence of the tax on them and on the other classes as equal as was practicable. It was, as the Honourable Mr. Batten pointed out at the last meeting of this Council, an inevitable and logical consequence of this extension of taxation to the officials that the maximum taxes paid by the commercial classes should be raised. It was felt, as he said, that it was not right to tax a high official more heavily than an equally rich man who derived his income from commerce. 'The maximum tax on traders is now' (as Mr. Batten said) 'in Madras Rs. 800; in Bengal Rs. 500; and in Bombay only Rs. 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 at the sums which I have mentioned.'

"It was in consequence of all this that the schedule of the present Bill took its present form. The number of classes was increased and the differences between the various classes were diminished. The result was a schedule according to which the taxation on the trading and professional classes would undoubtedly have been assessed under a system nearly approaching the assessment of a percentage on the estimated annual amount of their earnings. In other words, the assessment would have been very like that of an income-tax; and I quite admit that this was hardly consistent with some of my own remarks, or with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which said that 'the system of classification now in force is generally retained.' In the existing Acts, the system followed was to have a small number of classes. It was always admitted that under such a system there must be a good deal of inequality, and that the burden must fall more heavily on the poorer than on the richer persons included in a class. But this inequality was accepted as a smaller evil than that involved in making an inquisition into individual

incomes. I do not, therefore, deny that the schedule to the present Bill, although theoretically much fairer and more logical than the schedules of the existing Acts, is open to the objections to which I have alluded.

"The announcement which I have made that the Government proposes to maintain, with very little alteration, the existing License Tax Acts will, I hope, go far to remove these objections, for I do not see how it can still be said that this is an income-tax in disguise. If the present proposals be adopted, the obnoxious schedule will disappear, and the existing system will remain in force in all its main features.

"There were, my Lord, only two things which the Government in introducing this measure looked upon as essential. It desired in the first place to exempt from taxation a great multitude of people with small incomes. Experience had shown that we were taxing more than a million persons,—I now believe the number to be at least a million and a quarter—for the sake of £240,000 a year. This was clearly neither politically nor financially wise.

"The second object which the Government had was to extend taxation to the official and professional classes. There had been a very general feeling, the justice of which we could not deny, that they ought not to remain untouched when direct taxation was being levied on the traders and landholders. This feeling found expression in public meetings, and in memorials of the Chambers of Commerce of all three Presidencies.

"The Government desires that these two objects shall be carried out in the most equitable way possible, and provided that they are gained, it looks upon everything else as matter of detail. It cannot give up these taxes, because it considers it essential to maintain them; but it is most anxious to do everything in its power to reduce their defects to a minimum, and to remove, so far as practicable, every cause of difficulty which it is possible to foresee.

"I will now state as clearly as I can the course which the Government proposes to adopt.

"We desire to make no changes in the existing Acts which are not, in view of the determination to extend taxation to the professional and official classes, unavoidable.

"In regard to the professional classes, it will, I believe, be sufficient to insert in the existing Acts a single section, to the effect that the words 'trade' and 'calling,' wherever they occur, shall be deemed to include a profession.

"In regard to the official and salaried classes, no change of any importance is contemplated by the Government in the Bill as it now stands, but there are some details in regard to which alterations may be found proper. A good deal of complaint has been made regarding the sections which oblige private employers to levy the tax from persons in their employment, and which impose certain liabilities on both parties. These and many other questions will doubtless be considered by the Select Committee, and the Government will accept whatever view appears to the Committee and to the Council to be just.

"In regard to the trading classes, before coming to other matters, there is one announcement of importance which I have to make on behalf of the Government.

"When this Bill was introduced, I stated that the Government proposed that Rs. 250 should be the minimum income liable to this form of taxation, and I said that in fixing this amount we were giving greater relief to the poorer classes of traders than most of the Local Governments think necessary. It is now estimated that by this change we shall exempt not less than 1¼ million persons from taxation, and shall give up revenue to the amount of about £240,000. The Government now proposes to extend this relief still further. We find that by sacrificing an additional sum of about £100,000, we shall be able to fix the lower limit of liability to the tax at an annual income of Rs. 500, and exempt from taxation at least 250,000 more people. This the Government now proposes to do. There will remain in all India certainly not more than 250,000 traders liable to the tax. The financial result of all the changes thus proposed will be as follows. We now obtain from the license-tax £870,000 a year. We propose to give up a sum of £340,000. We expect on the other hand to obtain £240,000 from the extension of taxation to the professional, official, and salaried classes, and from raising the maximum tax on the commercial classes to the Madras limit, as I shall presently explain. Thus we expect to get altogether from these taxes £770,000, or £100,000 less than the amount which we now receive.

"The effect of these measures will be to remove from the schedules of the existing License Acts (which vary somewhat in their details in different provinces and of which it is not now necessary to speak in detail) those classes and grades including traders whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 500. Since, as I have already explained, we do not propose to repeal the existing Acts, the present classification will otherwise remain unaltered with the following exceptions. In Bombay the maximum fee now payable is Rs. 200; in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and wherever the Northern India License Act is in force, the maximum fee is Rs. 500; and in Madras it is Rs. 800. We propose to leave the Madras Schedule unaltered; to add in the Bengal and Northern India Schedules one class with a fee of Rs. 800; and to add in Bombay two classes, one paying Rs. 500 and the other paying Rs. 800. Thus the maximum tax at present leviable in Madras will be applied throughout India.

"As, with these exceptions, no change is proposed in the present law so far as it affects the richer classes of traders, the tax will be levied exactly as it is now. Whatever objections there may have been to this form of taxation will no doubt remain, so far as the persons are concerned who are liable to it; but at any rate there will be no ground for the charge that we are completely changing the character of the existing Acts and virtually introducing an income-tax. For in this respect there will be absolutely no alteration in the present system.

"In thus avoiding anything like an income-tax, and as one of the consequences of fixing a maximum fee of Rs. 800 as the highest amount which can be demanded from any trader or professional man however rich, we find ourselves landed in a difficulty.

"The sum of Rs. 800 is much less than that which will be paid by some of the highest officers of Government at the rate of 1½ per cent. on their salaries. The number of officers in this position will, however, be very small. There will be the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Chief Justice, and possibly a few others. Excepting these officers, the highest salary paid to any Government officer in India is Rs. 50,000 per annum. One and a half per cent. on this sum would be Rs. 750. Thus, the maximum tax ordinarily paid by the officials, professional men, and traders, will be approximately the same; but there will be this exception, that the few high officers already mentioned will have to pay more, and some of them a great deal more, than Rs. 800 per annum. Your Excellency, for instance, will have the pleasure of paying an annual tax of Rs. 3,600.

"It is, of course, impossible to maintain that this is just, but it is an illustration of the numerous anomalies which must arise under any system of direct taxation short of a general income-tax. It is not so serious an anomaly as others which I could mention; as for instance, that presented by the fact that there are in this Province of Bengal landed proprietors receiving incomes measured in hundreds of thousands of pounds, which are now almost untouched by taxation. The only way in which we could make the richest class of traders and professional men pay as much as the high officers that I have mentioned would be by applying to them a system of assessment virtually the same as that of an income-tax. As we desire to avoid this, we must be content to let these officers pay more than their equally rich neighbours. It would no doubt be possible to fix a maximum of Rs. 800 for the official classes also, but it seems to the Government that this would lead to still worse evils. We could not with propriety, or indeed with decency, say that all Government servants with salaries between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 50,000 a year shall pay at the rate of 1½ per cent. on their salaries, but that those officers who get more than Rs. 50,000 shall be exempted from paying

in proportion. The fact is that the system under which the trading classes are taxed being essentially different from that which is applicable to the officials, it is impossible that the burden should fall with complete equality on both classes alike. I may add that financially this part of the question has little importance. The number of traders and professional men with incomes exceeding Rs. 50,000 a year is very small, and the additional revenue obtained by making them pay more than the maximum license-fee of Rs. 800 would not be great. Taking everything into consideration, it is not worth while to add more classes to the License Acts, merely for the purpose of rendering the law more symmetrical, and theoretically more equal, and making a few rich traders and professional men pay as much as the highest officials.

"I have now, my Lord, explained all the principal changes which the Government thinks it desirable to make in the Bill now before the Council. If the motion which I am about to make be agreed to, and the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, we shall propose to the Committee to adopt these modifications in the Bill. I have no doubt that the Committee will be able to suggest other improvements.

"It will be observed from all I have said today, that, although the Government is quite ready to make many important changes in this Bill, it adheres to the opinion that the taxation of the richer members of the trading, professional, and official classes is essential. They have been contributing little or nothing towards the expenses of the State. Justice and financial considerations alike require that they should so contribute, and it is only by direct taxation that this object can be gained. My Lord, I often read in the newspapers that one of Sir John Strachey's most mischievous delusions is his persistent preference of direct to indirect taxation in India, and that his constant desire is to substitute the former for the latter. My Lord, every man's motives are best known to himself; but, if language be any indication of motive, I may ask my critics to point out any single occasion on which I have said anything of the kind. I affirm, not only that I have never, either in public or in private, maintained any such doctrine, but that no such idea has ever entered into my head. If in formerly approving the imposition of the income-tax and other forms of direct taxation, and in regretting their loss, I have erred, I have erred in company with many of the wisest and most experienced of Indian statesmen, among whom I will now name one only, Lord Lawrence, my honoured and lamented master. No man knew India better than he, and never was there a man who would have more strongly and indignantly refused his consent to measures which he thought must entail injustice and oppression on the people. He believed—and I believe—that there are some classes of the community which have borne no proper part of the public burdens, although no classes are better able than they to bear their share; that it is by direct taxation alone that they can be reached; and that with reasonably good administration, which it is certainly within our power to secure, there is no necessity whatever for any gross abuses in the assessment and collection of taxes of this kind. If we could make these classes contribute in any other way to the necessities of the State, without adding to the burdens of others who already contribute in fair proportion to their means, we should be most glad to do so; but this is impossible. We impose direct taxation upon them, not because we prefer direct taxation to indirect, but because we must tax them directly or not at all.

"I have been now speaking as if the taxation now proposed ought to be permanently maintained, independently of the actual financial position in particular years, not necessarily with its present details, but at least substantially. Those who differ from this opinion will have ample opportunity of stating their views, since, as I have already said, it is not proposed to ask the Council to pass this measure, nor even to ask the Select Committee finally to report upon it, until the Financial Statement for next year is before the Council and the public. The view that taxation of this kind, although it may be tolerated for a time, in case of unavoidable necessity, ought to be given up whenever the condition of the finances makes it possible to dispense with it, has often been maintained. It has lately been expressed very clearly and temperately and well in the

memorial submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber produces evidence, drawn from the accounts and statements published by the Government, to show that there has been a great improvement in our financial position; it says there is a widespread impression that the Government could now afford to dispense with the license-tax altogether, and that before any attempt is made to pass the measure before us into law, a full statement of the present and prospective position of the public finances should be made. I cannot now discuss that position, but the hope with which the memorial of the Chamber concludes has been met by the announcement which I have already made that the final consideration of this Bill will be postponed until after the publication of the Financial Statement. With regard to the general financial position, I can now only repeat what I said when the Bill was introduced, that there has happily been great improvement, that we trust the country has passed through its disastrous and long-continued period of scarcity and suffering, and that the condition and prospects of the finances are highly encouraging and satisfactory.

"I have only a few more words to add. It might be supposed from many of the criticisms which this measure has received, that the Government was proposing to impose fresh and heavy taxation on the country. Nothing could be further from the real intentions of the Government; and I trust the proposed modifications of the Bill will, when they are made in it, remove every disposition to such criticisms; for they will certainly remove every justification for them. The result will be that we shall exempt from taxation about a million and three-quarters of persons who, if not absolutely, are still relatively, poor, and we shall transfer, not the whole, but the greater part, of the burden hitherto borne by these classes to about 35,000 persons, the great majority of whom are more or less highly paid Government officials. We shall get altogether £100,000 less revenue than we get now. The measure is essentially one which has for its object the equitable readjustment of taxation. It will reduce, not increase, the burdens of the country."

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL said, as a member of this Council he should always be glad to support the necessary measures of the Government, and that he did not now desire to offer any opposition to the principle of this Bill. But he thought there were rules of practice which, under ordinary circumstances, must be observed. The present motion was to refer to a Select Committee a Bill which, as it was introduced, was the one which he held in his hand. That was the Bill which he had studied before coming to the Council meeting, and he now understood, from what the hon'ble the Financial Member had said, no doubt to MR. PAUL'S great gratification, that the Bill would be shorn of many of what appeared to be its obnoxious provisions, which were in it as it was presented to the Council. The Government, as he understood the hon'ble Member, pledged itself to make alterations on the lines which had been marked out by the mover of the Bill and to lay them before the Select Committee. It then followed that it was not this Bill which was about to be referred to a Select Committee, but it was the Bill with a number of substantial amendments. That being so, he thought the proper practice was that this Bill should be withdrawn, and another Bill drawn in the manner proposed should then be introduced. If that was done, he should raise a substantial objection to such new Bill. Leave had been given to introduce this Bill, and consequently the Council were on this occasion unable to give their assent to the referring of another and an entirely different Bill. But if a fresh Bill should now be brought forward on the lines which had been indicated by Sir John Strachey, MR. PAUL would then have this objection to raise, that as it appeared on the surface of the plan that had been sketched out before the Council that the necessity for the proposed measure depended upon the publication of a Budget-statement the introduction of such fresh Bill must of necessity be postponed till after the publication of the Budget. He maintained that there was not a single member of the Council who would not be most anxious to support the Government in any necessary measures which the Government was bound to adopt; but, on the other hand, it was nothing but fair that this Council should have before it is called upon to legislate upon any measure,

the fullest information, in order that any action taken should appear to be supported by substantial reasons. Therefore he should suggest as an amendment, that this Bill be withdrawn, with liberty to the hon'ble Mover to bring in another Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY said he also, upon the same grounds, must oppose the motion of the Hon'ble the Financial Member as it had been brought forward. It seemed to him that they were not now called upon to refer the Bill which had been before the Council, but to refer another and a wholly different measure, with the principles or details of which, complicated as they were, he had not had an opportunity of becoming sufficiently acquainted to form any opinion whatever. Whether the Bill ought to go to a Select Committee or not, he was not in a position to form an opinion, one way or the other. The Council had before them a Bill which proposed the wise and proper course of consolidating into one Act, this part of the taxation of the country. He did not know whether he was right, but as far as he could understand the expressions used by the Financial Member, the new Bill was to be based on an entirely different principle, leaving outstanding three, or perhaps four, separate financial measures, which were to be how he knew not, in what particular form he knew not: what was to be their independent effect he knew not, but he understood they were to be in some way brought in and incorporated with this measure. That this difficulty of understanding the proposition should arise showed that the objection was not merely technical. It was an objection based on the rules which had been introduced into the Council in order to facilitate the consideration of important measures, and it was an objection which he thought to have considerable weight. When, after asking leave and explaining the grounds upon which the measure was based, the Hon'ble Member in charge asked to refer to a Select Committee a Bill which was not even based on the principles of the Bill which had been introduced, MR. KENNEDY was bound to say that he could not assent to the measure without at least knowing what the grounds of the new measure were.

The Council was told that this was not an income-tax, but though accustomed to deal with refined distinctions he was unable to see any difference between this measure and any other income-tax, save this. The great and broad general objection to an income-tax as it existed in England was, that transitory incomes, which were derived from the exertions and intellects of individuals subject to the vicissitudes of health and trade, were taxed at the same rate as incomes derived from realised property and the common sense of mankind was shocked at the injustice, though arguments were possible for the equal taxation of all incomes. That was not so here. The Financial Minister had taken good care that this precise objection should not apply, because here incomes derived from realised property were exempted, and the tax was imposed merely and exclusively on trades and professions—on the uncertain and fluctuating results of personal exertions. He could not assent to aiding the progress of a Bill which avoided the objection of equally taxing fluctuating income and realised property by carefully excluding from its operation every form of the latter.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said that, when he came to the Council that day, he was unaware of the important changes which had just been proposed by Sir John Strachey. It was his intention to have opposed the Bill which was now before the Council, on grounds upon which, perhaps, it was not now necessary to enter, inasmuch as that Bill seemed to have lost its existence. But he could not avoid coming to the same conclusion as the Hon'ble Mr. Paul, that there was practically no measure before the Council, and there was no Bill to refer to a Select Committee. The Bill that was on the table proposed to repeal the existing License Tax Acts, but Sir John Strachey had stated that it was not the intention of the Government to repeal those laws, but to retain them, with very slight modifications as they at present stood. Therefore the Bill before the Council seemed to be without meaning: such clauses as applied to official salaries might stand, but otherwise it seemed to have no value; and therefore he was sorry to say he must oppose the motion.

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said that the Hon'ble Mr. Paul had, in the commencement of his remarks, suggested that, as the passing of this measure would depend on the condition of the finances, the further consideration of it should be postponed until after the financial statement had been made. Now he (MR. BATTEN) had not gathered from the speech of the Hon'ble Mover that the passing of the measure under discussion depended on the condition of the finances. In fact, it appeared that the financial result of the measure, if passed with the modifications suggested by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey would be merely to remit taxation to the amount of £100,000, and that the view of the Government was that, whatever the financial position might be, taxation of the kind proposed by the Bill before the Council ought to form a part of the permanent sources of the revenue. MR. BATTEN was, therefore, unable to understand why the consideration of the measure should be postponed. It was proposed not to pass the Bill until after the financial statement was made, in order to give time for its consideration in Committee and to the opponents of this kind of taxation to give expression to their views on the general question.

Nor did MR. BATTEN follow the Hon'ble and learned Advocate General in his objection to the committal of the Bill in its present form in consequence of the modifications indicated by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey. He did not know whether the Hon'ble Members who had just spoken had studied the provisions of the four Acts which it was proposed to amend. These Acts were passed in this Council, and in those of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. It would be found that chapter II of the Bill now before the Council was little more than a re-enactment of the provisions of those four Acts which the Bill proposed to repeal. The modification indicated by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, as approved by the Government, would, instead of repealing and re-enacting the four Acts, leave them alone, which amounted to pretty much the same thing. The schedules alone would be altered, and even in these the alterations would be in the direction of maintaining the present law. No modifications were suggested in that part of the Bill which dealt with the taxation of the salaried classes or the extension of the tax to the professional classes on the same footing as the tax on traders.

The effect of referring this Bill to the Select Committee, after what had been said by Sir John Strachey, would be to enable them to consider its provisions in the light of the modifications which the Government were prepared to make. MR. BATTEN apprehended that the Select Committee would be at liberty to adopt or reject these modifications. If they rejected them, the Government would then have to consider what course it should take. But there seemed to be no sufficient reason for not referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

MR. BATTEN would ask the Council to consider what would be the effect of throwing out the Bill. It would simply be to maintain the four Acts in their present form. The taxation of the Commercial class would remain as it was; the provisions of the law, including the procedure to which so much objection had been taken, would remain in force; the million and a half people whom the Government proposed to relieve of £250,000 taxation would continue to bear that burden, and the richer officials and professional men to whom it was proposed to transfer it would remain free. On these grounds MR. BATTEN cordially supported the motion which had been put to the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE said he was inclined to support the view which had been taken by his friend the hon'ble and learned Advocate General, for, the modifications which had been proposed in the Bill, in so far as he understood them, would completely alter its character and make it a new Bill altogether. Moreover, it was now proposed that this tax should no longer be raised, as was originally intended, for the purpose of providing means for meeting famine-expenditure, which was its only justification, but that its proceeds should form a part of the general revenues. On the other hand there was a strong impression, as had been correctly represented by the

Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association, that the prospects of the finances had materially improved, and that the retrenchments which were to be effected would result in considerable saving; so much so that it would warrant the expectation of the Government being able to dispense with the License-tax altogether. Under these circumstances he respectfully submitted that, until it was clearly shown that the public impression was unfounded, and the necessity of taxation was fully established, it would be neither expedient nor just to continue a direct tax of this nature, which had caused so much hardship and oppression, and consequent irritation in the public mind. But as it was not possible to get a correct insight into the financial position of Government till the budget-statement was published, he thought it desirable that any Bill for taxation should not be brought on until that time; the more so as the Hon'ble the Financial Member himself proposed not to proceed with this Bill before the publication of the financial statement. And as he thought there could be no great necessity for hurrying on a measure of this nature so long as the Acts now in operation were allowed to remain in force, the better course, in his humble opinion, would be, to wait till the financial exposition was made, and the public allowed an opportunity of knowing how far the Government stood in need of additional taxation. For these reasons he would support the view which had been taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Paul.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he entirely concurred in the remarks that had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Batten in reply to the objection which had been taken by some of the preceding speakers. He did not see how it could be said that the changes suggested in the Bill were so great that they virtually left no motion for consideration by the Council. The changes, which the Financial Member had indicated, were all in the direction of remitting, not of extending, taxation. The Hon'ble Member proposed, for instance, to exempt from taxation a very large number of the lower classes of traders, namely, all those who earned less than Rs. 500 per annum, instead of those only whose earnings were below Rs. 250. Again, as regards the richer classes, he proposed to tax them at a lower rate than they would be assessed at if the Bill remained unaltered. The only extension of taxation which was intended was in respect of the professional, official, and salaried classes; but this extension had formed a part of the original Bill and was not a new proposal to the Council. These being the only alterations suggested, as he had understood the Hon'ble Member, it did not appear to him that their nature was such as to require the introduction of a new Bill; indeed, except in taxing the salaried classes—and to this, as he believed, no exception had ever been taken by anybody—the Bill, so far from making important innovations, would hardly contain anything that was not a re-enactment of the provisions contained in the existing Acts on the subject.

As to the argument that there is no necessity now for continuing the license-tax at all, he had been glad to hear the Financial Member say that direct taxation in this shape was not to be dependent hereafter on the fluctuations from year to year of the financial position, but was to be treated as a permanent source of revenue. All who had examined the subject must agree that there was no other way by which the trading classes could be made to bear their fair share of the general burden. There were great objections, no doubt, to direct taxation; so there were to indirect taxation. But it was useless to balance their respective merits for the present purpose, because there was no mode of indirect taxation by which trading incomes could be made to contribute in due proportion to the general revenues. It had been urged by the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore that the license-tax, which it was proposed now to modify, had been originally justified on the ground that it was intended to supply the means of dealing with famine-expenditure, and that unless, as MR. COLVIN understood him, this tax was strictly appropriated to that one particular purpose, it ought to be abolished. MR. COLVIN was present at the discussions which took place at the time of the introduction of the License Tax Bill, and he certainly had not heard it said that the proceeds of any particular tax were to be devoted to any particular purpose.

[The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE explained that what he had said was, that the general finances were not then in a position to meet the increased expenditure on account of famine, and therefore additional taxation was necessary to provide sufficient means for the payment of those expenses out of the general revenues.]

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN continued: He now understood the Hon'ble Member to say that the license-tax was introduced because additional taxation was necessary to meet the expenditure on famine, and that, until it was shown that such an addition to the revenues was still required, there was no ground for continuing the license-tax. In that case the answer appeared to him to be that the necessity for the money continued with the necessity for the expenditure, and that the ordinary revenue of the country was still inadequate, without such help, to supply the yearly million or more which is necessary to provide for famine-requirements. He would not base any argument upon the state of the finances in the present year, because he had not sufficient information about them, and because the question did not really turn upon the state of the finances in one particular year. However prosperous that might be, the conditions of Indian finance did not appear to him to be such that it would be safe, on account of temporary prosperity, to relinquish a permanent branch of the revenue. The gain which had hitherto accrued upon exchange during the current year might be converted into a loss before its close. It was impossible also to shut one's eyes to the constant precariousness of our present opium-revenue. There were other items in the budget regarding which no one could foresee what a year might bring forth. Whatever might be the financial result of any single budget, he could see no sign of the finances becoming so permanently prosperous as to justify the hasty abandonment of a mode of taxation to which both the people who paid, and those who collected, the tax, were becoming familiarized, which was just and expedient in itself, which now yielded about three-quarters of a million sterling, and which might, if occasion arose, yield double that sum. For the reasons which he had given, he should support the motion before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he should have supposed that the assurances given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Council would not be called upon to pass the measure, or even the Select Committee to report upon it, until after the Financial Statement and exposition of ways and means for the coming year had been laid before the Council, together with the announcement of considerable additional remissions to which the Government had consented, might have precluded the necessity for further debate. This, however, had unfortunately not been the case; and objections of two important classes had been brought forward. The objection which had been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Paul had been described by himself as being a technical objection.

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL explained that he did not desire to be technical, though his objection was seemingly technical.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE observed that in that case the method with which he would deal with the first objection was very considerably simplified. The objection appeared to him to amount to this, that the declarations which had been made by the Financial Member were of such an important nature, and so materially altered the measure which was before the Council that morning, as to make that measure entirely non-existent, and that in fact there was now no Bill to refer to a Select Committee, since what was now proposed was a totally different Bill. MR. HOPE was unable to see in what respects the Bill had become a totally different Bill. All that he had heard that day appeared to be declarations on the part of the Government that it was ready to make larger remissions than the Bill as introduced had provided for, and that it no longer considered it necessary to re-enact certain local laws which were at present in force. He thought that it would remain for the Select Committee to consider those suggestions and declarations; that the Committee would be at liberty to

alter the Bill in accordance with the lines which had been sketched out or otherwise, and that it would be in a better position than if a new Bill embodying those suggestions were introduced, because it would not be in any way pledged to the adoption of the principles now suggested, as it might be held to be if it had given leave to bring in and had referred to Committee a new Bill. The Members of the Government on the Committee too would be themselves in a far better position to consider any objections of detail that might be made to the plan which had been sketched out that day than if they stood formally committed to them. It would thus be far more convenient, both for the Government and the Members of the Committee, and more in the interests of the public in general, that the present Bill should be considered by the Committee by the light of the remarks which had been made by the Hon'ble the Financial Member than that this Bill should be withdrawn and a fresh Bill hereafter substituted. On the other hand, there were very considerable advantages in this Bill being referred to a Select Committee on the present occasion in preference to the course which had been suggested (if he understood it rightly) of a new Bill being introduced, but not until the Budget-statement had been made. The advantages were that the Select Committee would have most ample time to consider and elaborate all the details of the Bill; it would be able to study carefully all the reports which had been received and to call for necessary statistics and information from the Local Governments which it might desire. The labours of the Committee would be purely provisional, inasmuch as it would not be called upon to report until after the Budget-statement of the coming year had been made, and it would be at liberty to make any alterations which, after full consideration of the Budget, it might think necessary. If the Council then decided that no taxation was requisite, the Bill would be dropped. If it decided that taxation was necessary, then there would be a measure complete, ready and carefully elaborated at hand. On the other hand, if the course which had been suggested of withdrawing this Bill and introducing a fresh measure after the financial exposition had been made were adopted, there would be considerable delay; the new Bill would necessarily be considered with far more hurry and in a perfunctory manner, while the actual assessment and collection of the tax would be put forward into the hot weather and the rains, and so the checks which were necessary for the prevention of fraud and extortion would be infinitely less, and the tax-payer would suffer.

The other point upon which a few remarks were necessary was in reference to the expectation, which had been expressed by two Hon'ble Members and by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, that, if the state of the finances proved to be very favourable, the license-tax might be dispensed with. MR. HOPE was not aware that the great scheme of a special insurance against famine, which was deliberately adopted two years ago, had been in any way set aside. He had not heard any declaration which might lead him to suppose that, and he should have been greatly surprised if any such declaration had been made. Whilst that great scheme lasted, it would be obviously inequitable to remit one portion of the taxation which was necessary for the provision of that insurance while retaining another portion. If there was one thing more clear than another, it was that the Council had decided that the non-agricultural portion of the community should pay their own fair share of taxation for protection from famines. He found that in the first debate which took place upon the subject, that of December 19th, 1877, it was distinctly stated that—

"The next very numerous class, although, of course, a small class compared to that of the agriculturists, is the class of traders and artizans. Although prosperous in ordinary times, this is a class on which, when famine occurs, pressure is the first to fall, and it ought to contribute for its own protection. Not only does it now contribute nothing for this purpose, but it is notorious that, throughout nearly the whole of India, although there is no class which benefits so greatly from our rule, there is none which bears so insignificant a share of the expenses of the State."

It was quite unnecessary for MR. HOPE to add a string of quotations to prove that position. It would be enough if, in addition to the quotation he had made, he, with His Excellency's permission, recalled what passed on January 16th, 1878, when a suggestion similar to that which had been made by

two Hon'ble Members to-day was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan. He having then urged, as had just been done, that the Budget-statement might shew that new taxation was not required, it was declared by Sir John Strachey that it was "an essential part" of the scheme of famine-insurance "that these new taxes should be imposed equally, as far as one can do these things equally, both upon the commercial and agricultural classes." Again, at a later period, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal made a remark which Mr. Hope took in the same sense:—

"There is no question that the proper principle to follow in respect to the raising of revenue for such purposes as that which has led to the present schemes of taxation is that all having a permanent interest in the welfare of the country should bear their share of its burdens. The measures now before the Council adjust the incidence of taxation upon all interests, whether trading or landed interests."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR here remarked that he thought these quotations were unnecessary, as the Council was not now discussing the question of the principle of the tax.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he had made these quotations in answer to the remark which had fallen from some Hon'ble Members that this Bill should be withdrawn, as it might hereafter appear that this tax might be dispensed with. He was endeavouring to show that the license-tax could not be dispensed with, as this Council had decided before that it was part of taxation designed to serve as a permanent famine-insurance, and to be contributed by all classes of the people. He therefore considered that the quotations were perfectly pertinent and necessary to his point, and he should continue them unless his Lordship ruled that he was out of order.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought that the Hon'ble Member's remarks were quite legitimate in reply to what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore. Moreover, it was in accordance with the Rules to discuss the principle of the Bill on a motion to refer it to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then proceeded to say that, on the occasion to which he had been referring, His Lordship the President had concluded with an observation exactly in the same sense as those which MR. HOPE had already quoted, namely:—

"I think, then, I may fairly claim for the measures now before the Council at least the modest merit of an equitable distribution of famine-charges between the two great classes of the community who are, collectively, best able to bear them, and on whom such charges most reasonably fall."

There was also another reason, quite irrespective of the Budget-question, why such remission of taxation as that suggested should not be made, and it was this. This Council had deliberately confirmed the condition laid down by the Secretary of State that the raiyats should not be made to pay any taxation in the shape of assessment upon the land outside the revenue-assessment, unless a similar amount of taxation were raised from other classes of the community also. Therefore, if the Budget-statement were to show that the sum raised by this tax might be dispensed with, that would not be sufficient, unless it could be also shown that the Government could dispense with the similar amount of taxation derived from the new rates on land. Whether the finances would be in such a position or not MR. HOPE was not able to say.

MR. HOPE would now turn to another and a totally different ground on which he opposed the suggestion that it might be possible to remit this taxation altogether, if the state of the finances should be favourable. He considered that constant changes of taxation to make up for minor fluctuations of income and expenditure were much to be deprecated. In England the mass of the people were accustomed to watch the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the country, competent to understand changes and causes, and able to accept with intelligent equanimity an extra penny of income-tax, or an increase of duty on some article of consumption. But in India the position was just the reverse, and such a general condition was absolutely unknown. Certain sections of the community, indeed, were able to understand and criticise the

financial position as people in England could, if not better. As a rule, the people were in a totally different intellectual and moral condition. Every change which took place was a source of anxiety, of disquietude, of speculation, and of rumours which were often unreasonable and even absurd. He could imagine few conditions more economically and commercially prejudicial, if not politically dangerous, than that all India should come to be thrown annually, from December to March, into a state of doubt and speculation as to what their fiscal burdens for the coming year would be.

Moreover, if constant changes were to be avoided in taxation generally, they were especially so in the case of a direct tax such as that now in question. Whatever might be the difficulties of preventing fraud and extortion in levying such a tax, they were most materially enhanced by constant changes in the rates or by abolition and re-imposition. There had been no less than fifteen different License and Income Tax Acts in the twelve years following the time when Mr. Wilson first introduced his great income-tax, and the changes which had taken place had contributed in no small degree to the irregularities which took place in the collection and to the general unpopularity of the system. Direct taxation was nothing new in India; it formed part of the fiscal system which the British found on acquiring the country; it was still in some parts imposed by the Government in its ancient forms, such as the capitation-tax in Burma and the Pándhari-tax in the Central Provinces, and it might be seen at work in most of the Native States around us. All such taxes were most productive, and proved least oppressive just in proportion as the rates remained unchanged for long periods of time, and the system was so crystallised that the tax-gatherer found no plea for demanding, and had little chance of recovering, if he did demand, more than was notoriously and justly due.

Of course, MR. HOPE continued, fluctuations of income and expenditure must occur; but we should avoid as far as possible perpetually adjusting taxation to fit them. Small fluctuations could be easily dealt with through the various expedients which loans for reproductive public works, balances, repayment of debt and optional heads of expenditure afforded; larger ones by variations of indirect taxation, which could often be effected without the people being even conscious of increase or decrease, rather than by changes in direct taxes.

Upon these grounds, MR. HOPE trusted that, if the famine-insurance scheme was to be maintained at all, it might be maintained intact in principle. It was, further, much to be desired, though he could hardly hope for so fortunate a result, that the Select Committee would go so thoroughly into the matter as to enable the Council to decide, once for all, the vexed question of twenty years as to whether taxation of the non-agricultural classes could be suitably effected by direct methods of the income or license-tax type, and, if not, to adopt some other method of reaching those classes instead.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said it was not his intention to discuss the principle of this Bill. To the Bill as it stood he had very serious objections, which he should have felt it his duty to urge, if it had not been that the explanations which had been made by his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey as to the intentions of the Government had met most of his objections. He believed that there was not a single member present who did not condemn the Bill which the Council was now asked to refer to a Select Committee, and no one had condemned it more than the hon'ble Mover himself; and therefore it seemed to him that the Council would be stultifying itself if they accepted the motion, as it amounted to this, that they were asked to refer a Bill to a Select Committee which was not the Bill which the Committee would be asked to consider. Under these circumstances he could not help feeling that the arguments of the learned Advocate General in favour of withdrawing the Bill were very strong and sound. The question before the Council was a question of procedure; the rules for the conduct of business did not contemplate any such mode of procedure as that suggested by Sir John Strachey. Rule 18 provided that when a Bill was introduced the member in charge of it should move either that it be referred to a Select Committee or that it be taken into consideration by the

Council, or that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon. The Council was not asked to accept either of those three courses, which were the only courses really open to it, but to accept a Bill of which they had no knowledge and to refer to a Select Committee a measure which they had no opportunity of considering. HIS HONOUR could see no reason why his hon'ble friend should not do what the learned Advocate General had suggested that he should do, namely to withdraw the present Bill and to introduce another Bill which should really set out the policy and principles which the Government desired to follow. Either the Government had determined that the License-tax should become a permanent part of the fiscal system of the country under all circumstances and without reference to the condition of the finances, or it had not, but had resolved to leave the question to be settled on the publication of the annual estimates. He understood from the remarks of hon'ble members who seemed to be informed of the intentions of the Government, that it had been finally determined to make the License-tax a permanent tax, and if that were so, he thought that the proper course for the Government to pursue was to withdraw the present Bill which they had avowed themselves unable to support, and lay before the Council a Bill which should represent the real policy of the Government. It was better to say at once what was intended, and there could be no possible object under such circumstances in waiting for the Budget. There would be nothing gained by delay, if the tax was really to be imposed without reference to the state of the finances which the Budget-statement might disclose. The Council should certainly, under no circumstances, be asked to refer to a Select Committee a Bill which it was admitted they were not really to adopt.

If, on the other hand, the passing of a law introducing a License-tax was to be dependent upon the annual estimates—HIS HONOUR gathered it was not—then nothing would be gained by referring this faulty Bill to a Select Committee of the Council, and there was great strength in the objections taken by the Advocate General. An executive Committee appointed by Government could prepare a measure to meet the views of Government, and it could then be brought in whenever it might be found convenient to do so. The question being, as he had said, a mere question of procedure, and the rules of the Council contemplating no such procedure as that suggested by his hon'ble friend, and the motion before the Council not being in accordance with any of the directions of Rule 18 to which he had already referred, he would strongly urge upon the Government the propriety of acceding to the amendment of the Advocate General, to which he had not yet heard a single substantial objection raised.

It had been pointed out by Mr. Batten and Mr. Colvin that the result of following the course of either preparing a new Bill at once, or of leaving the introduction of a Bill until the financial condition of the country should be ascertained, would be that the License Tax Acts as they now stood would remain in force, and a million and a quarter of people, who would otherwise be exempted, would continue to be taxed; that the changes proposed were all in favour of the tax-payers, and that as a consequence of not following the course proposed by the Government, a number of poor traders would remain subject to the tax for some time longer. It seemed to HIS HONOUR that there was no force or truth in that objection. It would make no difference in that respect whether this Bill was withdrawn and another substituted at once, or whether the matter was left to be reported upon a few weeks hence by the Select Committee as proposed by Sir J. Strachey. The present laws would remain in force in precisely the same degree, and the men who were now taxed under them would continue to be taxed. If the Government had determined to remit taxation in respect to the poorer classes of traders, it was open to it by an executive order to exempt them or any other classes affected by the law. That had already been done once, and the Hon'ble Mover had already explained that it was the intention of Government to do it again. The same remarks would apply to the observations which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Hope: the delay would be no greater if the Bill were withdrawn and

a proper one substituted than it would be if, as proposed by the Government, the presentation of the report of the Committee should be deferred till after the submission of the annual estimates. His Honour would therefore strongly impress upon the Government that it was desirable, whatever the intention of Government might be as to the permanent character of the License-tax, that it should bring in a Bill in a complete form and present it to the Council. It was surely better to bring in a Bill which should give form to the real intention of Government in such a state that the Council could examine and discuss it before it was referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson said he could see no objection in the rules for the conduct of the business of this Council to the propriety of the course which his hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, had taken in asking that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. The question before the Council was simply whether the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee or not, and the motion had been opposed by the hon'ble and learned members opposite on the ground, first, that the Bill as introduced was not the Bill which the Select Committee would have to consider, and secondly, that it would be much better, considering that this Bill dealt with large questions affecting the finances, that its further discussion should be postponed until the Budget-estimates for the year were laid before the Council. This Bill when introduced was called, "The Trades and Professions Tax Bill, 1879," and it was in that character only that it was proposed that it should go before a Select Committee. He did not see that there was any change or alteration in the principle of the measure since it was first brought in; but as then it extended taxation to the professional and salaried classes of the community, who had been previously exempted under the License Acts, as such it remains for the Select Committee to consider. It seemed to him that if any Hon'ble Member had taken exception to the principle of the proposal as affecting those classes, or had raised any issue upon the question of direct taxation, this was the occasion when such an objection might have been urged. But nothing of this kind had been done. The principle which the Government asserted of the propriety and necessity of imposing a tax on trades and professions remained unaffected; and he should have thought, after the exhaustive statement which his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey had made as regards the intentions of the Government, all in a beneficial sense, all tending to relieve the poorer classes, even to the surrender of revenue amounting to £100,000, and extending the minimum-limit of taxation to Rs. 500 a year, the concessions would have satisfied hon'ble gentlemen opposite, and left no room for objection to the further progress of the measure.

In regard to the Financial Statement, to the publication of which it was desired to postpone the consideration of the proposals now submitted to the Council, it seemed to him that the sacrifice of £100,000 was not a very large sum for the Government of a country whose revenue and expenditure were something like sixty millions a year. After the fullest consideration, the Government had decided that the License-tax was to be a permanent measure on the broad and general ground that there was every possible justification for inposing a tax on classes which had hitherto been exempt from the payment of any contribution to the necessities of the State. Whether therefore the finances were prosperous or not, or whether in a few weeks hence his hon'ble friend would still be in a position to submit a satisfactory Budget, was immaterial to a question which affected only a small portion of the income, and in view to the resolution which the Government had adopted for equalising the burden of taxation and maintaining this tax as a permanent part of the fiscal administration of the country. With regard to the intention now expressed of retaining the local Acts in force, he would only say that such a course commended itself on the ground that it left to local Governments the procedure on all details which were suited to their circumstances and of which now they had gained some two years experience. In some instances this desire had been expressed by local Governments and it had therefore been decided to adopt that course. He should support the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot said that what he had to say in reply to the objection that had been urged by the hon'ble member who commenced the debate after the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey's speech had been delivered, had been in a great measure anticipated by the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten and Hope, and by those which had just been made by his hon'ble colleague Mr. Rivers Thompson. But he wanted to say, with reference to the objection which had been advanced by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Paul, that that objection appeared to him, notwithstanding his hon'ble friend's disavowal of an intention to raise it as a merely technical objection, to be in substance more or less of the character of a technical objection. It was an objection the validity of which he should be very much disposed to recognize if the measure now before the Council, and which the Council was requested to refer to a Select Committee, were entirely a novel one. If the Government had come to the Council with a new measure of taxation, and at the first meeting after the introduction of the measure had told the Council that while they wished to refer it to a Select Committee, they proposed to make very material alterations in it—in that case Sir A. Arbuthnot thought that hon'ble members not in the secrets of the Government would be entitled to demand that before they consented to the reference, the details of the measure should be laid before them in a definite and clear form. But the measure now before them was in substance merely the amendment and modification of a law which had been in force nearly two years. The objects of the amendments had been fully explained to the Council. These objects were, in the first instance, to relieve from taxation a very considerable number of persons—he might say, in relation to the number of persons affected by the measure, an enormous number—from the pressure of taxation, and to bring under its operation certain classes of persons who were not now affected by it, but who, on principles of fair and equal justice, it had been deemed expedient to bring under taxation. The Government admitted that the measure was not in its present lines what could be called a complete measure; they had deferred to the objections which had been frequently raised, and which six years ago had led the Government to abandon an income-tax, but they admitted that in thus abandoning the income-tax, the Government and Legislature were placed under the necessity of exempting from taxation many classes of persons who, they all felt, ought in justice to be made liable to taxation. The question now before the Council was not whether the Bill should be converted into an Income-Tax Bill, but whether its main principle of relieving the poorer classes who were included under the existing Act, and of bringing certain other classes under the tax, should be affirmed; and it appeared to Sir A. Arbuthnot that it would be far more convenient, for reasons which had been very fully dwelt upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, that this measure should now go before a Select Committee, than that it should be withdrawn, and a delay of some weeks should take place in framing an amended measure embodying the exact terms of the provisions which his hon'ble friend Sir J. Strachey had sketched out in his speech. It was not perhaps very important that the consequence of delaying the reference to a Select Committee would be, so far as the law was concerned, to keep the poorer classes liable to taxation; for, as had been pointed out, their exemption could be obtained by an executive order. But the amendment of the present law involved other considerations. It was a measure which, in the hands of the Select Committee, might occupy a good deal of time, and it was one in regard to which it was desirable that the Select Committee should have ample time for consideration and examination.

It would be quite open to the Select Committee, notwithstanding the announcement which had been made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, not to adopt the proposal that the existing Acts should be left in force, subject to an alteration of their schedules. On further consideration it might be deemed more expedient that, as was proposed when the present Bill was introduced into the Council, the whole of the law on the subject should be contained in a single Bill. This was a point which seemed to Sir A. Arbuth-

NOT to deserve the careful consideration of the Select Committee, represented as it would be by members of all classes in the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Batten had shown that substantially it made very little difference whether the proposal to leave in force the greater part of the existing local Acts were carried out, or the Bill were retained in its present form. It was for this reason that SIR A. ARBUTHNOT ventured to designate the objection raised by his hon'ble and learned colleague as being more or less of the character of a technical objection. As he understood the arguments of his hon'ble colleague the Financial Member, the reason which had led him to suggest, and which had led other members of the Government to agree, that this Bill should not be reported upon or passed until the financial statement for the ensuing year was laid before the Council, was this, that it was yet to be determined to what extent the remissions of taxation could be made. The intention of the Government was that a Bill similar in its principles to the existing law, but comprising within its provisions the official and professional classes, and relieving the poorer classes of tradesmen, should be passed; but what the precise rates of taxation should be, and how far the proposed remissions should affect the several classes concerned, were questions which it was not expedient or convenient finally to determine, until the Government were in a position to explain to the Council and to the public the financial situation, as far as they could explain it, when the budget-estimates had been framed. As the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had pointed out, to postpone the further proceeding with this measure until the financial statement had been made, would be to cause what seemed to him (SIR A. ARBUTHNOT) a very inconvenient amount of delay. It would drive the proceedings which would have to be taken for bringing the measure into operation, into the hot weather, and would embarrass the administrative and executive officers very seriously in their work. It seemed to him that the business which in any case the Select Committee would have to do, would be better performed with ample time and leisure for consideration, for examination, and, if necessary, for reference to the various Local Governments and Authorities who were concerned in this matter. It would be open to the Select Committee if, when the financial statement was made, the majority of them should consider that there was no necessity for retaining taxation of this kind, to urge that view upon the Council, and it would be then for the collective Council to consider the measure in all its bearings, to take into account, not only the present circumstances, but the prospects and possibilities of the future, with reference to the experience of the past, and bearing in mind these prospects and possibilities, which at the present time they must all feel were possibilities of a very serious character, to determine whether or not it was necessary to maintain a system of direct taxation as a part of the taxation of India. He hoped that under these circumstances, and after these explanations, the Council would allow this measure to go before a Select Committee, in order that it should receive from that body that ample examination and consideration which was necessary, and which the Government desired that it should receive.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, it had not been his intention to make any remarks upon the present occasion, because, although, no doubt the proper time for discussing the principles of a Bill was on the motion for its reference to a Select Committee, yet, as a matter of fact, he might say that since he had had the honour of presiding over this Council, he did not remember an instance in which a Bill had encountered on its way to Committee any serious opposition not indicated at the time of its introduction. The present motion, however, had been opposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Paul on the ground, as His Excellency understood it, that there was practically nothing to refer to the Committee, because the Bill on which leave was asked to go into Committee had been altered out of existence by the statements with which his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey had accompanied his motion. His EXCELLENCY was unable to understand how it was possible that any Bill before this Council could be altered in its progress through Council by process of announcement. That was a procedure unknown to His EXCELLENCY. The authors of a Bill, whether it were a Government Bill, or a private Bill, were, he conceived,

perfectly free to announce in Council their readiness to accept certain alterations of it, if such alterations were approved or recommended by the Select Committee to which it is referred: and announcements of this kind might sometimes be very convenient. But it was not customary, and His EXCELLENCY believed it was not possible, for a Bill to be altered in Council, before it had been considered in Committee. Hon'ble Members could reject this Bill by refusing leave to refer it to a Select Committee, but the Government would certainly oppose any motion made with that object. They could not, however, alter the Bill by the adoption of clauses which were not yet before them. Sir John Strachey had stated on behalf of the Government its intention to propose or accept in Committee certain alterations of the Bill; but, the Government had no intention of withdrawing the Bill, and no power to alter it without reference to a Committee. It would be for the Committee to recommend the alteration or retention of its present clauses; and for the Council then to accept or reject the recommendation of the Committee. His EXCELLENCY wished to remind the Council that the practical question involved in the consideration of this Bill was not whether fresh taxation should be imposed, but whether the existing taxation of the country should be maintained as it stood, or any portion of it remitted. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had observed that the Government should state its intention clearly on a point about which His EXCELLENCY thought the intentions of the Government had never been open to question. It was quite true that the maintenance of an additional source of revenue, or an additional charge upon revenue, which the Government had repeatedly declared that they regarded as permanent, would not be affected by the state of our finances; but the possibility or prudence of lightening the present assessment, or modifying the present incidence of a permanent tax, was a question which the Council would be better able to discuss after Hon'ble Members had heard the financial statement.

The question being put, the Council divided.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble Charles Grant.	The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.	The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.	The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.	
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.	
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.	
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Relating to Merchant Shipping.

To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Grant, Kennedy and Paul be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills :—

To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

To define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

To define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

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.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Paul be added to the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Grant be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th January, 1880.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 24th December, 1879.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 2nd November 1878.	For week ending 1st November 1879.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 1st Nov. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,79,300	6,05,166	2,93,70,030	3,18,46,537	24,76,507	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	72,860	57,865	26,90,691	32,82,116	5,91,425	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Eastern Bengal ...	82,527	96,310	36,21,200	32,69,689	...	3,51,511
29th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,13,218	60,811	38,44,417	36,79,731	...	1,64,686
6th Dec. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,19,552	4,10,101	69,82,434	88,00,127	18,17,698	...
15th Nov. 1879	Madras ...	1,06,089	1,09,275	55,08,731	55,30,699	21,968	...
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,374	69,779	27,33,852	27,80,457	46,605	...
6th Dec. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,46,716	4,66,951	2,28,53,377	2,12,23,395	...	16,29,982
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,05,523	1,07,123	55,22,900	60,16,323	4,93,423	...
	TOTAL ...	19,81,159	19,83,379	8,31,27,632	8,64,29,074	33,01,442	...
	State.						
29th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,034	1,889	1,06,660	1,10,804	4,144	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,667	1,416	76,324	76,753	429	...
6th Dec. 1879	Rajputana ...	62,106	51,650	23,89,883	29,63,543	5,73,660	...
29th Nov. 1879	Holkar ...	12,743	17,348	5,91,278	6,61,366	70,088	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,670	...	13,685
6th Dec. 1879	Amraoti ...	986	859	79,104	59,168	...	19,936
22nd Nov. 1879	Wardha Coal ...	1,834	2,890	1,08,359	(c)2,05,565	97,206	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,032	15,337	6,61,321	5,75,824	...	85,497
6th Dec. 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,056	6,492	3,49,990	3,71,809	21,819	...
15th Nov. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	21,157	76,291	7,05,806	14,09,471	7,03,665	...
29th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,691	5,841	1,57,562	2,60,713	1,03,151	...
22nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	22,130	24,767	8,10,299	8,11,938	1,639	...
6th Dec. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	43,533	27,393	7,52,674	10,43,926	2,91,252	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,054	—1,480	(d)80,114	83,406	3,292	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	(e)64,085	3,75,234	3,11,149	...	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Indus Valley ...	25,431	1,16,143	(f)1,45,650	23,55,270	22,09,420	...
29th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	1,912	...	1,04,385	1,04,385	...
6th Dec. 1879	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,944	...	(g)1,51,817	1,51,817	...
	TOTAL ...	2,26,454	3,59,953	71,26,664	1,16,54,662	45,27,998	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,07,613	23,43,332	9,02,54,296	9,80,83,736	78,29,440	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,51,00,072	4,90,41,868	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,51,54,224	4,90,41,868	38,87,644	...

(a) From 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which date the line was closed.
(b) From 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) From 10th January 1878.
(e) From 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed
(f) From 1st July 1878.
(g) From 21st April 1879.

No. XLV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th November 1878.	For week ending 8th November 1879.	Total from 1st January to 9th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 8th Nov. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,20,789	8,21,873	3,00,90,819	3,26,68,410	25,77,591	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	85,807	71,620	27,76,498	33,53,736	5,77,238	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Eastern Bengal ...	69,847	95,236	36,91,047	33,64,925	...	3,26,122
29th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	97,938	62,090	30,42,355	37,41,821	...	2,00,534
6th Dec. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,66,282	2,53,800	72,48,716	90,53,927	18,05,211	...
15th Nov. 1879	Madras ...	1,08,692	1,13,232	56,17,423	56,43,931	26,508	...
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	66,662	71,840	28,00,514	28,52,297	51,783	...
6th Dec. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,75,095	5,32,027	2,33,28,472	2,17,55,422	...	15,73,050
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,566	1,02,232	56,52,466	61,18,555	4,66,089	...
	TOTAL ...	20,20,678	21,23,950	8,51,48,310	8,85,53,024	34,04,714	...
	State.						
29th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,025	2,319	1,08,685	1,13,123	4,438	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,748	1,682	78,072	78,435	363	...
6th Dec. 1879	Rajputana ...	57,007	65,225	24,46,890	30,28,768	5,81,878	...
29th Nov. 1879	Holkar ...	14,250	14,172	6,05,528	6,75,538	70,010	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,670	...	13,685
6th Dec. 1879	Amraoti ...	1,035	1,636	80,139	60,804	...	19,335
22nd Nov. 1879	Wardha Coal ...	2,460	3,144	1,10,819	(c)2,08,709	97,890	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,936	13,620	6,80,257	5,89,444	...	90,813
6th Dec. 1879	Tirhoot ...	10,110	6,973	3,60,100	3,78,782	18,682	...
15th Nov. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	58,558	49,073	7,64,364	14,58,544	6,94,180	...
29th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,563	5,504	1,63,125	2,66,217	1,03,092	...
22nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	33,344	17,401	8,43,643	8,29,339	...	14,304
6th Dec. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	21,638	30,672	7,74,312	10,74,598	3,00,286	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,394	1,721	(d)82,508	85,127	2,619	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	...	2,716	(e)64,085	3,77,950	3,13,865	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Indus Valley ...	30,897	1,08,000	(f)1,76,747	24,63,270	22,86,523	...
29th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,525	...	1,06,910	1,06,910	...
6th Dec. 1879	Patna-Gya ...	...	10,178	...	(g)1,61,995	1,61,995	...
	TOTAL ...	2,59,965	3,36,561	73,86,629	1,19,91,223	46,04,594	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,80,643	24,60,511	9,25,34,939	10,05,44,247	80,09,308	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,62,39,709	5,02,72,123	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,62,95,230	5,02,72,124	39,76,894	...

(a) From 1st January to 15th July 1879, after which date the line was closed.
(b) From 1st January to 30th June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) From 10th January 1878.
(e) From 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) From 1st July 1878.
(g) From 21st April 1879.

No. XLVI OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th Nov. 1878.	For week ending 15th Nov. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 16th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 15th Nov. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,21,138	8,37,346	3,08,11,957	3,35,05,756	26,93,799	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	91,440	61,643	28,67,938	34,15,379	5,47,441	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Eastern Bengal ...	62,917	91,191	37,53,964	34,56,116	...	2,97,848
29th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,04,496	66,075	40,46,851	38,07,896	...	2,38,955
6th Dec. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,39,620	2,39,100	74,88,336	92,93,027	18,04,691	...
15th Nov. 1879	Madras ...	1,18,566	1,06,095	57,35,989	57,50,026	14,037	...
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,046	58,701	28,68,560	29,10,998	42,438	...
6th Dec. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,59,982	4,00,666	2,38,88,454	2,21,56,088	...	17,32,366
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,31,759	85,663	57,84,225	62,04,218	4,19,993	...
	TOTAL ...	20,97,964	19,46,480	8,72,46,274	9,04,99,504	32,53,230	...
	State.						
29th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,220	1,729	1,10,905	1,14,852	3,947	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,522	1,601	79,594	80,036	442	
6th Dec. 1879	Rajputana ...	63,019	71,485	25,09,909	31,00,253	5,90,344	...
29th Nov. 1879	Holkar ...	15,609	13,242	6,21,187	6,88,780	67,643	...
	Khamgaon ...	383	...	(a) 47,738	(b) 33,670	...	14,068
6th Dec. 1879	Amraoti ...	1,135	836	81,274	61,640	...	19,634
22nd Nov. 1879	Wardha Coal ...	2,537	4,992	1,18,356	(c) 2,13,701	1,00,345	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	20,965	12,086	7,01,222	6,01,530	...	99,692
6th Dec. 1879	Tirhoot ...	11,892	6,814	3,71,992	3,85,596	13,604	...
15th Nov. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	32,718	58,546	7,97,082	15,17,090	7,20,008	...
29th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,388	4,212	1,69,513	2,70,429	1,00,916	...
22nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,422	18,449	8,65,065	8,47,788	...	17,277
6th Dec. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	14,830	28,148	7,89,142	11,02,746	3,13,604	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,328	1,824	(d) 83,836	86,951	3,115	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	550	4,163	(e) 64,635	3,82,113	3,17,478	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Indus Valley ...	40,767	33,616	(f) 2,17,514	24,96,886	22,79,372	...
29th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	3,173	...	1,10,083	1,10,083	...
6th Dec. 1879	Patna-Gya ...	...	12,550	...	(g) 1,74,545	1,74,545	...
	TOTAL ...	2,37,285	2,77,466	76,23,914	1,22,68,689	46,44,775	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,35,249	22,23,946	9,48,70,188	10,27,68,193	78,98,005	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	4,74,06,633		5,13,84,096	...	...	
	NET RECEIPTS ...	4,74,63,555		5,13,84,097	...	...	

(a) From 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which date the line was closed.
(b) From 1st January to 30th June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) From 10th January 1878.
(e) From 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) From 1st July 1878.
(g) From 21st April 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 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, Cornaco, Murhwa, Ruelee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornaco, Murhwa, Ruelee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornaco, Murhwa, Ruelee), *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	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	...	20 8	...	25 11	26 11	13 14	22 3	20 3	15 2	28 2	26 14	16 6	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	5 14	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	15 6	...	...	...	25 8	21 13	15 8	27 5	27 5	16 13	170 2	182 3	213 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	3 14	3 14	4 14	...	...	...	14 10	14 0	8 10	15 3	15 3	9 13	...	...	15 10	...	...	...	27 6	27 14	14 11	26 3	25 2	15 6	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	12 14	11 14	7 14	13 8	14 0	...	25 0	20 10	14 14	20 14	18 5	13 14	24 10	21 13	14 2	18 6	18 14	13 10	93 5	93 5	64 10	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 6	12 14	10 13	20 8	20 8	13 6	18 13	18 13	17 6	21 6	21 0	18 0	20 10	20 10	13 13	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 14	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 0	6 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 0	13 8	13 8	8 10	20 10	24 11	15 6	15 0	16 0	15 0	23 5	25 3	16 8	22 6	22 6	12 5	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 8	13 2	13 6	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 2	4 13	5 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	6 6	12 2	11 13	7 8	21 3	19 3	12 5	21 3	20 14	11 10	...	...	...	23 3	22 8	11 3	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 10	11 8	11 11	8 2	14 6	14 6	10 2	21 6	21 13	15 3	22 5	22 5	14 11	20 11	18 11	12 11	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 13	13 10	13 10	9 13	...	...	...	21 2	18 8	14 8	21 14	21 14	15 2	21 2	19 6	12 14	102 2	107 6	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	5 13	6 13	6 10	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	9 5	15 0	14 8	9 13	18 3	18 3	...	21 6	19 13	17 5	25 8	27 6	16 3	20 11	20 11	12 3	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 10	6 3	7 13	...	...	...	12 3	11 5	7 13	13 2	11 13	8 11	18 8	18 8	...	25 6	25 6	18 8	25 6	27 6	16 3	22 0	20 2	15 8	201 11	206 8	233 5	13 2	11 11	15 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	8 2	15 0	15 6	9 10	25 6	25 6	15 8	23 3	26 2	14 8	24 3	25 11	15 2	18 6	17 8	14 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 10	13 5	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 14	5 14	6 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 10	11 3	11 3	9 6	15 6	16 2	14 0	20 5	21 11	15 3	22 3	22 3	15 11	19 3	17 11	15 6	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 6	7 0	6 11	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	7 10	13 14	13 8	8 14	22 11	22 11	14 10	23 8	23 8	16 3	24 13	23 3	17 0	19 10	17 13	14 3	145 13	145 13	106 14	13 8	13 2	13 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 2	12 13	12 13	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	16 2	12 6	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	6 10	5 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 3	10 14	11 5	8 10	19 2	19 2	15 11	25 6	25 6	22 5	23 13	23 0	19 11	18 0	17 10	16 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 0	7 3	9 10	8 6	8 0	15 6	14 10	12 5	13 5	13 5	...	16 10	15 13	13 0	15 13	14 14	11 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 3	5 3	3 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 14	11 10	10 2	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 14	18 13	18 13	17 6	19 8	19 8	15 11	20 10	18 14	14 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 13	Salem		
	South Canara	6 14	7 5	6 6	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	7 5	11 0	10 13	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 2	12 5	13 2	12 10	12 10	85 8	82 10	102 2	10 2* / 13 3†	11 8* / 12 8†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 13	7 14	...	...	...	12 2	10 14	8 8	13 3	11 11	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 10	13 2	16 13	16 0	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 12	6 9	6 7	13 14	12 10	15 3	6 2	5 15	5 7	8 9	8 9	7 9	13 0	12 0	10 10	10 3	9 12	10 6	8 7	8 2	7 10	10 7	9 6	9 14	54 9	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	9 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	6 0	5 8	5 0	9 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	60 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 0	7 10	6 13	18 13	17 12	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 7	18 13	17 12	8 14	16 0	15 4	8 10	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 4	8 4	5 14	5 12	5 12	3 10	7 1	6 1	4 9	7 4	7 2	6 3	14 8	9 12	9 4	13 8	10 8	9 14	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	6 11	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	8 0	7 4½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 14½	13 5½	10 10½	10 0	13 5½	12 12½	9 6½	...	...	...	8 14½	8 6⅔	5 11¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	6 9	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12½	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 0	8 5	7 11	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 12	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 15	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 4	8 13	8 3	...	...	...	5 14	6 5	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 12	14 15½	14 2	15 7	11 13	11 13	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 5	140 0	140 0	125 0	10 8	11 0	10 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 8	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 2	7 10	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	12 5	14 12	8 8	9 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 6	11 2	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 15	7 15	7 4	...	...	...	6 13	6 11	7 4	7 13	7 13	7 12	10 12	11 8	11 4	10 11	11 10	12 8	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 2	100 0	100 0	78 0	10 4	10 4	11 6	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 6	8 9	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	9 12	9 12	10 10	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 3	100 0	100 0	76 0	8 14	8 10	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 4	7 4	6 5	...	...	...	9 15	10 3	7 10	10 6	10 10	8 0	11 10	11 14	9 4	13 12	13 12	12 3	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 13	116 6	116 6	95 0	10 8	10 12	9 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 3	5 15	6 4	...	...	...	5 12	5 14	7 12	10 9	11 12	8 12	21 7	20 9	19 4	20 7	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 0	7 0	290 0	...	...	12 5	12 4	11 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 6	6 6	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 2	7 14	7 14	7 3	9 0	8 13	8 0	9 1	9 1	8 11	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	6 8	116 8	116 8	93 1	10 3	10 3	10 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	7 3	6 8	5 15	11 0	11 0	11 4	9 15	9 8	9 8	10 7	10 0	10 0	17 8	15 7	13 4	15 8	14 12	13 12	18 8	16 14	17 2	9 2	7 8	6 15	75 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	7 13	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 2	8 7	11 11	...	9 13	8 9	7 6	6 0	13 8	16 14	14 1	8 6	7 11	7 11	135 0	150 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	14 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Maháls (Godhra)	6 10	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	6 10	5 11	10 0	7 4	6 2	26 10	20 0	10 0	13 5	11 7	7 9	20 0	20 0	10 0	7 0	6 3	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Páuch Maháls (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 10	3 10	3 11	3 8	3 8	3 10	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 14	16 10	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	63 0	54 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 14	6 2	6 5	9 9	9 9	9 10	6 12	6 4	6 0	10 3	8 6	7 8	10 13	10 3	10 4	14 1	13 6	9 14	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 1	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Baroda		
	Disa	11 8	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	5 12	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 4	9 0	13 8	12 5	8 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 8	10 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 13½	70 0	70 0	60 0	11 8	11 5½	21 4½	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 12½	12 1½	11 0	22 22	20 10½	23 8	14 12½	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	20 10½	16 0	16 15½	16 8	14 4½	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	7 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	67 8	60 0	60 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	9 4	9 4	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 4	10 8	10 8	6 8	15 8	15 0	8 8	11 4	12 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	106 0	100 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 10	8 10	8 8	14 0	13 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	No	return	received	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 4	9 1	6 10	16 0	14 4	11 14	6 10	6 10	5 5	11 6	10 0	7 10	12 3	12 3	...	15 1	13 8	...	10 2	9 6	9 6	16 0	24 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 10	8 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	7 13	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 12	6 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 15	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	10 4*a*	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	90 0	100 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	10 5*b*	10 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	10 8*c*	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 8*d*	11 0 to 11 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 12	100 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	12 8	11 4	11 4	20 0	13 0	16 0	6 4	5 11	6 3	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	6 0	10 10	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 10	10 4	10 0	9 6	7 15	100 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 4*f*	11 0	12 5	...	13 5	...	13 0	10 0	9 7	15 0	12 5	10 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 14	10 0	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Nuddea		
	Jessore	10 0*g*	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	7 8	15 8	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	10 6*h*	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley (in Culna) 17 seers, best rice 12 to 12-8 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11-4 to 22 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 18-8 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 10-8 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 17-8 to 18 seers, best rice 6-2 to 6-4 seers, common rice 8-10 to 16 seers, and gram 11 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice 12-4 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 10-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18-8 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 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.			
	Dinagepore	9 3[i]	9 9½	10 13	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 3	12 0	11 6	16 3	13 12½	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 9½	8 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 12	15 12	13 8	10 0 to 13 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 12 to 10 0	13 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4[j]	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	9 4	8 0	13 11½	13 14½	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	107 0	100 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	9 12	12 0	9 0	19 8	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 4	Bogra		
	Pubna	10 0[k]	9 12	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 4	16 8	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	9 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	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0[m]	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 8	8 0	20 0	18 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																														*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	10 12[n]	10 8	11 4	13 5	13 5	...	12 12	14 8	8 12 to 9 12	16 13	17 10	11 7 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 8	106 0	90 0	106 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	13 0[o]	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... [p]	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0[q]	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	17 4	8 8	24 8	32 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0[r]	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 8	11 0	19 8	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... [s]	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 2	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																														*Behar.*		
	Patna	17 0	14 0	14 12	24 0	24 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Patna		
	Gya	14 8[t] (12 8[u] to 14 0)	15 0	12 0	18 8	21 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	...	to 13 8	to 15 0	to 15 0	to 20 0	to 17 0	to 16 0	to 15 0	to 12 8	to 18 0	to 16 0	to 16 8	18 8	17 8	27 8 to 28 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	15 0	14 8 to 15 0	10 8 to 11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	12 0[v]	11 0	13 12	22 0	16 0	16 8	11 0	10 0	13 8	16 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	28 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	154 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	12 8	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	7 12	17 0	16 4	15 0	18	8	19 0	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	26 6	15 0	14 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	13 0[w]	13 0	11 0	22 0	...	18 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	13 10[x]	12 1	15 12	21 0	15 12	13 10	11 8	10 8	9 7	21 0	17 13	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	12 9	12 9	111 8	105 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	11 14[y]	12 0	12 10	20 3	18 14	15 2	12 10	13 4	13 14	16 6	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	13 4	12 0	151 8	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	13 0[z]	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	18 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 0[z1]	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																														*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	9 3	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	17 1[a]	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	9 8	13 2	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	8 9	15 12	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	140 0	140 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																														*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	12 0[z2]	11 0	10 8	16 0	18 0	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	28 0	14 8	13 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	10 0[z3]	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	46 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	160 0	240 0	6 8	7 4	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	9 8[z4]	9 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	32	0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet		
	Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 14	16 0	11 6	12 4	13 5	14 8	12 4	17 12	15 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	6 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	7 9	8 3	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	12 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 10	12 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	5 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills		
	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	20	0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún		
	Saharanpur	14 13	15 6	13 12	19 2	17 0	20 4	7 8	7 8	6 6	10 10	10 10	10 2	23	6	23 6	18 2	20 3	19 2	17 0	16 0	14 14	13 13	13 13	109 0	109 0	107 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	15 6	15 6	14 5	23 2	23 2	21 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	11 0	22 0	21	0	17 10	19 4	18 2	15 14	13 8	16 0	15 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	15 0	14 12	13 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20	0	20 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	16 12	17 0	17 0	14 8	90 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	16 0	16 0	13 4	22 8	25 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	21	8	23 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	17 0	17 8	15 12	16 0	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	14 8	15 0	14 8	21 0	23 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	21	8	22 0	19 8	18 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	75 0	90 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	Kumaun		

[i] In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 22-5 seers per rupee.
[j] In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.
[k] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 8-4 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
[l] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.
[m] In Serajgunge the prices are—Best rice 5 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, and gram 7 seers.
[n] In Kurseong the prices are—Best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 12-3 to 26-5 seers, and gram 8 seers.
[o] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram in Naraingunge 10 seers.
[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice in Madaripore 10 seers and common rice 16 to 21 seers.
[q] In the interior the prices are—Best rice in Mudaripore 10 seers and common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.
[r] 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.
[s] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11-4 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10-8 seers.
[t] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 24 seers and common rice 16 to 26 seers.
[u] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers and common rice 19 to 25 seers.
[v] In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
[w] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17-8 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 20 seers, great millet 21 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 17 seers.
[x] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 25 to 27 seers, best rice 9 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.
[y] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, barley (in Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, lesser millets (in Mudhepura) 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 20 seers, and gram (in Banka) 12 seers.
[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
[z1] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 17-8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22-8 to 24 seers, and gram 11-4 to 15 seers.
[z2] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
[z3] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 16 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 20·25 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 27 to 38 seers, bulrush millet (in Daltongunge) 34·75 seers, murwa 43 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 40 seers, and gram 14·75 to 18 seers.
[z4] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, bulrush millet 28 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 36 to 50 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 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. (Kavarú, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarú, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarú, 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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	14 1	14 10	12 8	25 14	24 12	15 12	9 0	6 12	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 11	23 10	22 8	15 3	21 6	21 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 4	15 10	15 0	21 14	20 10	19 6	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	23 12	24 6	20 0	21 4	20 0	17 13	15 0	16 3	17 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 0	15 0	15 9½	19 12½	20 6	23 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 6	14 11	13 3	22 6	21 9½	20 6	18 9½	21 0	18 9½	15 0	16 3	17 6	120 0	144 0	192 0	9 4½	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	13 12	13 7	14 1	18 12	17 8	21 4	5 10	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	18 2	20 0	20 0	17 3	18 2	18 2	15 0	16 3	17 6	87 0	100 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Bareilly		
	Shahjahánpur	15 4	14 9	16 4	21 0	20 0	23 8	6 4	6 4	6 2	16 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	22 4	18 8	19 8	20 2	15 0	16 3	17 6	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Shahjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 0	11 4	11 4	8 12	17 8	17 8	11 0	...	27 8	17 8	22 8	25 0	17 8	15 0	16 3	17 6	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	13 8	13 8	14 0	24 8	24 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	16 3	17 6	60 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Muttra		
	Agra	12 8	13 8	13 12	24 8	26 8	22 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	24 0	25 0	21 8	22 8	22 8	19 0	15 0	16 3	17 6	60 0	60 0	90 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	12 7	12 1½	16 0	17 3	17 3	23 2	6 4	5 12½	5 5	13 13	13 15½	12 1	15 15	16 13	21 3	15 2½	16 2½	19 13	15 0	16 3	17 6	95 0	109 0	140 0	...	...	10 6½	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 0	13 8	16 8	19 4	19 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 8	13 0	15 8	18 4	19 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	15 0	16 3	17 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	23 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 3	17 6	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	15 0	15 4	17 4	19 8	20 8	25 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	18 8	18 0	19 8	15 0	16 3	17 6	100 0	100 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 3	17 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	14 0	14 0	17 6	30 0	29 15	25 0	8 8	8 4½	8 0	13 8	13 2	11 0	32 0	26 15	21 9	26 0	25 10	22 8	15 0	16 3	17 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	11 12	13 0	15 0	28 0	32 0	17 0	11 0	13 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	17 0	15 5	16 0½	17 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	14 0	13 12	16 0	21 8	23 0	23 8	8 0	7 8	6 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	22 8	24 0	21 8	21 0	22 8	18 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	12 12	12 14	12 8	21 8	21 8	20 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	14 0	25 8	28 4	21 12	21 8	21 8	16 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	12 0	12 0	14 12	17 8	18 0	17 8	6 0	6 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	32 0	31 12	27 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 11	13 4	15 3	16 14	16 14	21 15	6 12	7 0	6 0	12 10	13 8	11 13	27 6	29 5	26 10	22 13	21 15	...	16 0	16 3	17 6	140 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	15 8	15 13	13 1	25 11	26 2	20 7	7 12	7 12	7 1	19 12	19 12	12 11	26 4	29 10	23 4	...	...	16 15	13 6	12 11	14 13	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 15	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	16 3½	15 4½	12 9½	22 8	23 6½	20 11½	11 11¼	12 9½	7 10½	18 0	18 14½	15 4½	21 9½	21 9¼	28 12½	21 9½	22 8	21 9¼	14 13½	15 4½	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	15 8	15 8	13 1	24 0	24 0	19 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Basti		
	Azamgarh	14 0	14 0	13 6	23 10	23 10	17 5	8 2	6 10	7 3	19 3	17 15	14 14	29 10	30 10	23 10	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 6	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	80 0	90 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 2	14 7	14 2	22 4	23 6	19 2	10 14	11 15½	8 11	18 8	19 9	11 15½	23 15½	23 15½	22 13	21 12	21 12	17 6½	14 11	14 11	14 14	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	7 12½	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 2	14 2	13 8½	23 3	23 3	17 6	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	16 1	12 14	23 13	23 13	24 8	23 13	23 13	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Oudh	Lucknow	13 8½	13 6½	14 4	20 9½	19 14	21 4	5 8	5 8	4 12	15 6½	15 5½	11 12	20 11	20 13½	25 0	19 11½	19 10	18 14	15 0	15 0	15 0	64 6	70 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow		
	Unáo	13 0	13 0	11 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	13 8	13 12	14 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	13 0	12 8	20 8	21 0	25 8	18 12	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sitapur		
	Hardui	13 12	13 13	15 1	20 12	20 10	22 1	4 11	4 11	5 2	13 10	14 0	12 11	...	...	22 8	18 9	18 12	18 5	14 1	14 1	15 1	220 0	220 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui		
	Kheri	18 0	16 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	14 14	14 12	13 2	23 0	22 4	20 4	9 0	9 2	7 4	16 12	11 8	12 8	21 0	23 8	25 0	17 12	16 8	16 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 12	8 12	8 6	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	13 8	13 8	12 8	29 0	29 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	90 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	16 10	15 14	13 8	27 8	28 0	18 0	14 12	15 0	9 14	18 10	18 11	14 1	28 4	27 10	30 8	20 10	19 0	18 0	13 0	13 4	13 4	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Rai Bareli	15 4	15 6	14 13	26 8	26 8	21 13	17 8	13 9	18 0	20 0	14 8	12 0	25 0	28 8	28 8	24 8	24 12	21 0	12 0	12 0	12 6	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Sultánpur	15	16 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	80 0	90 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Partábgarh	15 2	16 5	12 10	28 12	28 5	19 2	19 8	18 9	11 13	22 13	24 4	14 10	30 1	31 8	22 8	27 5	26 12	19 5	14 11	14 11	14 14	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	7 12½	Benares		
																				14 14	14 14	14 14	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Punjab	Delhi	14 8	14 8	13 8	23 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 8	19 8	18 8	19 0	18 8	17 0	17 4	15 8	60 0	50 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi[a]		
	Gurgaon	16 8	15 4	14 12	24 0	23 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	19 8	21 0	20 0	22 0	16 8	15 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		
	Hissar	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hissar		
	Rohtak	14 0	14 0	14 4	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	8 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	16 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 4	8 12	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	14 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa[b]		
	Umballa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa		
	Ludhiana	13 12	14 0	16 8	18 8	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	89 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Ludhiana		
	Simla	10 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	14 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	13 0	12 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	Simla		
	Jullundur	13 4	13 8	14 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	17 4	17 4	15 4	90 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Jullundur[c]		
	Hoshiárpur	13 4	13 8	15 8	18 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 4	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	10 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra[d]		
	Amritsar	12 4	12 12	14 4	17 0	17 8	20 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	18 0	18 8	16 12	15 8	15 8	13 12	16 0	15 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 9	11 3	9 11	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	13 0	13 4	12 8	15 0	15 8	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 12	17 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	150 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	9 12	Siálkot[a]		
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	15 8	15 8	13 12	15 0	15 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	12 8	12 8	13 8	17 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 12	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore[e]		
	Ferozepore	13 0	13 8	15 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	12 8	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	18 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	Gujránwála		
	Rawalpindi	8 0	8 6	16 4	10 0	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	5 4	4 12	6 0	14 0	14 0	0 ...	14 4	14 4	14 8	9 6	9 8	8 0	24 0	30 0	60 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Rawalpindi		
	Jhelum	11 8	11 12	16 0	14 14	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 4	13 12	... 14	4 14	4 18	9 0	13 12	13 8	12 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	12 6	12 12	15 4	16 0	16 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	14 8	15 2	17 0	13 6	13 6	13 0	80 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Gujrát[o]		
	Shahpúr	10 12	11 0	13 12	14 0	14 0	23 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 8	13 0	15 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	12 4	13 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	12 0	12 12	9 12	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	Mooltan		
	Jhang	11 8	11 8	11 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	Jhang		
	Montgomery	12 6	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 4	13 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	13 8	13 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 4	12 1	15 2	14 7	14 2	21 12	...	...	...	6 1	6 4	5 2	14 6	15 0	21 4	12 13	13 12	16 0	10 12	10 7	13 2	100 0	106 4	75 0	32 8	32 8	50 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Gházi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Gházi Khán		
	Bannu																												Bannu		
	Peshawar	5 3	5 15	13 7	6 6	7 3	21 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 3	7 11	10 1	19 6	6 14	7 9	16 0	6 4	6 0	9 6	48 8	48 8	61 0	26 6	26 12	45 0	Peshawar		
	Kohát	7 1	7 11	15 5	8 4	8 1	25 8	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	11 8	9 12	9 14	7 6	9 14	9 14	19 2	6 7	7 6	10 3	40 0	63 12	...	56 0	63 12	76 8	Kohát [*f*]		
	Hazára	6 8	6 8	15 0	7 4	7 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	12 0	11 8	13 8	23 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Hazára		

Description of Lesser Millets.
* Choti jowar.
† Kodon.
‡ Mendua.
§ Mendua, kodon, laburra, and sawan.
‖ Sawan, kodon.
¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.

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

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS, OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bájrá, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bájrá, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bájrá, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavard, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavard, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavard, 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.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 8	10 4	9 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 6	12 4	14 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 14	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 8	10 12	14 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 8	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 8	16 0	17 8	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	9 0	Chánda		
	Wardha	11 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	6 4	5 12	6 4	7 12	7 8	9 8	15 12	14 4	19 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	12 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	15 8	16 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 8	15 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	110 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	12 4	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	0	...	...	13 12	13 4	13 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	6 12	6 8	6 8	Saugor		
	Damoh	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	9 8	14 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 4	9 2	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	200 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	9 0	8 6	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	0	...	...	14 0	12 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	0	...	...	10 6	10 2	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 8	8 6	9 0	...	...	...	5 14	4 8	5 12	7 11	8 7	7 11	16 0	17 0	15 0	0	14 14	13 8	13 8	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	12 0	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 0	11 12	11 12	16 0	21 12	20 0	21 0	14 12	13 12	12 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	9 12	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	9 8	9 3	19 12	19 8	16 0	13 8	12 0	12 7	14 0	14 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	86 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Nimár		
	Raipur	19 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	210 0	210 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	15 12	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 1	28 0	28 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
	Biláspur	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Upper Godávari		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 13	6 13	7 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	11 4	11 4	8 12	16 12	16 5	13 13	16 12	16 5	14 2	8 8	8 8	7 8	130 0	130 0	65 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 1	7 4	8 3	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	11 0	10 10	8 5	18 0	15 7	12 11	...	...	...	9 0	8 3	7 11	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	7 0	6 12	6 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	5 4	10 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	11 4	18 0	18 4	13 8	9 0	9 0	7 9	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 12	8 4	8 8	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	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	17 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	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 8	12 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Básim	8 0	8 8	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 12	8 0	8 7	14 0	13 8	14 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 12	6 8	...	8 0	7 9	7 11	9 8	9 12	8 0	11 12	11 8	9 0	23 13	22 15	16 3	...	...	...	11 8	11 13	11 8	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 5	10 0	11 0	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 8	14 2	14 2	12 6	...	...	21 3	32 6	27 12	23 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 3	12 8	11 8	9 8	13 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	7 0	7 10	5 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 10	11 4	11 4	9 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Mysore		
	Hassan	6 0	7 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 8	13 0	11 8	9 0	17 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	800 0	800 0	126 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	5 12	6 5	5 3	6 5	6 13	6 3	9 6	8 6	7 8	12 10	14 3	9 8	21 0	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	7 14	8 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	24 0	25 8	19 0	23 8	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 6	5 6	5 14	5 7	5 5	5 14	9 12	9 6	7 10	15 3	15 3	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	10 10	10 10	11 0	21 5	21 4	15 4	6 1	5 14	4 9	8 4	7 12	7 0	23 12	25 0	15 8	19 6	18 12	17 0	13 1	13 0	13 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 10	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	12 8	12 12	*	20 4	21 0	*	7 12	7 0	*	9 0	9 0	*	20 8	21 0	*	14 4	16 4	*	13 8	13 8	*	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	*	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	13 2	13 6	12 14	27 9	26 3	18 12	7 0	7 0	8 13	8 8	8 6	10 4	29 7	30 0	19 4	24 5	24 1	17 14	13 13	14 7	16 0	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	...	Ulwur		* Not received.
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 4	13 4	*	22 12	22 12	*	6 12	6 12	*	7 0	7 0	*	21 6	21 6	*	21 10	21 10	*	13 0	13 0	*	120 0	120 0	*	11 8	11 8	*	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Ajmere	12 4	12 8	9 12	22 0	22 12	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	60 0	50 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 12	11 9	12 12	22 2	22 9	17 2	...	...	...	9 4	10 9	7 4	22 12	23 1	16 11	17 7	18 10	15 12	14 4	16 2	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	15 6	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	14 8	15 4	8 4	20 8	20 8	12 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	13 4	13 4	7 12	22 8	22 8	12 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	23 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	11 11	11 10	8 2	16 0	16 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	9 8	120 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	12 4	Abu		
	Anadra	12 14	12 12	8 12	20 0	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	14 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 8	16 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	8 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	9 4	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 pies†	8 0	8 0	6 12	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11	11 11	9 6	23 7	23 1	12 8	6 4	5 7	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9	7 13	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)		† Per man's load.
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	12 8	9 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 11	...	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	...	4 6	8 9	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 ...	15 10	...	...	...	9 1	...	12 8	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	15 5	7 8	22 8	22 8	11 4	5 0	5 0	3 2	6 4	6 4	5 10	18 12	20 10	11 4	16 4	17 8	11 4	16 14	16 14	12 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	12 13	13 12	25 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv ed		Bikaneer		
	Boondee	13 8	14 12	16 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	24 0	23 4	23 4	13 0	16 0	17 8	16 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 4	...	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 2	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 0	7 7	7 7	7 0	22 13	22 3	16 0	23 1	22 4	19 0	17 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 4	9 4	Kotah		
	Tonk	11 6	10 11	13 0	22 11	22 8	15 0	6 8	6 3	4 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 12	24 0	23 4	23 4	13 0	16 0	17 12	17 1	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 3	10 11	11 0	Tonk		
	Jhalawar	12 6	11 12	14 4	16 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 14	25 6	25 6	20 12	15 4	15 4	13 15	15 6	15 4	15 12	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 14	Jhalawar		
	Shahpoora	11 0	11 8	11 0	21 8	21 8	17 4	8 12	9 8	6 12	10 8	11 4	8 8	21 0	20 8	19 8	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8	16 8	Shahpoora.		
	Dholpur	12 8	12 10	12 12	28 3	27 9	18 9	9 4	9 10	11 4	6 12	6 12	7 14	29 4	30 10	20 0	27 10	27 ½	20 0	12 3	12 7	16 7	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 8	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv ed		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.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JANUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in some parts of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western-Provinces and Oudh, and Assam. More rain is wanted for the spring crops; but agricultural prospects, as yet, continue favourable on the whole. The public health is now generally good, except in Poona, Dharwar, North Kanara, and Moorshedabad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 3rd)	...	*Ragi* 25·65; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·85; paddy being harvested; standing crops withering in one taluk; blight one taluk; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	·5 (in one station).	*Ragi* 30·09.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·22; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet crops commenced; 22·8 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	...	*Ragi* 22·96; sowing in 2 taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in parts of 3 taluks; elsewhere doing well; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·03 (in one station).	**Ragi 24·32; dry crops withering in parts of all taluks but one; wet in fair condition; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, outturn paddy ¼ to full, others ½ to ¾.**
Tanjore („ „)	·2 average of four stations).	*Ragi* 28·77; crops in good condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ½ to full.
Madura ...	·70 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 24·26.
Malabar (Jan. 3rd)	...	*Ragi* 20·34; harvest commenced in parts of 5 taluks.
Travancore („ „)	·52	*General Remarks.*—General prospects good, except in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and western parts of South Arcot, where want of rain is much felt.
Bombay— (Jan. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No report received.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather seasonable; horned cattle attacked with throat swelling in taluka Hala; slight damage by locusts in 4 talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* promising; prices falling.
Baroda ...	...	Weather seasonable and agricultural prospects good.
Surat ...	...	Standing crops healthy; fever in 4 talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in 3 talukas, cattle disease in one, measles in Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 2 degrees cool, wind normal, air abnormally dry on 3rd and 4th.
Poona (Jan. 4th)	...	Cholera in city, deaths 182; also in Khed taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
Dharwar ...	...	*Kharif* harvest completed; fever general; *rabi* crops favourable; exotic cotton slightly damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop continues on coast; fever very prevalent; cholera in Honore subsided.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects unchanged; cholera increasing in Poona, and fever in Kanara and Dharwar.
Bengal— (Jan. 6th)		
Chittagong ...	0·85	Weather cloudy from Friday (2nd), to-day (6th) fair; *amun* damaged to some extent by rain; cold weather crops doing well; cholera still prevailing in south.
Dacca ...	0·12	Prospects of crops good; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good; fair outturn expected; reaping of *amun* still continues; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well; epidemic fever still prevalent in thana Burwa; deaths from cholera still reported from Berhampore town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear; heavy dews at night; winter rice still being cut; outturn generally very good where crop not damaged by floods; spring crops have come up well and are thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Fair average rice crop reaped; spring crops promise well; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, dry, and cool; crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects good all round; public health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain would do good to *rabi* crops; prospects generally favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Aghani dhan* coming into market; in places harvesting completed; *rabi* continues favourable, but a little rain will do much good; prices rising; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fine; *rabi* crops doing well; prices cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	0·04	Winter crops good; rice being harvested; small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts during week; in Chittagong some damage done to *amun* by rain; *rabi* crops everywhere doing very well, but require a little rain in some places, especially in Patna Division; *amun* harvest nearly finished; outturn on the whole a fair average; pulses and sugarcane also being harvested in places; small-pox and cholera reported in many districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 6th)	...	Clear weather; prospects and health both good.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Cloudless sky; westerly wind; rain much needed; crops in good condition; health good, *wheat* 13⅜, coarse *chanwal* 19½, unhusked *dhan* 38 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	·4 in north of district on 27th Dec.	Weather since clear; prospects good.
Jhánsi („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 6th)	...	*Rabi* crops thriving well; *arhur* has suffered from frost; sickness is lessening.
Bareilly („ 7th)	Slight rain on 27th Dec.	Weather clear and cold.
Meerut („ 7th)	...	Sky clear; wind west; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 5th)	...	Weather fine; cold; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 7th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good; *millet* large, seers 23-12.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; a little rain would have been beneficial.
Sitapur („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops thriving; *cane* crushing commenced.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Allahabad and Partabgarh; crop thriving; health generally good.
Punjab—(Jan. 6th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Crops thriving after last week's rain, and prices have fallen.
Umballa ...	...	Agricultural prospects good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops promising; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	...	State of crops and health of district good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	No report received.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Crops thriving well; public health improving.
Pesháwar ...	...	Weather still frosty; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops fair; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Reports from all districts favourable, and public health improving.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Jan. 7th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* promising; threshing of *kharif* crops continues; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cold; prospects of *rabi* good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Clear; cold; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear; prospects good; rain needed for *rabi*.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* promising; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Jan. 3rd)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* doing well; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	...	Castor and mustard doing well; sugarcane cutting; health good.
		General Remarks.—Clear; cold; threshing of *jowar* and *kharif* pulses continues; *rabi* promising; health improving; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Jan. 7th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; crops being reaped; good harvest expected.
Rangoon	...	Slight cholera and small-pox; fever and small-pox continue in Hanthawaddy; cattle disease very slight; reaping progressing.
Bassein	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly over.
Prome	...	Slight small-pox in Prome town; otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; crops nearly gathered.
Toungoo	...	Public health and crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall reported from any part of the province during the week; public health generally good; crops being secured satisfactorily.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Jan. 7th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather unsettled and variable; mornings and evenings cool and foggy; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet	·34	Weather seasonable; prospects of cold weather crops continue good.
Cachar	·54	Weather seasonable; prospects and outturn of rice crops very good; common rice $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Harvesting of *sali* finished; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 7th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good; four fatal cases of cholera in Nagamangala, Hassan district; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 7th)		
Amráoti	...	*Kharif* reaping completed; *rabi* doing well.
Akola	...	*Rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	*Jowari* crops damaged somewhat; outturn expected to be less than last year; weather warmer; no cattle disease.
Central India States—(Jan. 7th)		
Indore	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 28 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear; public health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Season crops thriving.
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Bhopal ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Agar ...	...	
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather clear; *rabi* crops excellent.
Rajputana—		
Meywar (Dec. 26th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee (Jan. 3rd)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 1st)	·01	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 7th)	...	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects favourable; seasonable; fever disappearing.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Jan. 6th)	...	Recent rain improved *rabi* prospects; health greatly improved.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.

COMMISSION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th February, 1879.

No. 6.—WHEREAS it is considered expedient that a Commission should issue to enquire into and consider the provisions of the Bills marginally noted and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the Substantive Law of British India as may seem desirable, the Governor General in Council doth hereby authorize and appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Charles Turner, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Raymond West to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and, on or before the first day of November, 1879, to report to the Governor General in Council, under their hands and seals, their opinion on the several points herein submitted for their consideration.

The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servants Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 9th October, 1879.

No. 22.—WITH reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 6, dated 11th February, 1879, it is hereby notified that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the time therein prescribed for the submission of the Report of the Law Commission to the 1st December, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

REPORT.

WE, the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and consider the Bills marginally noted and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the Substantive Law of British India as may seem desirable, have now the honour to report to the Governor General in Council our opinion as follows :

The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servants Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

I.

In the correspondence extending over several years which has resulted in the appointment of the Commission it has been laid down and repeated that

"the question of giving a Civil Code to India was no longer an open one." The only question, one of great practical difficulty, has been as to "the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification." In what precise sense "code" and "codification" have been used, and whether they have always been used in the same sense, is not perhaps quite certain; but for practical purposes the words may be taken, we apprehend, as referring to the systematic legislation resulting in such works as the Succession Act, the Penal Code, and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. A Code as applied to the laws just named means an orderly and systematic arrangement of the rules relating to some well-marked department of the field of jural rights and duties. In its larger sense of a general assemblage of all the laws of a community no attempt has as yet been made in this country to satisfy the conception of a Code. The time for its realization has manifestly not arrived. The rapid changes going on in social relations make it difficult to appreciate the exact extent to which laws of even a limited scope have furthered or retarded progress. The different principles involved in them have not been so wrought out to their final consequences that their ultimate consistency or inconsistency and their relative value can be pronounced on with absolute confidence. When the effects of the special laws have been ascertained by their persistence under varying circumstances, the causes will become apparent by comparison, and the general principles will be established, on the suitability of which to the people and their circumstances it will then be safe to proceed in the work of final consolidation and arrangement. In the meantime, codification in the less ambitious sense may properly proceed in meeting exigencies which daily experience brings to light along with the materials out of which the appropriate fabric may in each case be formed.

2. This, as we understand it, was the general idea of legislation which the Government of India intended to insist on in its letter No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877. After pointing out the positive gaps in the system which must needs be filled up, that letter says that the "task of arranging scientifically the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced would then remain."

It has been objected that this plan of ultimate scientific arrangement "seems to mix up two radically different ways of looking at law," namely, that which may be called the historical, in that it simply gathers up in orderly synthesis the results of ascertained development, and the abstract, or as it has been called the anti-historical, method, which, taking its stand on the "permanent elements of society and human nature," works out from these "an orderly exposition of fundamental principles," "followed by a statement of all their leading practical applications." We have to confess that we are unable to perceive the inconsistency complained of, or to appreciate the force of the argument adduced in support of the recommendation that, while particular sections of a complete and systematic body of civil law are proceeded with, the notion of their eventual combination in due co-ordination as parts of a single and general Code ought to be abandoned.

3. Although it is necessary, in the circumstances under which Indian legislation is carried on, to deal with the several branches of the law by distinct Acts, yet the ultimate design of forming these Acts into a general Code ought never, in our opinion, to be lost sight of. Every Statute, if it is to be self-consistent and duly proportioned, must be framed with reference to some central group of ideas which dominate the whole work. In constructing a system of laws the same principle should prevail. Although the rule of construing by reference to each other all laws which relate to the same matter does not extend to Statutes relating to different subjects, yet it is obvious that the same principles may be involved in Acts which bear on very different departments of civil rights and duties. The impressions received from a study and application of one branch of the law cannot be cast off in expounding and applying another; nor is it possible that really just and philosophical conceptions of law as an organic structure should gain possession of the minds of the community, or even of the legal profession, unless the minor generalizations embodied in particular laws centre in higher generalizations drawn from the elementary truths of human nature and experience. Unless such a co-ordinating influence is allowed to operate, the development of the law, and the social growth of the community so far as it is affected by the law, must proceed irregularly and disproportionately. In one department a particular set of ideas, which lend themselves readily to the purpose, will obtain an expansion and a

predominance which are at the same time gained in another by a different set of ideas. In the course of time and the complications of human affairs the two come into collision. One must give way, and yet neither can do so without litigation, waste of energy, and personal suffering. Nothing less, perhaps, than an infallible prescience of events, together with a power and precision of language not yet vouchsafed to man, would enable a legislature to construct a system of laws involving in all its ramifications no inconsistency or want of adaptation to its intended purposes; but that affords no reason why the inevitable shortcomings should be aggravated by inattention. If a Code cannot be thrown off, as we know it cannot, by one effort of a wise and comprehensive intellect, the alternative system should be brought as nearly as possible to such a production by being animated throughout with a uniform spirit and logical method, securing, so far as may be, an essential harmony amid multitudinous details.

4. It is true that when legislation proceeds by special laws, more complete and minute attention is paid to the detailed provisions called for by the particular circumstances dealt with. But in the practical application of such laws it often becomes evident through the logical development of one set of rules that it has proceeded upon an underlying conception inconsistent with the radical idea or group of ideas involved in another special law. As the relations, then, which have revealed the latent antinomy are likely to arise again and again, it becomes necessary to subjugate the one principle to the other either by formal legislation or by a forced method of interpretation, with the injurious consequences to which we have adverted. In the case of a Code such a result can hardly arise. The leading ideas of legal relation govern the whole, and the development of each part is worked out harmoniously on the same general basis of rights and duties, however they in detail may be modified by the particular kind of activity that has to be enforced or controlled, or the kind of physical objects to which they are directed. Such is the consummation to which legislation pursued in a philosophical spirit must necessarily tend; but in India we have not at hand such materials as those out of which the Roman Code and the modern Codes of Europe were formed. The responses of a long succession of jurisprudents, the commentaries of the legists extending over centuries, are wanting. Society itself, profoundly altered in external conditions, and subjected to the operation of conflicting currents of thought, is in a state of flux, the result of which may differ widely from the course of evolution of modern institutions in Europe from their germs in the dark ages. We must provide not only for permanent needs but for pressing exigencies of the passing time; yet, in proportion as great changes are unsuitable, we ought, so far as we can, to introduce amongst the materials of the future some constant and stable elements, the virtue of which has been proved by the test of time and of manifold experiment; and which it may reasonably be expected will give a tone and character to the whole system in which they are incorporated. Englishmen, indeed, brought up in the midst of influences which give to them so marked and peculiar a political character, will move spontaneously along lines in legislation, as in other fields of action, determined for them in a great measure by their own history and their law. Their general tendency will be pretty uniform; but this should not exclude the careful analysis of all that the past and the present of English law and English ideas offer for our adoption, the conscious selection from the mass of those principles which promise to be most strong, fruitful and beneficent, and the persistent endeavour to give them recognition and a governing influence throughout the fragmentary legislation to which for some time and for some purposes we are confined. The separate laws, being thus controlled, will be in the main consistent and capable at the proper time, without any harsh disturbance of interests, and almost without a perceptible break of continuity, of uniting into a single and well-compacted general Code.

5. These principles, of the highest importance yet too obvious almost for statement but that they have been called in question by an eminent authority, are, as we think, misrepresented, or at least not correctly presented, when comparison drawn between legislation and house-building. No one, for the purpose, would be so foolish, except in a simile, as to say "I will first build the rooms I want and then devise the ground-plan of the house." What I want

man, having a reasonable anticipation of his future fortune and necessities with limited present means, would do would be to build room after room as he could afford it according to a plan laid down from the first, but not so immutably fixed as to admit of no adaptation to circumstances. This is the analogy, if any, which we think ought to be drawn; and if, coming closer to the matter in hand, we could suppose the English law to have been fostered and controlled in its earlier stages by a wide and clear apprehension of general principles, it is impossible to doubt that it would have conferred through many generations greater blessings, at a much less cost, than in fact it has done to the people amongst whom it grew up. The Roman law, being in theory a *jus gentium*, freed so far as its constructors could free it from the narrowing peculiarities of a particular people, has been found more rich in general principles covering a variety of circumstances than the insular product of our own history and character. From the English law, then, we must not take at random, but choose such materials and such models for the structure we have to raise in India as will fit appropriately into a design, however remote in its accomplishment, congruous and symmetrical in the relation of its parts, and adapted, as far as human foresight extends, to the place, to the people, and to their hoped-for share in the general progress of civilized men.

6. We would not have it supposed that in thus vindicating the beneficial effect, and the necessity even, of a constant attention to uniform and expansive general principles in legislation, we in any way underrate the importance of the historical and of the practical elements of the work. The growth of law is always going on. It is the upshot of a contention ever renewed of rival interests and conflicting tendencies of thought. It thus reflects the material and moral growth of the nation. The historical element of existing law as disclosed in actual usage and the decisions of the Courts as well as in special legislation must never, therefore, be disregarded. But by the aid of comparative jurisprudence we may arrive at such clear conceptions of the life, growth and death of legal ideas in the several stages of social and moral progress that we can with a great degree of probability forecast what is already, and will more certainly be, felt as an incumbrance, and remove it. We may determine, at least approximately, what will fit into the general sphere of national thought of which the legal region is but a segment, and introduce it from another system in which it has already been submitted to experiment. We may labour with a fuller consciousness of the general ends to be pursued so as to work parallel to the legislation of the most advanced and prosperous countries. It is of the nature of the human mind and character to be deeply impressed by an orderly development of consequences from received principles, even when that development takes a course different from what unaided instinct and the first rude necessities of practice would have suggested. Thus, by timely legislation, taking just account of existing legal conditions as an outgrowth of the past and a necessary basis of the future, we may save the community many painful experiences, put it into possession of the fruits of others' labours and pains, and hasten by whole generations its entry into the great procession of the nations towards a uniformity of laws founded on uniformity in the conception of right and of the essential elements of human welfare.

7. In attempting to carry out such a scheme it is, perhaps, more difficult to determine, at any given moment, exactly what legal needs exist to be satisfied than to devise the laws which for the time will satisfy them. It is still harder to determine in what precise form and measure an infusion from a foreign system is capable of forming a vital adhesion to the existing body so as to supply an obvious deficiency, or even give a stimulus to its natural growth. The legislature, then, should be in close and appreciative communication with the felt necessities and the active thought of the society for which it is to work. It must be quick to discern permanent tendencies amongst the temporary fluctuations of popular impulse. Without binding itself in the trammels of what has grown effete, it must recognize the existing state of facts as a main element of the structure to be raised, and mould them into a symmetrical fabric with the more universal element drawn from general jurisprudence. Hence a necessity not only for an acquaintance with the contents and the working of past laws, but for a thorough insight into the actual circumstances of the community both in their mutual relation as physical facts and in the way

they are conceived by the mind of the people, in the wishes and aims thus generated, and in the moral preparation made by them for the reception of some new development or some new combination of principles. When we see the untiring care and precision with which the grounds of chemical or mechanical science are investigated, and the observations and experiments verified again and again before a fact is admitted finally as the ground-work of a law, a sense of surprise is awakened at the coarse and slovenly inductions, or the purely *à priori* assumptions, on which the spirit of system is too often content to build in the science of human action. The true use of a system is to co-ordinate the facts, not to neglect or in an arbitrary way to admit or to exclude them. The true purpose of a Code is to further the moral and material progress of a people by fostering a general harmony of thought and action, and by employing all the means afforded by existing conditions for ensuring a future amelioration. There must, then, be exact and sympathetic observation leading to true insight; there must be development; there must also be adoption and appropriation; but all without waste of force, and without neglect of any element which by its unacknowledged presence will set all calculations at fault.

8. In India itself a different set of objections has been raised to any attempt at scientific legislation. Collect, it is said, and group the existing facts of custom and practice, and leave the future wholly to natural development. The answer is that, essential as an exact ascertainment of the facts of the society and of their true relations is to the legislator, a sound theory is just as essential. It is a sound and comprehensive theory which in legal as in physical science alone gives life to the materials which it embraces. Such a theory in any department of human thought can be formed only by careful and continued reflexion on a copious store both of facts and of subsidiary theories by which the facts are viewed and classed according to various methods of arrangement. It implies the exercise of intelligence unbiassed by any predilection except for the truth, a readiness to accept all the teachings of experience, where it points out what is immediately expedient as well as what is permanently necessary. The contempt for theory which is felt by some men of considerable observing powers is, in truth, a contempt for all that makes their observations valuable. They are themselves the slaves, not unfrequently, of partial theories qualified by mere inconsistencies, which can be reconciled only by reference to some higher point of union at which a wider generalization stands ready to reconcile seemingly discordant facts. A mere empirical acquaintance with affairs may become a snare in the presence of new combinations; and in meeting the foreseen difficulties of the future, it is unsafe to yield to the suggestions of unsystematic thought, or of no thought at all, which are dear to indolence, dogmatism and mental impatience.

9. Objections of the kind that we have just been considering have in the last few years been urged so strongly, and even vehemently, in this country against all comprehensive legislation whatever, that we may be pardoned for examining the arguments that have been employed by reference in somewhat more detail to the teachings of history and of social science. It would seem as though a reaction of lassitude had quenched the energies of many distinguished administrators when we find them shrinking from projects which a few years ago they would have heartily welcomed. Legislation generally has for the time become distasteful, scientific legislation a kind of bugbear. It seems to be thought that the effort of grasping the new necessities can be avoided by a simple folding of the hands: it is overlooked that the times of great administrative progress in India have been the times also of great legislative activity. Society, it is in substance asserted, can provide for its jural needs without any intervention of the legislature; and such intervention, being unnecessary, will almost certainly be mischievous. That there is much that is plausible in these arguments cannot be denied; but we believe they have no solid foundation and would hardly have been thought of but for their accordance with the tendency which for the moment is dominant in the minds of their authors. We think that active legislation is essential to the political health of a growing society; that it meets needs which cannot otherwise be satisfied, and that the more systematic it is, provided the system itself is a moderately good one, the more beneficial it will be in its operation and influence.

10. A sense of the necessity for fixed laws is one of the earliest sentiments of every settled community. It rests on the constraining influence of habit, a

centripetal instinct and the perception of utility according to the dominant notions of the general good. The physical circumstances and the prevailing beliefs of a people form an environment or nidus in which the common tendencies of human nature are developed in a tribal or national form which then reacts strongly upon the elements from which it sprung. Thus a people's law composed of a universal and an individual element becomes as characteristic as its language. It presents itself in concrete forms the suitability of which is immediately apprehended by the popular consciousness, or which are rather determined by it in the very process of germination. By time and use what was vague and unorganized becomes in a measure fixed and symmetrical. The yet unrecognized working is felt of the instinct of order and system; a new or unfixed rule of convenience is moulded to a form consistent with the general spirit of the received custom by the influence of association and a sense of congruity; while the lapse of years surrounds with a sacred halo those earlier laws which are linked with the dim and magnified traditions of the past.

11. As a community advances, the extension of its territory, the separation of employments, the multiplied forms of individual development, enfeeble the common consciousness of legal right which made its earlier law. In the subordinate aggregations which form towns and villages, as in those divisions of the people which compose different classes, a unity of feeling springing from local neighbourhood, similar pursuits or identity of moral tendency still gives birth from a contact with new circumstances to usages whose fitness is recognized, and causes their reception as rules of custom. In the wider sphere of general law the requisite developments have to be effected by scientific evolution from the earlier established principles insensibly modified by the medium in which Courts and jurists work,* or by positive legislation on the part of the sovereign authority. The capacity for a spontaneous development of law in the people wanes as the facts to be regulated grow more complex. A sense of comparative imbecility in the presence of the more definite and palpable embodiment of the public force deprives its law-creative faculty of liveliness and vigour.† The cloudy suggestions which come from this source encounter as to all the great interests of society the clear-cut provisions of a written law. New ideas grow up, new discoveries are made, giving rise to new institutions, fashions and employments. An individualism and independence of action have meanwhile become possible and prevalent which submit to no control less powerful than that of the whole State. It is then the legislature alone which can pronounce the doom of effete laws and perform a work of reconstruction answering to the spirit and the needs of each successive generation.

12. Now this, which is true of communities in general, is in a peculiar degree true of the great community of British India. The apposition at almost every conceivable point of all that is oldest with all that is newest in civilization has produced groupings of fact and jural necessities with which it was impossible that the indigenous law should be able to cope. The legal consciousness of a people bound in the chains of caste and tradition could not develop itself concurrently with the new physical and moral changes brought in by the masterful foreigner. Those only who were familiar with the actual working of the new order of things, though in a different region, could hope to frame laws appropriate to the new world they were creating. The introduction of the English law, or of legislation founded on the English law, into British India may be compared with the general adoption in Europe in the Middle Ages, and especially in Germany, of the Roman law, though the rate of change is infinitely faster. In the slowly-won victory of the enlightened classes over the dull persistence of their ignorant countrymen, the diffusion of new ideas and the creation of new wants and new sensibilities produced in the jural sphere a craving for regulations which could not be built up upon the rude framework of Teutonic tradition. The official depositories and mouth-pieces of custom found no formulas quite adapted to the new exigencies, while the Civil law presented in a consistent

* See Maine's Ancient Law, Ch. II, pp. 31-33 (third edition).

† The establishment of the British power in India has been followed by a decline of the village-communities as independent centres of political life, which is sometimes regretted but was plainly inevitable. In providing for the growth of society as a whole, and favouring individual enterprise, the Government had to limit the authority once exercised by the small communities, and once the necessary stay of their corporate existence, but become in the presence of a higher organization a means only of isolation and obstruction. Restricted in its power to enforce rules by the predominating influence of the ubiquitous "sarkár," the village-assembly soon lost the capacity to invent them. It ceased in be an effective organ alike of the public strength and of the public will. This atrophy in its turn necessitated an increased energy on the part of the Government, and centralized legislation took the place of customary law, as it alone could provide for the extended relations springing from a freer and wider-ranging activity.

system plain rules for daily needs, which yet conformed to general principles of the widest application. There was no need to find out through costly failures the way to sound conclusions. The requisite experiment had been made, and the result so expressed as to produce instant conviction. Thus, the Roman law took its place beside the Customary law, and in the course of generations went far to supersede it. Anomalies in time grew up in this system of double origin. There were inconsistencies of judicial decision and a wilderness of contradictory literature. The Code of Frederick the Great first attempted a thorough-going remedy. The Austrian Code followed; and then the Code Napoléon collecting the opinions of the great legists of France became a model, even in its errors and defects, for half the continent of Europe.

13. We may gather from this retrospect that the influence of English government, of an English mercantile class, of English literature, and acquaintance with English institutions, made the adoption of the English law in its leading principles an inevitable necessity for modern India. The new conditions of social existence raised questions to which the indigenous law gave no answer, or worse than none. Recourse was instinctively had to the law which furnished the requisite solutions, and its decisions once admitted in a few cases exacted conformity throughout a wide area to the principles on which they rested in order to prevent obvious and glaring contradictions. The English race could effectively construct—could even imitate—no civilization but the English; and of this the English law is a vital part. Step by step it made its way by occasional direct legislation, by methods of exposition and by the judgments of the Courts in a fragmentary way into every corner of the country. Mufassal munsifs, speaking no language but their vernacular, were told at last by a Chief Justice through their superiors that they were bound to dispose of the litigation of Maráthas according to the principles of English law which the Courts at Westminster would bring to bear on the same cases.* This, which might seem a *reductio ad absurdum* of the assumptions on which the highest Courts of India had for years proceeded, was after all not a mere logical disproof of the premises from which it was inferred. It was but a somewhat premature anticipation of the result to which things were inevitably tending. The earlier and more obvious works of codification—the Criminal Codes and the Code of Civil Procedure—had then already been produced; but it was now demonstrated that a more searching and laborious task must be undertaken. In the new difficulties which were daily arising, the Native judges, cut off by an elaborate education from sympathetic accord with the thought of their own people, ill-read in their own legal literature and thoroughly conscious of the tests by which their abilities would be appraised, would resort for guidance to the English text-books—to them and to judgments of the High Courts steeped thoroughly in English law, as might be expected from judges long familiar with the lore of the reports. By the Appellate judges the decrees of the lower Courts would be approved or condemned, an improved reading of the English law only being substituted for a defective one, and the chain of precedent at every step growing stronger. A system having won acceptance, no individual judge, however enlightened and sensible, could set bounds to its predominance. Even the terms of the English Real Property Law, drawn straight from the feudal system, have become, with all their misleading connotations, a part of the common vocabulary of the Courts.

14. From such an irregular and haphazard mixture of incongruous systems, some kind of order would in time no doubt have been evolved by the Courts. But the time might be a very long one—all the longer on account of the replenishing of the High Courts periodically by barristers sent straight from England, and therefore, however able, strangers necessarily for some time to the special tendencies of thought, and the special ways of confronting facts, proper to the Indian lawyer. Meanwhile, the people would suffer from uncertainty, and the law become a luxury for the rich or a gambling excitement for men on the brink of insolvency. The Legislature was imperatively called on to regulate the new development on a rational appreciation of the principles to be adopted or rejected, of the forms in which they should be grouped and of the proper place of each greater chapter in the general system of law. A Code, in short, had become necessary in order to prevent the endless litigation, the ruinous losses, the manifold embarrassments and the discouragements to traffic

* See 2 Bom. H. C. R. 38, per Couch, C.J.

and enterprise which would attend the slow formation of a complete body of law by the wasteful process of natural selection. The necessity has not diminished with time. On the contrary, such progress as has been made, as it has rested on an assumption of principles drawn directly or by generalization from the English system, has given to those principles a range of influence,—has so imbedded them in the living body of the Indian law—that all further growth of the jural system must in some way conform to them. The choice is between the halting and contradictory action of the Courts and of chance usages growing up amongst a miscellaneous population and the systematic action of the Legislature, taking all appreciable conditions into account and aiming constantly at reducing the law not only to substantial accordance with actual necessities, but to the most simple, consistent and intelligible form.*

15. The work, moreover, must be one of cautious discrimination as well as of organization. The marked characteristic of the English law, in spite of a much larger infusion of the Roman system than our lawyers are, or were, willing to admit, is its insularity, its shrinking from general principles, its bit-by-bit growth on the results of particular cases. This empirical process has caused our law, no doubt, to grow with our growth, to mirror our history and to fit the peculiar stamp which the national character has received from our antecedents and surroundings. Moreover, a body of decisions has been collected in the reports, greatly outnumbering even the 30,000 *responsa prudentium* which Tribonian and his colleagues compiled at the bidding of the Emperor Justinian. Treated in a really scientific spirit, these decisions should be of inestimable value to the jurist and legislator. They are so many experiments which even in their not infrequent failure are in the highest degree instructive. But it must be said that when read without the aid of wide generalizations, and without the control of dominant notions drawn from the necessary relations of organized society, they may be a clog to progress and a means of almost infinite divergence from the track along which society is destined to move in the coming generations. It needs at times a Mansfield and a Cockburn to break the shackles of precedent, to go back to first principles, and to educe from them results which shall place the law once more abreast of the novel and extended needs of a time when every day brings forth some change.

16. This law, however, so isolated, so special, so indifferent to aught but a practical grasp of the legal relations which a single society presents for discussion, we must of necessity make the basis in a great measure of the law of India. It may serve the purpose; but it is certain that the good will be mixed in a needless degree with evil unless it be used with prudence and sagacity. Those peculiarities which adapt it best to England are in some respects disqualifications in India. From amid the mass of precedents and proximate rules of the practical lawyer, the Indian legislator, if his work is to be beneficial and enduring, must seize the central and governing idea. He must compare it with the results arrived at as to the same class of relations under other systems. If he finds a general accordance between them, he may safely proceed to consider how far the special circumstances of the country and the people for whom he has to legislate admit, repel, or qualify the application of an apparently universal principle. Hindú society has its own laws of unmeasured antiquity. It has its religion closely interwoven with those laws. It has the customs which that religion consecrates and springing fresh from the nature of the people. To ignore these facts is to invite failure. It is a living body that we have to deal with, identical in some respects with others of the same species, but with its individuality and its need for individual treatment as well marked as our own national character.

* Inaction on the part of the Legislature retards but does not arrest legislation. In the absence of enactments the judge makes law declaring what is the customary law, and what rules regulate rights not governed by customary law.

Beyond his own experience the judge must look for materials to the suitor who is interested to secure a particular decision rather than the accurate ascertainment of a usage or the establishment of sound principles; who frequently lacks the means requisite to procure such proof as may be available or to retain a competent advocate. In the ascertainment of the customary law, then, the Legislature has ordinarily greater facilities than the Courts. A proposed law is published. Information can be obtained from the best sources and tested by the experience of individual members, who bring to the discussion of the proposed law experience acquired in the different districts of the empire or province. It may happen, but it must happen less frequently than is possible with the imperfect machinery of Courts of justice, that customary law is rejected where it should be recognized, or recognized where proof is inadequate.

In legislating on subjects not governed by customary law, the Legislature has again this advantage over the Courts, that before it arrives at a decision, its proposals are published, and criticism from all parts of the empire invited and weighed.

17. It is true that in the sphere of the criminal law and of procedure successful steps have been taken in legislation, governed to a certain extent by English analogies. But, if scrutinized, these experiments prove rather the necessity of recasting the materials of the English law than the expediency of adopting them undigested, unassayed and unmodified. The grounds of penal legislation are much the same everywhere. Murder, theft, arson, forgery, are essentially identical wherever a possibility of committing them exists. No serious difficulty is found in drawing up parallel tables of equivalent crimes for the purposes of extradition-treaties. Procedure, again, is a merely mechanical process for getting the parties to litigation and their witnesses before the Courts, for securing a fair hearing, and for giving effect to the Court's command. But when we come to the laws of property and of the family, a very different set of considerations presents itself. The dominion of man over external nature, his right over the actions of his neighbour arising from contract, may assume endlessly various forms. His personal relations as a husband, father, brother or caste-fellow are not only susceptible of infinite variation but touch his sensibilities in their tenderest points. In dealing with the substantive private law we place ourselves in the very midst of the actual life of the sentient beings who look to us for furtherance in happiness and prosperity. Every step we take is full of the peril of wounding some unknown susceptibility. The mass of people are incapable of proceeding *per saltum* to a recognition of the ultimate advantages of great changes which at the time jar on their traditional prejudices and reduce them to a state of puzzled uncertainty.

18. If, then, by means of additional laws we wish to contribute a new expansive force to Native society, we should, first of all, free ourselves from the fetters of a too exclusive devotion to our own somewhat narrow legal system. The work to be done calls for a wider survey, for a comparison of systems and a truly philosophical induction. The late Mr. Justice Willes insisted strongly on the advantages of such a method, even for English legislation. He argues for "a really well-considered Code . . . . embodying improvements suggested by a comparison of our own laws with those of other countries," which, as he truly says, "can hardly all be mistaken." When we see how one proposition after another insisted on by the great continental jurists has to force its way after years or generations of controversy into the body of English jurisprudence, we cannot but be struck with the narrowing effect of an almost purely deductive method confining professional genius to a range in no way commensurate with human nature, and obstinately refusing admission to any legal principle which cannot be proved needless by the possibility of referring it directly to something already admitted. When one sees the vehemence with which the continental jurists themselves contest some important points, a further lesson is learned of the limitation even of highly cultivated faculties. What fits the whole scope of expanding human capacities can be determined only by the profound insight of genius; but ordinary intelligence can pronounce with certainty on the insufficiency or unfitness of many rules for any people or any system except those in whose midst they have grown up.

19. How far, and in what form, the particular rules accepted in England are suited to this country and community is thus in every case a question which must be met on grounds, not of mere prejudice or senseless imitation, but according to a just analysis of what is proposed and what are the conditions under which it is to operate. To answer the question aright, something more than mere juristic science must be brought to bear on it. There must be a competent knowledge of the existing written and unwritten law, intimacy with Native habits and modes of thought, a set of associations through which the mind of the inquirer is spontaneously affected with an emotion, or the reflex of an emotion, akin to that which will be on any occasion felt by the ordinary Mussulmán or Hindú. A large degree of this responsive faculty is no doubt sometimes acquired by men of sympathetic temperament in the work of the Courts, but in general it exacts early and familiar relations between the Native and his would-be benefactor; it requires an intercourse kept up in varying positions through several years to enable the European to go outside himself and see how matters look from the purely Native point of view. It may not be right or safe to accept the view thus presented as conclusive; but it cannot be right simply to ignore it. Proceeding on a method of disdain some of our measures may by

chance succeed; many of them must necessarily fail. We work in the dark, and our legislation, being founded on no appreciative insight into the moral nature of the Natives, can never become in its entirety a portion of their intellectual being. "Government," as Burke says, "is a practical thing made for the happiness of mankind, not to furnish out a spectacle of uniformity to gratify the schemes of visionary politicians"; while the true end of legislation is "to follow, not to force, the public inclination, to give a direction, a form, a technical dress and a specific sanction to the general sense of the community." The experience of the world, the decay of superstitions, enable us now to go back with comparative intellectual freedom to really first principles. In pursuing this course, we come upon springs of thought and action common alike to Hindú, Mussulmán and Christian. At these we should pause and appropriate all they can yield to us; employ the results with frugal skill, and, having thus established the base-line and some of the principal points of our system, leave the development of its details to time, to the sure germination of sound thoughts and to the action of the Courts, continually checked in any tendency to aberration by the constraining influence of great and conspicuous landmarks.

20. The principles, then, which we attempt to introduce in our legislation, and especially in a Code, should be comparatively few, carefully chosen and thoroughly approved. They should be cast in a form as far as possible resembling that of rules already accepted, or appear as the logical outcome of already recognized doctrines.* The new law would thus link itself naturally to the law previously existing, blend with it imperceptibly, and form a basis for a new departure. It is the characteristic of sound and fruitful principles to embrace an ever-widening mass of details within their operation. Contradictory rules and reasonings are either modified or perish before them. Those principles which in themselves are consistent with the elementary facts of human nature are sure as matters progress to be recognized as the proper complement of others already accepted. Thus, from step to step a logically organized system is formed, while by a process of reaction the character of the community itself in which this process is going on is moulded insensibly to a development in which the maximum of its beneficial energy can be put forth in the manifold lines of activity which the law leaves invitingly open in every direction consistent with the common welfare.

21. The leading principles of a Code, such as we have conceived it, would be principles of human nature itself, but principles arrived at by a process of scrupulous comparison. Its propositions should be broad, simple and readily intelligible.† Their remoter consequences should be left to be traced out by judicial interpretation and the play of the popular consciousness. The induction on which they are based should be wide and accurate for the very purpose of avoiding entanglement in the details of subordinate and derivative principles. A Code thus formed will not retard or hamper progress and development: it will afford a new outline to fill up, a new platform to start from, a new impulse to systematic thought. It is conceivable that here and there its rule will constitute a barrier in some direction which otherwise the course of social evolution would have taken; but the slight obstruction thus caused will be as nothing to the positive aid afforded by a well-devised and consistent scheme of fundamental laws. Such a scheme, by the standards it sets up, by the mental standing points which it provides and imposes, contains the most certain and effectual means of its own further amelioration in the future. As the subtilties and complications of human affairs exceed the most sagacious human prevision, it will be found in time that some rules are in effect out of harmony with others. Some will correspond to the spontaneous movement of society and some will not. It may be that those which years before rested on a more specious support of sentiment and reasoning, being in truth the weaker, their inexpediency by degrees comes out. The better-founded rules, meanwhile, gain more and more on the convictions of the community; and a sense of the real incongruousness of the two having arisen, the moment has come for revision and excision. Such a process is as inevitable as human work is necessarily imperfect; but a system

* The concrete application of the law should be facilitated by the now familiar aid of illustrations of as simple a character as possible and drawn from actual cases or the incidents of every-day life.

† "Les lois ne doivent point être subtiles: elles sont faites pour des gens de médiocre entendement."—Mont. Esprit des Lois, XXIX, 16.

sound as a whole will meanwhile have done much to form the character and the turn of legal thought which will make reparation easy and natural without any general disturbance.

22. Due regard being had to the considerations on which we have dwelt, it must be admitted that a variety of laws under the same Government is not only an embarrassment to the Courts, but an impediment to intercourse and fruitful activity. The business of merchants, bankers and carriers, pursued under different conditions in different localities, is hampered with difficulties which check enterprise resting on nice calculations and adjustments. The public law ought to be substantially the same throughout the territories under a Government, as otherwise people may expose themselves without knowing, without having reason to know it, to ruinous penalties. When Caste-laws do not restrict intercommunion, uniformity of marriage and family-laws is as obviously desirable. The law relating to immoveable property and its incidents may well admit of considerable variations according to local circumstances. Landed estates are usually collected in one province and subject to one law; but even when this is not so, little or no practical inconvenience arises from a property in Bengal being held on a different tenure from one in Madras. Within the sphere of transactions variable at the will of those who engage in them, it is in the mutually dependent and ever-extending operations of commerce that a need of uniformity of law first becomes apparent; and thus the law of contracts, first in fragmentary sections and then in a systematic collection of general principles, claimed early recognition in the formation of the Indian Code. As society with its desires and needs settles down, in various phases of its being, to an approximately permanent scheme of existence, the tendency to assimilation which in ruder times would have extended identical customs over a wider and wider field appeals to the Government to effect the same objects by legislation. The spirit of the community at large spreads by gradual infiltration through the mass of local peculiarities and subdues them to itself. Change of dwelling-place and sale of land become more frequent; and the necessity is felt of rules for the holding of property and for all common transactions which will best express the average general convictions as to what is beneficial and convenient.

23. By opponents of scientific uniformity in legislation for India we are often reminded of the extremely different social conditions and stages of progress attained in different parts of the country. That very great differences exist is undoubted; but it is in no way conclusive of the question of systematic, as opposed to casual, law-making. Looking at the matter by the light of history, we have to admit that the contrasts in civilization amongst the several provinces of the Roman Empire were not less marked than those to be observed in British India. Yet this was not allowed to prevent the growth and application of a uniform system of legal principles. The prætorian law, in fact, gained largely by its necessary adaptation to the needs of citizens and foreigners alike, and its consequent rejection of all that was specially local and peculiar. Principles of universal application according to the standards then recognized had to be sought out, because it was felt that what was a good reason for a rule to a Roman was sometimes no reason at all to a foreigner, or even to a provincial. It was in this way that the Civil Law gained that character of generality which has given it such an ascendancy on the Continent of Europe. In India analogous conditions must lead to not wholly unlike results. The law to be introduced, or framed out of existing local materials, has always to be tried by the test of its suitability to the varying circumstances of the different provinces. What is insular or cramped either in thought or in expression is thus almost certainly eliminated. The central ideas of the English law are, in such works as the Penal Code and the Contract Act, cleared from the remnants of a lower stage of organization with which, in the English books, and in the English Courts, they are still encumbered, and presented in a simplicity and generality of expression which has re-acted very perceptibly on the ideas of lawyers in England. The more searching analysis forced by his situation on the Indian lawyer and legislator may thus in the end prove highly beneficial both to the science of law, and to its practical application.

24. Still, exceptions must undoubtedly be made in many cases in which it can be seen that what is special and local cannot be made immediately to yield

to what is general without a diminution of the people's happiness. In such cases the question occurs, "Le mal de changer est-il toujours moins grand que le mal de souffrir?"* and it must receive a reasonable and considerate answer. But even the most backward districts are by degrees drawn within the general circulation of thought and activity. Their people become stamped with much the same intellectual marks as their neighbours. Transactions between them increase in frequency. After a time familiarity and habit have made a removal of anomalies welcome; and in this way a well-ordered uniformity subdues tract after tract by a perfectly natural process. It is quite possible, indeed, that, in the future, provinces which had few or no definite legal ideas of their own may become, like Gaul in ancient days, remarkable for the completeness and tenacity of their adhesion to the new system. In the meantime, the existence of necessary exceptions in particular districts is no more a reason against a systematic Code in other parts of India, than the operation in Scotland or the Channel Islands of their own laws is a reason against a scientific recension of the law of England.

25. It is not, however, necessary or desirable that a Code, taking it in even its narrower sense of an aggregate of the rules in a particular department of the law, should include chapters or separate statutes on every branch and subsection of the whole subject. As to some of these a change of circumstances, such as the discovery of an entirely new means of utilizing property, the growth or decline of population, or a rapid variation in people's conceptions and sentiments, may make it desirable to await the natural evolution of the new order of ideas. Custom itself in such cases undergoes a silent metamorphosis, which undue urgency would arrest, as it would call in alarm and prejudice to the support of established use and wont, and make reform possible only at the cost of dissatisfaction and resentment. In other cases wholly new institutions, such as railways or Government currency-notes, have to find by tentative adjustments their proper place amongst those already existing. Special and temporary legislation, and that only, is properly applicable in such instances. By degrees it is found out how far the change of facts and of ideas necessitates a permanent enlargement or modification of accepted general principles; and when this has come to pass, the time has arrived for an incorporation of the special law within the general system of the Code. In a well-ordered system a place will be ready for it.

26. A consideration of the first importance in the formation of laws is the character of the machinery by which they will be carried into effect. However well devised they may be in substance to meet the needs of the society for which they are made, yet if they involve theories and ways of regarding the facts they propose to deal with wholly foreign to the conceptions of those who are to apply them, it is inevitable that variations and errors of practice should arise which will largely detract from their success. In order that the administrator should work in the spirit of the legislator, it is necessary that the legislator should first bring himself within the sphere of thought of the administrator. He may enlarge and even transform that sphere by judicious endeavour, but it will not in general admit of sudden expansion or thaumaturgic change. Human stolidity, the force of habit, the faith in professional formulas, the disinclination to analysis of common notions—all these are factors in the problem with which the legislator has to deal. If he is bent rather on practical effect than theoretic excellence, they reconcile him to a slow march, in which his followers may accompany him, as preferable to any flight, however brilliant, in which he will be altogether alone. Thus, to make a law in India practically beneficial, account must be taken of the means of professional education,† of the constitution and relations of the several official ranks,

* Mont. Esp. des Lois, XXIX, 18.

† In some provinces necessarily, in others without such apparent necessity, the qualifications for admission to the profession of the law exact little either of technical or general knowledge.

In some provinces, and generally in the Mufassal, except in the cities, where there are law-professorships established by the Government in connexion with a University or Central College, technical education other than self-instruction is not available. The system of apprenticeship is unknown outside the Presidency-towns, nor there always resorted to.

The remuneration of professional assistance is, owing to the poverty of the people generally, meagre; and pleaders without private means are unable to provide themselves with text-books or reports, if they are sufficiently educated to study them. The judges can count on little assistance from the Mufassal Bar in any case that falls outside the range of their daily experience. The parties, at what is too often to them ruinous expense, are compelled to appeal from Court to Court, and eventually find themselves deprived of justice from the unskilfulness with which their cases have been launched or prosecuted in the Court of first instance. No radical improvement is to be expected in the administration of justice in India until the better education of the Mufassal Bar is secured; and having regard to the circumstances of the people, the most effective, because to the Bar the least expensive means of securing this result appears to be the extension of codified law.

of the special merits and defects of the administrative class, and the traditions in which they have been trained, as well as of the physical situation, the history and character, of those on whom the law is to operate. Abstract perfection must yield in this as in other ways to the narrowing conditions of actual practice and of work to be done by ordinary officials. This, however, is so far from affording any reason against scientific legislation adapted to eventual consolidation that it supplies an argument in favour of that course. A poor and generally ill-trained class of advocates must derive obvious advantages from the economy and uniformity of method of a well-constructed Code. Busy administrators, dealing off-hand with innumerable details, cannot afford the time, even if they have the turn of mind, when a legal question arises, for sifting a particular Act so as to make themselves by a special study masters of what it says and of the spirit in which it has been written. If, however, all the principal Acts are composed on substantially uniform principles and with reference to higher unities towards which those principles converge, much of the official's labour is saved. He becomes himself penetrated by the spirit of the Code, and naturally brings to bear on the construction of every passage a method of interpretation substantially identical with that of the Legislature itself. The consummation is thus furthered, though it may never be quite achieved, of a uniformity of administration giving full effect everywhere to uniformity of law.

27. If, in endeavouring to state the grounds and principles on which, as we think, sectional and eventually general codification should proceed in India, we have been led into undue prolixity, a reason or an excuse may be found in the existence at this time in this country of a strong current of feeling which is opposed to all systematic legislation whatever. Its influence may not improbably be felt even in England, and by some whose interest in this country entitles them to a full statement of the reasons on which we would base systematic legislation; but, without dwelling on any speculation of that kind, it is, we think, highly desirable that in India, and for Indian purposes, a notion to which indolence and arbitrariness incline us to give a too ready welcome should be met, and if possible dissipated. The success of laws depends in some degree everywhere—in India in a special degree—on the spirit in which they are received and administered: and the zeal of the great body of public functionaries will, we believe, be more heartily engaged in giving effect to a legal system when they perceive its solid groundwork and its beneficial aim. A Code framed according to the conceptions we have tried to set forth ought not to fail in either requisite. It involves no preference of conjectural anticipation to that clear apprehension of fact which is the only sure foundation of science. In the sphere of legislation, as in other spheres, true reformation is a process of evolution rather than of revolution. The life of a community, as of an individual, implies continuity and assimilation. Society is a complex aggregate, swayed by inherited tendencies, beliefs and sentiments with respect to family-relations, to neighbourly rights and duties, to liberty and property, which no purely speculative plan of legislation would fit. All this is true and of unspeakable importance; but the same study and experience which establish its truth reveal also the capacity for progress which every community presents, the immense efficiency of co-ordinated action, the power to control, to stimulate and to mould a national character, of a reasonable, just and consistent system of laws.

28. It is not necessary or desirable that the principles of human action, and of men's relations, as they appear separately on ultimate analysis, should be the ground of a classification of laws or of the subjects for legislation. If we may resume the comparison to a house, it is plain that in constructing one as well as another, the builder must have regard to the same principles as to strength and applicability of materials, to the same mechanical laws and the same rudiments of design. But a classification of houses—still more of rooms—according to the predominance in them of one or the other of these elements of their construction would be of no service for the ordinary uses of life. For such purposes they are classed according to a set of more obvious external characteristics—their fitness for particular purposes—not because the others are less important, but because habit has taught us to expect a general conformity to a reasonable standard which on occasion we test in the proper way. The classification according to position, shape and fitness brings the objects into connexion

along a more extended line of useful and practical ideas than one according to more abstruse resemblances. So in arranging laws, it is not so much the underlying principles of their construction which should determine their classification, as the readiness with which particular series of rules hang together, or group themselves about some central doctrine, by a spontaneous association of ideas. When we use such words as "marriage," "partnership," "insurance," each of them calls up a train of thought more closely connected in fact, than the artificial combination of the infinitely various concrete instances embraced under such a word as "contract" or as "property." The use of method in legislation, as in arranging the contents of an existing aggregate of laws, is to aid the true conception and the recollection of the individual rules, and to bring out most forcibly their mutual relations in those respects in which they bear on actual practice. A grouping thus determined has somewhat the same relation to a purely abstract system, such as Austin favoured, as the natural system in botany to the Linnæan system. It takes account of the whole being and attributes of the objects to be dealt with, instead of properties of them, determinable indeed, but not by their determination bringing sufficiently together those which for the observer have most significance, and thus combining in each species the objects which in their totality are for him most really and closely related.

29. Another observation of some importance with reference to the arrangement of laws is that the chronological order of their emergence by no means coincides with that which they would occupy either according to the abstract scheme of a speculative jurist, or their co-ordination in a complete system. The practical needs of a society, arising from its moral and physical circumstances, may give rise to an institution at a comparatively early stage of its progress, the logical reasons for which are not disengaged for ages afterwards; while simple and obvious rules spring up in the latest as in the earliest stage to meet by slight adjustment some slight change. Thus Austin's analysis of sovereignty and law followed, not preceded, the practical outgrowth of innumerable institutions logically referrible to the notions thus brought into distinctness; and in the work of practical legislation it would not be possible either to await a final resolution of aggregate right into its irreducible elements, or to make those elements, when ascertained, the basis in their crude individuality of separate jural structures. The facts with which the law has to deal are essentially complex. It must yield, therefore, to the cross-divisions of human affairs, build on organic combinations of primary ideas, and accept great leading principles rather as a permeating influence than as a sole or chief ground of discrimination from each other of the great chapters of a Code.

30. The inference from such considerations as well as from the general practice of mankind is, that neither the purely abstract principles involved in laws, nor their historical relations, however necessary a study of these may be for their full comprehension, and for their scientific reconstruction, afford a safe or convenient basis for their arrangement. The great necessary relations in society which the laws do not create, but only regulate, are those which, combining the largest collections of naturally connected doctrines, suggest the best working plan. The State, moreover, does not and cannot as such come forward in its law-making capacity until society is already formed and tolerably well advanced in a rudimentary civilization. Its very existence as a political power presupposes a community already by common consent submitting in many things to fixed laws. What the sovereign-power, wherever it resides, has under these circumstances to do is, first, to provide for its own continued existence, and next for that of the society, by checking the disruptive force of private violence. The acquisition and devolution of property must already have become subject to customary rules before law in the strictest sense becomes possible. The governing ideas are modified and defined rather than created by legislation. The family in some form must have been coeval with, if not prior to, distinct personal ownership. In its essence it involves a set of relations but very partially amenable to external coercive regulation, but its continuity of existence brings it into connexions with property which at first are recognized and then regulated.

31. In all these cases the State has to deal with relations conforming to regular types of a permanent or at least durable existence, and susceptible of

strict regulation. In the great field of personal obligations the power of legislation as bearing on the essentials is comparatively limited. The natural instinct of freedom asserts itself in making bargains, and there is no interest of the community in general to be served by checking its indulgence. The law here is concerned rather in facilitating than in controlling the action of individuals. But if one fails in the duty he has undertaken to another, the State intervenes, and by force compels him to perform this duty, as it would one directly imposed in the public interest, or else to render an equivalent. The intervention must, however, be called for. No interest of the community is so directly touched that the State should voluntarily step in to repress a breach of contract. Nor is it concerned, without invitation, to enforce redress for the large class of wrongs, ranging from inappreciably petty injuries at one end of the scale up to offences at the other. The public is but remotely interested in the contentions that arise from this source, in which, too, as in cases of contract, the right or wrong is seldom all on one side. The general characteristic of both classes of obligations is that they can be satisfied by a money-payment,—liquidated or unliquidated damages,—if not, then by some stipulated or compensatory act enforceable in a like way, from whichever source the obligation has sprung. Here the connecting link which associates cases otherwise very diverse is the substantial identity of the remedies, as in family-law it is the identity of physical and moral relations, and in the law of property the identical nature of the material objects of men's rights and duties.

32. The law of personal capacity lies rather collateral to, than in any relation of logical antecedence or sequence to, the other great branches of the law. We may regard the impersonated State as either addressing its commands only to persons of particular conditions, as alone conceived able to obey them, or to the whole body of citizens, with following clauses of exception in favour of those deemed incapable of performing the duties imposed on each man in general. In a Code recognizing caste or other distinctions of race or birth as stamping an immutable legal character on every subject from the first, the law of status in this sense, and the legislation determining it, might properly take precedence of other private laws. It would define certain dominant capacities by which the whole operation of the laws of property, family, and obligations would be pervaded and modified at every step. But in a system accepting as a principle the possibility of indefinite changes of personal condition a different set of considerations prevail. We are not met at every turn by an enlarged capacity attending a high caste or a *deminutio capitis* caused by a low caste: capacity for rights and duties presents itself as generally uniform, subject only to particular exceptions requiring special discussion. Thus, physical imbecility due to age or sex, mental, as in the case of lunacy, and disabilities arising from a foreign nationality or domicile, give rise to qualifications for their subjects of the commands and permissions that bear on others. A special extension of personal rights, as in the case of a British-born subject, is anomalous, and, like the exemption of a Native notability from attendance in Court, is best treated perhaps only as a singular provision of the particular law which in each case gives the privilege.

33. The cases of restricted capacity that we have mentioned may obviously in a general system be as well dealt with after as before the laws of property and of obligations. The case of insolvency, in which a man labours under a positive incapacity to pay debts which the law bids him pay, is a case of personal disability which cannot possibly be dealt with in legislation without an assumption of laws of property and obligation already established. Corporations and societies, whether formed for mercantile or for charitable purposes, are significant to the law solely or chiefly as artificial persons capable of holding property subject to special restrictions: the place of the law respecting them should naturally be determined by this consideration. The legal relations of such loose aggregates as the inhabitants of a hamlet, or the Dhers or Mhárs of a village, stand on the border between the political and the private law. Co-ownership and co-liability, solidarity of rights and of obligations, being notions which come into activity as a rule only when the performance of obligations is due, and not really affecting the extent or essence of the rights or duties in themselves, the rules concerning these subjects group themselves most naturally

under the law of obligations. Within the same principle falls the law of partnership.

34. The duties and rights of persons in a quasi-representative character, such as trustees, have reference necessarily in the main to property, and imply laws of property already recognized. The assignee, the incumbrancer, the judgment-creditor, the liquidator, the executor and the administrator have each his peculiar, and for some purposes representative, position. But the legal right or duty devolving on such persons on account of another is not in itself essentially varied by the devolution. It is determined only as to details by the particular law which makes them substitutes, and the law relating to it is united by a stronger association to the law of property or of succession than to the general law of persons. In like manner, the rules investing particular functionaries, unitedly or individually, with special competencies are connected more naturally with the political or public law than with a law of personal capacities. Many offices are regarded in England as freeholds. With these may be compared such groups of rights and duties as belong to a village-astrologer. The holder of such an office has no doubt a special personal position; but it consists in this, that, in consideration of his performing certain duties, he holds property or a right against the property of his fellow-villagers. There is in this no peculiar status, no medium through which the incidence upon him of the law generally is disturbed or varied.

35. Although, then, as men are the subject of all laws, it might seem proper to place the law of persons first in any complete system, yet, looking to the actual needs of society, the rules of the public law are those which must first be established. "*Jus privatum sub tutela juris publici latet*," as Bacon says; and the higher stages of its development cannot be reached save in the security afforded by fixed and known laws of penal coercion. It was practically indispensable, therefore, that the Indian Government should enact the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure before reducing to scientific order the branches of the private law which have since engaged its attention. They express the rules according to which the State will exercise its external coercive force; and though the Code of Civil Procedure ought, perhaps, in theory and in a final arrangement, to follow the laws to which it supplies a sanction, yet, as being simply imperative, it rightly stands historically where it does. The substantive law of property and of obligations, though as yet untouched in great part by legislation, was sufficiently understood when the Code was enacted to furnish unwritten rules for the common cases; and to these the procedure could be applied. So, also, could rules of authentication, such as the Registration-laws, and fiscal rules, such as the Acts relating to stamps and court-fees. Limitation may be deemed a part of procedure itself, and has called for regulation in a series of Acts. In the same branch of legislation the rules of evidence were summarized in 1855, and more completely by Act I of 1872. Its outline may be deemed completed by the Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.

36. If, now, we should suppose the legislature to proceed from the absolutely imperative rules embraced in the public law to those by which it will enforce duties by remedial interference at the request or suggestion of a person injured, we should look next for a Law of Wrongs. In a complete system, starting from the basis of what acts or abstinences one subject is to be allowed to exact from another, no doubt the laws defining rights and their exercise throughout the whole range to which compulsion is properly applicable would precede a law concerned with the infringement of such rights and the redress of the consequent injuries. But laws in the legislative era are directly concerned with duties, and but indirectly with rights. The practical measure of a right created by Statute is the obligation that this Statute imposes. To some duties there are no corresponding rights in the proper sense of an extension of the power of a private individual over the action of another. The State simply commands that, under given circumstances, a particular duty shall be done on pain of damages or a penalty for default. The notion in such cases of the conduct being properly compulsive, apart from any special engagement, is what links the law affecting them to that of private wrongs in the chapter of absolute duties. For all practical purposes, moreover, each genus of right is well established long before its species are determined and their characteristics finally settled by the later refinements of legislation. If, then, the legislature says that, apart from any exercise of volition in engaging to do this or that act, each subject shall abstain from particular classes of actions, or under circumstances shall act in particular ways, in which another subject is directly interested, those classes of actions can be easily defined by reference to well-understood rights, although the remotest distinctions of the latter may not yet have been fixed by the positive law. An "earlier Statute deals [with cases] as a genus within which a new species is brought by a subsequent Act," even without an express reference to the earlier, "*ubi enim casus exprimi non poterat . . . . casus omissus habetur pro expresso si similis fuerit ratio.*"* The law of wrongs, then, is theoretically possible and practically eligible as a subject for legislation without waiting for the detailed evolution of the laws of property and contractual obligations. As to the obligations arising from faults and failures of duty, which range from breaches of the law of quasi-contract up to the gravest civil injuries, that law itself must depend on another which defines the wrongs, and the kind of reparation which the law deems proper for each. It happens, here, as in every department, that according to any possible arrangement each class of laws is dovetailed in practice into some other. The real activities of social life are all going on together, and what a moment ago was a consequence has now become a cause in a tangle of interdependence. It is a necessary incident of all consecutive legislation that in earlier Acts there should be an anticipation of the main principles at least of others yet unconstructed.

37. As a matter of fact, the strict law of persons has acquired a definite form and purpose in the Acts relating to minority and the relations connected with it (Act IX of 1875, &c.), in the Lunacy Acts, and in the Naturalization and Extradition Acts, the last two standing on the border-land between personal and public or political law. The Companies Act, X of 1866, deals with the whole class of subjects suggested by its title. Act XX of 1863, removing the subject of temple-management from the domain of public to that of private law, has provided for the constitution of the bodies by whom the endowments are to be held and dealt with. The time for an expansion of this law and for recasting it in its final shape may hardly yet have arrived, though it seems clear that it will shortly need revision. In the department of family-law, marriage and divorce have been provided for by legislation in those sections of the community whose legal circumstances seemed to call for such regulation. Relations with regard to property as affected by marriage are in part determined by the Succession Act, X of 1865. The legal relations of parentage still await regulation, but for the great mass of the population are mingled, like all the family-relations, with religious laws which it would be political sacrilege to touch—a blunder under present conditions of thought and sensibility worse than a crime.† There is a law of guardian and ward, Act XIII of 1874, of very limited application, which may well be revised and extended. As to kinsmanship and its rights and duties—a topic of great importance under the Hindú Law of Inheritance, and of some importance under the Muhammadan law—legislation cannot be thought desirable until a systematic revision of these laws is called for with substantial unanimity by the Native communities themselves. Whenever such a work becomes expedient, Act XXI of 1850, preventing loss of property through loss of caste, and Act XV of 1856, permitting the remarriage of Hindú widows of all castes, will be embraced within further-reaching laws. The daily rule of civil life is disengaging itself by degrees in custom from the purely religious law, and the severance is hastened by the action of Courts working in a plane of thought but partially coincident with that of the Native mind: the growth of ideas in a wholly changed medium must here be awaited, not in any way anticipated. For the sections of the community not subject to the laws of Manu or of Muhammad, or other special personal law, the Succession Act provides a law which, during a trial of fourteen years, has been found well suited to their necessities, so far as can be gathered from the silence of those most interested. In matters not touching the personal law of Hindús, the same Act has been made applicable to them by the Hindú

* Bac: De Augm. B. VIII De Just. Univ. Aph. 20.

† No proposal; we are informed, has been entertained by the Government of India for legislation on the subject which would have the effect of withdrawing it in the case of Natives of this country from the control of their religious or personal laws. Any suggestions to the contrary must have rested on an entire misapprehension of the facts.

Wills Act, XXI of 1870, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay. As opportunities arise, it will be well to work on the same principle, by giving definition, regularity and means of authentication, so far as this can be done without causing misconception, to the various transactions which must still be governed as to their substance by rules sacred to those amongst whom they prevail, and not to be hastily moulded to conformity with a wholly alien system. The laws devised for this purpose should, however, stand for some years outside the general system of the Code, to be embraced within it only when time and use have shown with what variations, if any, they may be finally adopted.

38. Laws of the class to which we have just adverted would be instances falling under the principle we have stated of transitory circumstances met by a consciously transitory action of the legislature. To the same class would belong the rules which it may be necessary to enact on the thorny subject of change of personal law or of status attending a change of religion either on the part of the person held in view, or of some other person connected with him. It is a principle of the Hindú law as old as Manu that effect is to be given not only to local custom but to the usages of classes and of families. Under this rule it has been recognized that a Hindú family migrating may adopt the law of its new domicile or retain that of its former home. Primogeniture has been favoured in many cases. Female succession has in some been denied. The anomalies which a family may retain, it may also cast off, by indicating its submission to the general law. It was hardly an extension, therefore, of the existing law when the Privy Council in the great case of *Abraham* v. *Abraham* determined that a convert to Christianity might choose the law by which the devolution of his property should be governed. The High Court of Madras has ruled that a Hindú by his conversion subjects his estate to the operation of the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865). It is obvious that there are cases in which, according to the law as thus interpreted, an affected change of religion might be made a means of inflicting grievous wrong. In some districts conversions of Hindús to Muhammadanism are pretty frequent, though only amongst the lower orders. Fishermen on the Western coast oscillate sometimes between Christianity and a Hindúised Muhammadanism. The questions raised by cases such as these cannot, it is plain, be disposed of by the legislature with advertence merely to the single possibility of conversion to Christianity. Christians have become Mussalmáns; Sikhs return sometimes to ordinary Hindúism; and a family once Jains has been found included within the community of the Lingayats. In the confusion of classes and the corruption of creeds, of which some provinces present such strange examples, it may eventually be found expedient to place the law of status as to property and as to succession on a footing wholly unconnected with religious belief or profession wherever the two are not indissolubly united. But for the present, and perhaps for a generation to come, the steps taken towards the solution of this legislative problem should for the most part be local, tentative, and occasional. In the meantime it deserves consideration whether, as regards property wholly at his own disposal, the Native of India, who may under circumstances elect amongst different forms of the Hindú law, ought not to be empowered to place himself under the sway of the Succession Act, and the other general laws of the same class enacted by the legislature.* It seems highly undesirable to make a declaration of a change of faith a condition precedent to admission to an improved law of property and succession; and a public notice duly registered may perhaps be thought a sufficient safeguard against fraud on the part of one desiring to embrace the benefits of modern legislation.

39. Taking, then, the great divisions of a complete future Code to relate to (1) Public and Political Law, (2) Absolute Rights and Duties, (3) Obligations, (4) Property, (5) Personal Law, (6) Family Law, and (7) Successions, we find that the most marked deficiencies are under heads (2) and (4). For the law of

* Sir Charles Turner observes that a Hindú may by will distribute property wholly at his own disposal in accordance with the Succession Act, but he doubts whether he can merely by election place himself under a particular form of the Hindú law. He would substitute for this passage the following:—

"It deserves consideration whether, as regards property wholly at its disposal, a family which may by usage place itself under a special form of law, whether Hindú, or any other, might not be empowered to declare that its property shall be gogoverned by the Succession Act and other general laws of the same class enacted by the legislature."

property, judicial investigations, conducted now in a much more enlarged spirit than formerly, are rapidly paving the way to safe and comprehensive legislation; but to strike out into a region not thoroughly pioneered, or to follow the unsafe guidance of the English law, might do infinite harm. The work must be one of time and watchfulness and patience. Meanwhile, should the Bills which we now recommend obtain the approval of the legislature, the positive rules as to rights in the substantive Civil law will have received a considerable development. The Contract Act, with the Acts relating respectively to Negotiable Instruments, to the Transfer of Property, and to Trusts, will have settled the main principles of free bilateral transactions and fiduciary relations. The law as to the estates and interests to which the State will give effect in immoveables cannot as yet be reduced in its whole extent to systematic uniformity; but Alluvion is an important fact, which has daily to be dealt with, and our acquaintance with the broader features of the law of fixed property enables us to pronounce on the expediency of such limitations and extensions of proprietorship as are involved in a reasonable law of Easements. On the frontier-line of contract and family-law we place the Master and Servant Bill, carefully avoiding any aggression beyond what is absolutely necessary on the delicate domain of purely domestic relations. When these Acts or the chief of them have been passed,* we think that the Law of Wrongs, or of absolute private duties and rights, may next most profitably engage the attention of the legislature. This law, standing between the criminal law and the laws of property and obligations, is interwoven with both. It has numerous connexions also with the law of persons and of the family, and even with the law of succession, considering the onerous responsibilities which the latter throws on executors. If, in legislating on the subject, there will be some slight anticipation of rules yet to be precisely formulated, it may be said that there will at least be no presumption of leading principles still to be established. On the other hand, the positive rules as to rights which have already been enacted require, as a complement, a rational law of wrongs. What acts or omissions, under what circumstances, are civil wrongs may be answered generically at least on principles already accepted and embodied in our positive law, and beyond broad general rules it is not expedient to go. Such rules well co-ordinated and not frittered away in transcendental distinctions may, we apprehend, be safely left for minute development in the hands of the judges. The details of life and of social relations differ infinitely in this country from what they are in England, albeit the foundations of morality are in both countries the same: great care therefore should be exercised to avoid giving an arbitrary generality to special or secondary principles of the English system. Within firm and unmistakable outlines ample room should be afforded for the play of individual energy, for the growth of beneficial influences springing from sources within the community itself, and for the plastic force of judges and administrators at once in thorough sympathy with the legislature and thoroughly instructed in the habits, practices and tendencies of the Native community. We are not without hope that a clearly-drawn Code of absolute civil duties, well adapted to the character of the people, may, with the Penal Code and the Contract-law, serve in the course of time as the solid core of a greatly improved scheme of popular ethics. The argument that by knowing their absolute civil rights people will in many instances be led into litigation for the sake of asserting them, though it has been seriously advanced, is hardly worth serious discussion. Its natural conclusion is that all civil laws are an evil; it may be all penal laws too, since, if no one knew that he could obtain redress, no one would complain of any injury. In the one case or in the other the clearer the legal duty becomes, the fewer occasions will there usually be for litigation. Laws are made and administered in the interest of the general wellbeing. No rights should be given by law except those which it is important to maintain; and when the law conforms to this principle, the man may be regarded as a friend to society who, in vindication of his private right, enforces observance of a rule universally beneficial.

* As to the order in which the several Bills should be brought forward, none more convenient suggests itself than that in which we have here mentioned them. The Transfer of Property Bill is probably the most important in the extent of its bearing on the transactions of the people at large, and on that account might claim the first attention of the legislature; but the Negotiable Instruments Bill would probably be passed with greater rapidity, and would in its department be a very useful measure.

40. The Law of Torts, in the scope which we think ought to be given to it as a principal division of a general Code, will exact from its framers a great deal of labour and discrimination. The time to be expended on its preparation, if used with reasonable diligence, ought not to be in any way stinted. The various propositions and rules contained in it should be dwelt on for so long that they may be brought fairly and closely into comparison with the innumerable other jural notions, which will not come at a moment's notice, but present themselves spontaneously in the course of leisurely deliberation. To the legislature at large such a law will supply a subject on which all available experience and acumen may well be expended for a considerable time. Whether, then, any other far-reaching measure should at the same time be in hand may admit of question. We are inclined to think that when a topic of difficulty and great extent, having widely ramified connexions with human affairs and interests, has to be dealt with, the most effective course is to allow the mind for the time to be in a great degree possessed by it. By this, mental activity is not checked, rather stimulated; but all thoughts are for the time weighed with reference to the main and central object of consideration, until a coherent body of ideas has taken form and substance. A comparison of results then brings out the strong and the weak points of each man's conclusions and opinions; superficialities are readily disposed of. And all this care the Law of Torts in an especial degree requires. But if time and thought can be found for other subjects concurrently with this, we would suggest that the scheme set forth in paragraph 7 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877, should be carried to completion. The laws of insurance, of carriers, and of lien are all of considerable importance; and they are to a great extent in the incipient stage in which they can be moulded according to the wisdom of the legislature without individual injury or inconvenience.* Still they do not affect the daily life of the great bulk of the people in any serious degree. No great harm will arise from the postponement of legislation regarding them until the heavier task is done.

41. When the Acts that we have suggested have been passed, the Law of Property in its whole extent will be a fit object of attention.† It is a wide and intricate subject, demanding for its mastery a mind well furnished with general principles, and with ability to grasp and measure details. To predict whether out of the multitudinous interests and rights relating to property which present themselves in India a uniform system of propositions and rules applicable to the whole country, or to a great part of it, can be evolved would be to anticipate the result which can really be reached only by close and prolonged study and observation by specially capable men.‡ In the meantime the work already accomplished by the legislature, united with other deeply reaching influences, must gradually produce great changes in the mental attitude of the people towards a scientific reformation of the law in those respects wherein an amelioration shall seem called for. When a new set of ideas has been received into the popular mind, an older set logically inconsistent may for some time stand side by side with it; but the intellectual ground having been taken away, the hold of superannuated notions by mere association is gradually loosened, and the way is prepared for their modification or complete absorption. As industry and enterprise extend in India, and larger capitals are invested in improvements

* The principal foreign trade of India is carried on with England; the internal trade has been mainly developed by the operations of English or other foreign merchants residing in the Presidency-cities and towns of export, who are familiar with English law. The law of contracts adopted by the legislature and now in force follows closely the English law. These considerations point to the desirability of securing a conformity of the mercantile law of India to the mercantile law of England, provision being made for the preservation of such Native customs as have survived the extension of commerce. To the codification of this branch of the law no objections have been taken.

† This, in its final form, will obviously include the chapters on Alluvion, as a mode of accession, and on Easements, as particular extensions and restrictions of the rights of ownership, which as subjects for practical legislation require immediate attention. Closely connected with these are incorporeal rights, which in India sometimes take peculiar and characteristic forms. The law of boundaries, the rights and duties of neighbouring owners as to delimitations and landmarks, is a topic of practical importance requiring careful investigation. There are many other objects falling under the same general title which it is not necessary to enumerate, and which indeed would in some instances vary in their name and their contents according to the presiding theory ultimately adopted.

‡ Constituted as is the Legislative Department of the Government of India, it appears to promise better results that the Law Member of Council for the time being should (save when legislation is urgently called for on any other subject) select for codification those branches of the law with which he is most familiar. Thus the valuable chapter on Powers drawn by Sir Arthur Hobhouse and included in the earlier editions of the Transfer of Property Bill came from a hand specially skilled. It has been found necessary to lay this aside for the present, but only, as we anticipate, to be resumed when a general sense of its utility and fitness has been developed by the further growth of legal conceptions.

of the land, many existing customs will so palpably be impediments to progress that their extinction will be generally welcomed. Any general law which may be framed for many years to come should be traced on spacious lines, avoiding over-interference, while leaving ample room for inevitable change. Such partial improvements as are meanwhile called for may best be made with special reference to local circumstances. For that important branch of the law which relates to landlord and tenant we have made provision, so far as at present seems expedient, by the chapter on Leases in the Transfer of Property Bill.

42. We do not think that at present our suggestions for the extension of general legislation could with advantage or prudence be pushed any further. What Bacon says of cases is equally true of laws themselves,—*Angustia prudentiæ humanæ casus omnes quos tempus reperit non potest capere*,* and the work we have proposed should not be hurried through any premature reaching beyond it to remoter aims and ends. But by the side of constructive legislation we think that a preparation might well be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation. It would be desirable, indeed, that the main propositions of such a chapter should as soon as possible be laid down, at least provisionally, and consistently adhered to throughout the component parts of the future Code. To some extent this principle has been followed; but if once the resolution be adopted of reducing the rules of interpretation to a system, they will of necessity operate forthwith more strongly and uniformly on the legislation of the future. We would not, indeed, be understood as advocating any large introduction of English legal nomenclature into the Indian law. Technical words are seldom quite correctly apprehended by Natives of India: they often have a connotation which leads one into a field of ideas quite foreign to the Indian law; and they are subjected, as time goes on, to explanations and developments in the English Courts which cannot always coincide with the intention of the Indian legislature. These are inconveniences which we would as far as possible guard against. As matters stand at present, the reports of the English Courts, inestimably valuable to the lawyer and the judge if rightly and reasonably used, are not infrequently made a means of upsetting the law in India; and as to the legal vocabulary in particular, a word originally admitted with reserve as the nearest in sense to some idea for which expression was sought has in after-days sometimes gained an established position and supported fallacious arguments. As the Code is gradually built up, such accidents would have a most mischievous effect; and yet they are almost inevitable, unless they are prevented by interposing a timely check to all ingenuity of perversion. Framed in this spirit, a Code of construction may, we think, be widely beneficial. In modern times, as the freedom of judicial interpretation becomes more restricted, the reaction of the form of the law upon its substance is more extensive and deeper than in earlier days. This is the palpable danger of a complete Code. It fixes the mobile elements of the law at the moment of its creation; it may petrify them and deprive them of their capacity of growth under the care of scientific doctrine at the call of extended needs. The danger reaches its climax when the principles of a foreign system are imposed on a community of different character and habits; and the danger lies very much in the terminology. While, then, our legislature itself takes out the kernel of English judicial wisdom, it must guard against the *lex viva*, the concrete law, becoming a composition of shells and rind. As in the field of physical science every great advance in discovery is attended with some enlargement of general conceptions and some improvement of method, so in the progress of legal development under any system accepting purely rational standards, each step towards perfection involves a recognition of human relations hitherto less clearly seen, or a change of standing point from which new truths come into view. To enable such truths to be widely appropriated, such benefits to be gained with the least incumbering admixture, should be the purpose of a good Code of interpretation. Thus, in the language of Lord Mansfield, "our jurisprudence should be bottomed on plain broad principles, such as not only judges can without difficulty apply to the cases that occur, but as those whose rights are to be decided upon by them can understand;" while, pending the enactment of a Code of interpretation, and even after its enactment, our judges and administrators may well follow the maxim of Lord Eldon that, "instead of struggling by little circumstances

* De Augm. VIII Aph. 10.

to take cases out of a general rule, it is more wholesome to struggle not to let little circumstances prevent the application of the general rule." The Digest which has been proposed would hold out too many temptations to the mischievous ingenuity that Lord Eldon condemned. It is needless, as private enterprise has supplied it. If made discriminative, it would be a bad form of legislation. Of Indian judgments, as of books, it may be said "some are to be read only in parts, others to be read but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence." In resolving which were good, bad or indifferent, the Government would have to determine what the law was or ought to be; and, having so determined, it had better legislate at once in order to prevent all further contradictions and errors.

43. Regarding the subject of codification and of systematic legislation finally from the purely practical point of view, it is to be observed that we have one supreme and three local legislatures. We have four High Courts, one Chief Court, and several Judicial Commissioners with the powers of High Courts, of which none are bound to accept as binding the rulings of others. To the tribunal of Her Majesty in Council, which alone can constrain the decision of the local Courts of appeal, access is possible only in cases of high pecuniary value and at an expense beyond the reach of the large majority of suitors. Working under the higher Courts of appeal are a number of Judges, European and Native, who in many instances display remarkable ability, but of whom the majority have had but a defective training owing to the conditions under which they have have had to work as members of the public service. It is manifestly desirable that Judges of the first instance, by whom so large a proportion of the judicial work of the country is done, should in their often remote and isolated stations receive all the guidance and support that can be afforded them. It is desirable, too, that the superior Courts should be provided with a uniform body of rules applicable to the chief relations of social life, in order that inconsistencies and contradictions of decision may be prevented, and the great difficulty averted which must eventually arise from irreconcileable systems completely established in different parts of the country. A well-framed Code will not only reduce the necessary bulk of law-libraries, but will focus the wisdom and acumen of many learned expositors upon identical points of construction and detailed development. In such a concourse of intelligence the better interpretation, the sounder principle, must prevail; and thus the lower Courts will be trained, not only to a right understanding of particular enactments, but to a rational and effective method of dealing with the whole range of problems set before them.

44. Amongst the many communities which have in recent years recognized the great advantages of codification is that of Lower Canada, where, as in India, a heterogeneous population made it necessary to build on wide and liberal general principles. From the introduction to its Civil Code we borrow an extract with which we conclude this part of our report:—

"Prospectively, the Code promises uniformity of jurisdiction which contributes to diminish litigation, and to add to the security and stability of our civil rights.

It offers great additional means of legal education from which may be expected a higher standard of professional excellence.

It will ensure among the individual members of society a more intimate acquaintance with their civil rights and obligations, tending to increase and facilitate business-relations and to promote the natural welfare of the community. Moreover, as a barrier against the continual inroads of fragmentary legislation, it is an earnest of stability in the law itself.

To this we would add that it is an element in good government that there should be certainty in the rules regulating the conduct of the governed, so far as they are to be held by law accountable for such conduct to the State or to their fellows, in the rules regulating the rights and obligations of property, and in the rules providing remedies for the invasion of rights. Certainty in these rules conduces to the happiness and prosperity of the governed scarcely in a less degree than does their conformity to the highest standard of jurisprudence. 'It matters little what the law is, so that it be settled' may be truly said in all cases in which it is of necessity arbitrary, and in many in which it is conventional.

II.

On the six Bills referred to in the Commission.

We have carefully enquired into and considered the six Bills referred to in the margin: we have also perused the comments on those Bills sent up by the several Local Governments at the request of the Government of India, the criticisms of the same Bills volunteered by Sir James Stephen, and the important paper of Sir Henry Maine; and we are unanimously of opinion that those Bills deal with branches of the law which may properly be codified; that the proposed enactments should extend to the whole of British India; that, except in the case of the Master and Servant Bill, no class of the community should be excluded from their operation; and that, subject to certain modifications which we proceed to suggest, they should all, with the exception of the Easements Bill, be enacted with as little delay as possible. As to the Easements Bill, Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner are of opinion that, with the amendments hereinafter specified, it might become law at once; but Mr. West, being of opinion that the introduction of this measure may, without public detriment, be for a short time postponed, desires not to be finally committed to all the details of the Bill, should further information suggest modifications in them.

1. The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
2. The Transfer of Property Bill.
3. The Alluvion Bill.
4. The Master and Servant Bill.
5. The Easements Bill.
6. The Trusts Bill.

In the following remarks we shall refer to the Bills as printed in the book entitled "*The Six Codifying Bills laid before the Indian Law Commission*, Calcutta, 1879."

1.—THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

On the Negotiable Instruments Bill.

This Bill, originally framed by the late Law Commission, was, as far back as 1867, introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General and referred to a Select Committee. Since then it has been redrawn by Mr. Phillips of the Calcutta Bar: it has received copious and valuable criticism from the Local Governments, the High Courts and the Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, and it has been carefully revised by a Select Committee comprising the Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Evans of the Calcutta Bar, and Mr. Morgan, a leading Calcutta merchant. We have found little or nothing to change in the Bill (*a*); but we think that certain additions, which we proceed to specify, may usefully be made to it.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—Section 1, paragraph 2, saves, in our opinion rightly, local usages relating to hundís and other instruments in an oriental language. But, in order to facilitate the assimilation of the practice of Native shroffs to that of European merchants, we recommend the insertion of a proviso that such usages may be excluded by any words in the body of the instrument indicating an intention that the legal relations of the parties shall be governed by the proposed Act. An eminent critic of the Bill says that he "cannot see why uniformity of practice is desirable." The reason is that it prevents uncertainty and litigation, and facilitates dealings, not only between English and Native merchants, but between Native merchants in different parts of India. The practical working of a system of credit is made safer and more beneficial when the bills of exchange under which a banker or merchant is responsible are governed by precisely the same legal conditions as those on which he is a creditor and with reference to which the others were issued or accepted.

We think that a definition of "signed" may usefully be added. Sir Charles Turner suggests the following: '"signed" means having the name of the person whose signature is by this Act required written by such person or by an agent authorized in that behalf, or indicated by a mark intended by such person as his signature, or impressed by a stamp or seal when a stamp or seal is commonly used by such person for such purpose.'

Chapter II: Of Notes, Bills and Cheques.—To sections 4, 5, explanations shewing when an undertaking to pay is 'unconditional,' when the sum payable

(*a*) There is a misprint in Section 90, line 5, where 'drawers' should be 'drawees,' and another in Section 125 line 7, where 'from' should be 'for.'

is 'certain,' and when the payee is a 'certain person' should, we think, be added. They might run thus:—

"A promise or order to pay out of a specified fund is 'conditional'; but an undertaking to pay in terms absolute is not rendered 'conditional' by a declaration that provision for the payment will be made out of a specified fund.

A promise or order to pay is not 'conditional' by reason of the time for payment being expressed to be on the lapse of a certain period after the occurrence of a specified event which, according to the ordinary expectation of mankind, is certain to happen, although the time of its happening may be uncertain.

The sum payable may be "certain," although it includes future interest payable at a rate specified according to an indicated rate of exchange, or is expressed to be payable according to the course of exchange, or by instalments (if such instalments are declared to fall due on fixed dates), and although the instrument provides that, on default of payment of an instalment, the balance unpaid shall become due.

The person to whom payment is to be made may be a 'certain person,' although he is misnamed or designated by description only, or though it be directed that payment be made to one or to another of several persons, if it appears on the face of the instrument that there is community of interest between them.

In a bill of exchange the person to whom it is clear that the direction is given is a 'certain person,' although he may be misnamed or designated by description only. If an address only is given, and the person residing at such address accepts the direction, the uncertainty is cured. The direction may be given to a "certain person," though it be given to one or other of several persons."

Section 8.—Before 'parties,' the words 'maker or' seem wanted.

Section 18 might be extended so as to meet cases of error not uncommon in Native documents purporting to specify the sum, its half and the double of the half. It might run thus:—

"18. Where the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid is differently stated in the body of the instrument and on the face of, but outside the body of, the instrument, the sum stated in the body of the instrument is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where the sum is in the body of the instrument stated differently in figures and in words, the sum stated in words is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where the sum is in the body of the instrument more than once stated in words and differently, the less sum is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid."

Section 19 should, we think, provide also for undated instruments. The requisite clause might run thus: 'A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, in which the date of making or drawing is not specified, takes effect from the date of the first negociation thereof.

Sections 21 *and* 23.—In the former section, after the word "acceptance" we would introduce the words "or noting for non-acceptance;" in the latter, line 7, after the word "sight" the words "or noted for non-acceptance."

Chapter III: Parties to Notes, Bills and Cheques.—Section 33: The statement of the obligations of the drawee of a cheque is not complete. After the word "must" we think there should be introduced the words "unless he has received notice that the drawee is dead or has been declared insolvent, or declared by the proper authority of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs;" and the following proviso should be added: "Provided that the drawee is not so liable, unless such funds have been in his hands for a sufficient time before the presentation of the cheque for payment to enable him to ascertain the state of accounts between him and the drawer."

Section 34.—For the first nine words we would substitute "subject to the other provisions of this Act," and omit the final paragraph.

Section 35.—For "all or some of several joint drawees" we would substitute "all or some or one of several drawees." We suggest that in some part of the Bill, and possibly here, a clause should be inserted showing that, to determine who is liable as an acceptor, the address to the drawee and the acceptance should be read together. We would also insert clauses showing that there may be a valid acceptance before the bill is signed or while it is otherwise incomplete, or after it is overdue: that an acceptance is invalid if the acceptor undertakes to comply with the request otherwise than by payment of money: that an acceptance may be qualified in certain specified cases. The case where the drawee is the same person as the drawer or a fictitious person should also be provided for. These clauses might run as follows:—

Time when acceptance may be made.

"A bill of exchange may be accepted—

(*a*) before it has been signed by the drawer or when it is otherwise incomplete;

(*b*) after it is overdue;

(*c*) after it has been dishonoured by a previous refusal to accept or by non-payment.

Acceptance when invalid.

"An acceptance is invalid if the acceptor undertakes to comply with the direction otherwise than by payment of money.

Acceptance unqualified or qualified.

"An acceptance may be unqualified or qualified.

"An acceptance is unqualified where the drawee, or, where there are several joint drawees, all of them, assent without qualification to the order of the drawer.

"An acceptance is qualified—

(*a*) where it is conditional, declaring the payment to be dependent on the happening of an event therein stated;

(*b*) where it undertakes the payment of part only of the sum ordered to be paid;

(*c*) where, no place of payment being specified on the order, it undertakes the payment at a specified place and not otherwise or elsewhere; or where, a place of payment being specified in the order, it undertakes the payment at some other place and not otherwise or elsewhere;

(*d*) where it undertakes the payment at a time other than that at which under the order it would be legally due;

(*e*) where it is made by one or more of several joint drawees, not being partners, and not by all.

"If the drawer and drawee of a bill of exchange be the same person, or the drawee be a fictitious person, the holder may at his option treat the instrument as a promissory note or a bill of exchange."

Where the drawee is the same person as the drawer or a fictitious person.

Sections 47 *and* 48.—We would redraw these sections thus:—

47. A negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, endorsed or transferred without consideration, or for a consideration which fails, creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction. But if any such party has transferred the instrument with or without endorsement to a holder for consideration, such holder, and every subsequent holder deriving title from him, may recover the amount due on such instrument from the transferor for consideration or any prior party thereto.

48. Any person who, being liable as a party to a negotiable instrument to pay the amount due thereon, pays the same, may recover such amount from any party to such instrument prior to himself and to a transferee for consideration, or to himself as such a transferee.

Chapter IV: Of Negotiation.—Though the subject of delivery of negotiable instruments is to some extent treated in sections 8 and 14 and chapter IV, we would prefix to the sections dealing with negotiation clauses relating to delivery generally, and to the following effect:—

"The making, acceptance or indorsement of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is completed by delivery, actual or constructive.*

As between parties standing in immediate relation, delivery to be effectual must be made by the party making, accepting or indorsing the instrument, or by a person authorized by him in that behalf.

As between such parties and any holder of the instrument other than a holder in due course, it may be shown that the instrument was delivered conditionally or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely the property therein.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by the delivery thereof.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof."

Section 60.—The rule declared in this section is incomplete. We would substitute "appearing to be due on" for the word "of" after "amount," and add: "but where such amount has been partly paid, a note to that effect may be indorsed on the instrument and the instrument negotiated for the balance."

Section 65.—Sir Charles Turner would substitute the following:—

"65. The holder of a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand must negotiate it within a reasonable time, or present it for acceptance.

In order to charge any party thereto, a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand, or containing a direction to that effect, must be presented for acceptance, unless such presentment has been excused by the party sought to be charged therewith.

Any other bill of exchange may be presented for acceptance.

Presentment for acceptance must be made to the drawee or to some person authorized on his behalf to accept or refuse acceptance (if after reasonable search the drawee or such per-

* Sir C. Turner would here explain 'delivery' as "the transfer of possession, actual or constructive, by the party making, accepting or indorsing an instrument with the intention of accepting the liability of a maker, acceptor or indorser, as the case may be."

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son can be found) within a reasonable time after the bill is drawn and in business-hours on a business-day.

Explanation.—In determining what is a reasonable time for the negotiation or presentment of a bill for acceptance, regard must be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade with regard to similar instruments, and the circumstances of the particular case, looking to the interests of the holder as well as of the drawee.

If default is made in the due presentment for acceptance of a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand, or containing a direction that it should be presented for acceptance, no party thereto except the drawee or a party who has excused such presentment is liable on the bill: Provided that, if a competent drawee, or a person authorized to accept on his behalf, cannot after reasonable search be found, the bill is dishonoured."

Section 66.—The words "if he can, after reasonable search, be found," should apparently be inserted in line 2, after "sight."

Section 67.—For this section Sir C. Turner would substitute the following:—

"67. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may require that it be delivered to him, and may retain it for twenty-four hours, exclusive of public holidays, to consider if he will accept it. After the expiry of the twenty-four hours, he must re-deliver it to the person by whom or on whose behalf it was presented, whether he has accepted it or not."

Mr. Stokes and Mr. West would merely substitute for 'may' in line 1, the words "must if so required by the drawee."

Section 78.—Mr. West thinks that the drawer of a negotiable instrument payable on demand ought not to be subjected to risk through unreasonable delay on the part of successive holders in presenting it for payment. Unreasonable delay by parties subsequent ought, he thinks, to excuse prior parties from liability when such delay appears on the instrument.

Section 80.—We would add to clause (*a*) the words "as against any party sought to be charged therewith, if he has engaged to pay notwithstanding non-presentment." Mr. West thinks that this engagement ought not to give the person bound by it any recourse under section 48 against prior parties.

Section 83.—We would strike out "and" in the fourth line, and insert "due thereon." [The amount may not be claimable in full (sections 49 and 50), or it may have been in part paid.] We would insert "of the principal-money" after "amount" in line 3. We would then substitute "such" for "the" in line 5, and strike out "due thereon."

Similarly, in section 84, we would substitute "due thereon" for "thereof" in line 2.

Section 85.—It would be useful to insert a section to the effect that a cheque satisfied by payment is the property of the drawer, but may be retained by the drawee till accounts are settled between him and the drawer.

Chapter VII: Of discharge from liability.—We would here insert a section:—

"If a bill of exchange which has been negotiated is at or after maturity held by the acceptor in his own right, all rights of action thereon are extinguished."

Section 87.—After the words "twenty-four hours" there should be introduced "exclusive of public holidays."

Section 88.—After "payment", in line 2, there should be introduced "within a reasonable time."

Section 90.—We would either add to this section as it stands the words "unless on notice given by the holder they assent to the acceptance" or substitute the following:—

"90. If the holder of a bill acquiesce in a qualified acceptance thereof, he is bound to give notice of such acceptance to the other parties to the bill: any party to whom he omits to give notice is discharged."

Chapter VIII: Notice of dishonour.—To section 94 there should be added, after the first paragraph:—"or where presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted"; and in the second paragraph, after the word "contract," there should be introduced the words "or the acceptance is qualified."

Section 94.—Mr. West thinks that presentment excused should be equivalent to actual presentment, only against the person excusing it; but that an impossibility of presentment, as in the case of an absconding or fictitious drawee, should rank as dishonour.

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Chapter X: Of reasonable time.—Sir Charles Turner would omit section 108, leaving the rule as stated in section 107. The section as it stands is, in his opinion, inconsistent with section 107, and declares a rule which is not only far more strict than the existing law, but would be highly inconvenient. Bills are often negotiated before presentation for acceptance. Cheques need not be presented on the day after they come to the holder's possession; and negotiable instruments payable on demand are frequently given as a continuing security.

Chapter XI: Acceptance and payment for honour.—The Bill contains no statement of the procedure in the case of acceptance *supra protest*. It appears to us desirable that the law of India should in this respect be assimilated to mercantile law elsewhere and to the practice obtaining in this country. We therefore recommend that the following clause be inserted:—

"An acceptor *supra protest* must personally appear before a notary public with witnesses, and declare that he accepts, under protest, the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour, and that he will satisfy the same at the appointed time; and then must subscribe the bill with his own hand."

Unless the person who intends to accept *supra protest* first declares in the presence of a notary that he does it for honour, and has such declaration duly recorded in the notarial register at the time, his acceptance shall be a nullity."

Section 111 should, we think, run as follows:—

"When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person, not being a party already liable thereon, may, with the consent of the holder, accept the same for the honour of any party."

And for section 112 we would substitute the following:—

"*Section* 112.—A person desiring to accept for honour must in the presence of a notary public subscribe the bill with his own hand, and declare that he accepts under protest the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour; and such declaration must be recorded by the notary in his register. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer."

How acceptance for honour must be made.

Chapter XIV: Of Foreign Bills.—Although in practice inland bills are not generally drawn in sets, they may be so drawn; and in this country, where the postal service is in parts necessarily performed with unavoidable insecurity, we think it desirable it should appear in the beginning of the Bill that inland bills may be drawn in sets. In the Commissioners' Bill it does so appear.

We would alter the heading of this chapter, and transfer section 128 to chapter XI, and section 129 to chapter IX.

Section 126.—The Exception to this section does not go far enough. If an acceptor has accepted one of the parts of a set, payment of another part which he has not accepted will not discharge him from liability to pay a holder in due course of the accepted part. Again, not only is the indorser who has indorsed two parts to different persons, but indorsers subsequent to him of the part not paid, are liable to holders of such part in due course. In the Exception, for the last thirteen words, we would therefore substitute "he and the indorsers of each part are liable on such part as if it were a separate bill."

Section 128.—A referee in case of need may be named in an inland as well as in a foreign bill of exchange, and as well by an indorser as by a drawer. When a referee is so named in an inland bill of exchange by an indorser, presentment to the referee is optional. In foreign bills it is compulsory, in order to charge the person who has given the reference and all subsequent indorsers.

A referee in case of need may accept and pay without previous protest according to Chitty (120) (see also Chalmers, art. 37, note). We would, as we have said, carry this section into chapter XI, with some additions. We would head that chapter, "Of acceptance and payment for honour and reference in case of need."

The definition "drawee in case of need" should be amended as follows—

"When in the bill or in any endorsement thereon the name," &c.;

and section 128 should run—

"Where a drawee in case of need is named in a bill of exchange or in any indorsement thereon, the bill is not dishonoured until it has been dishonoured by such drawee."

We would add a section: "A drawee in case of need may accept and pay the bill of exchange without previous protest."

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Mr. West thinks the Bill ought to contain a section embodying the principle stated in *Maillard* v. *Page*, L. R. 5 Ex. 312, 319, that an acceptance and any accompanying written contract are, as between the immediate parties, to be construed together.

We think that the second clause of section 125 (as to the non-liability of a banker who has received payment for a customer of a crossed cheque) should be amended in accordance with the views of Grove and Lindley, JJ., in *Matthiessen* v. *London and County Banking Company*, 48 L. J. C. P. 529, by omitting the first word "but."

As to the arrangement of the Bill, we would suggest that the provisions in sections 26 and 103 as to presumptions, and those in sections 42, 43, and 44 as to estoppels, might better be placed together in a separate chapter headed "Special Rules of Evidence." Section 31 should, apparently, follow section 35: section 48 should precede section 47; and some other slight alterations in the arrangement may be found desirable.

2.—THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

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Recognizing in this Bill, which was originally drawn by the late Law Commission and has since been repeatedly revised, the most important of the measures laid before us, we have devoted to it perhaps an undue share of the limited time at our command.

Although it has been objected to the Bill that it deals with subjects which at a later stage of the work of codification will have to be arranged under separate chapters, it has appeared to us convenient to retain for the present in a great measure the form in which it was originally drafted.

Dealing generally with the transfer of property, its arrangement enables the legislature to determine to what general principles the law of transfer should conform, and to apply such principles consistently.

Read with the Contract Act, this Bill covers almost the whole of the ground which could be profitably occupied by law relating to the transfer *inter vivos* of interests in property; and for the convenience of the practitioner it could hardly be enacted in a more accessible form.

This, it appears to us, justifies the introductory chapter, which, after declaring what rights are inalienable and by what persons transfers may be made, proceeds to declare restrictions of the transfer of property called for in the interests of society. These restrictions are identical with those which are already incorporated into the law of India in the Succession Act.

In considering the necessity for these provisions, it must not be forgotten that the number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians holding property in India has of late years greatly increased, and that the value of the property held by them in plantations of tea and coffee, in mills and machinery and in other investments, now amounts to many millions of pounds sterling. These persons and their estates are subject to the law of succession (Act X of 1865), and it would be obviously inconsistent that they should possess powers of creating estates in their property by transfers *inter vivos* which the legislature has declared they should not enjoy by testamentary disposition. Moreover, where the declared law is silent on the subject in respect of transfers *inter vivos*, the Courts may, and probably would consider themselves bound to, recognize principles stamped with the assent of the legislature as conclusive of the question that transfers *inter vivos* creating estates in violation of these principles are invalid as opposed to public policy.

The Privy Council has already ruled that estates cannot be created by Hindús in contravention of the principles which underlie the Thellusson Act, or subject to conditions which are void for repugnancy.

The rules contained in sections 10 to 35 impugn, so far as our experience goes, no law or practice of Hindús, Muhammadans or other sects recognized in India as enjoying special personal laws, unless it may be the now obsolete practice among Muhammadans of devoting property to the maintenance of the

family of a particular saint. But to avoid any disturbance of rights enjoyed under personal laws, sufficient provision is made in the Bill.

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The persons to whom the provisions we are now considering will in practice be found mainly applicable are property-holders who have been designated in former Acts as "persons to whom the English law applies," a phrase which gave rise to no little difficulty in the case of persons holding property in the mufassal. This class has now attained sufficient importance in numbers and wealth to demand at the hands of the legislature an explicit declaration of restrictions which may be imposed on their dealings with their property, and where these restrictions are founded on approved principles and not inconsistent with personal law, there is no reason why they should not be declared of general application.

The sections from 36 to 53 embody rules already applied in the Courts of India, or flowing naturally from accepted principles.

The rules relating to sales, mortgages, exchanges and gifts declare generally no more than is understood and applied as law in the Courts. The exceptions will be noticed in our detailed observations.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—We would expressly save, in section 2, transfers by decree or order of Courts of competent jurisdiction.

In the interpretation-clause (section 3) we would insert definitions of "ownership," and "property;" we would extend the definition of "attached to the earth" so as to include trees and shrubs; and with reference to sections 40, 56, 78, 79 and 80 of the Bill as we have revised it, we would define "notice" as follows:—

> "A person is said to have 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry which he ought to have made or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, section 229."

We would declare that all chapters and sections of the Bill which relate to contracts should be taken as part of the Contract Act, 1872. When the body of substantive civil law enacted for India is rearranged in a more compact and convenient form than that of a series of fragmentary portions from time to time passed by the legislature,* the chapters on Sale, Mortgage, Lease and Exchange, contained in the present Bill, will probably be placed in close connection with the rules contained in the Contract Act. But till then they may fitly be left in a law containing what the Contract Act does not contain, namely, general rules regulating the transmission of property between living persons.

Chapter II: Of Transfers of Immoveable Property.—We think that chapter II should be extended to transfers of property, whether moveable or immoveable; that it should be entitled "*Of Transfers of Property by act of Parties*"; and that it should commence with two sections,—one defining "transfer," the other showing what may be transferred. The latter section should, we think, to some extent follow the analogy of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 266, clauses (*e*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*k*), as to property which may be attached.† We also think that this chapter should contain a section declaring that a transfer may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law.

The Law Commissioners, by whom the original draft of this Bill was framed, observed that their chief object was to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work which they commenced in framing the law of Succession. With this view they inserted rules that conditions in restraint of alienation should be void; that conditions making an interest to cease on insol-

* This, we understand, is all that was intended by the Government of India in paragraph 18 of its Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877, by the phrase "scientifically arranging the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced", and some such rearrangement was contemplated by the late Indian Law Commissioners, who observe in their Sixth Report, referring to their rules relating to the transfer of property: "It is probable that several of these rules will eventually find a different place whenever a final distribution and rearrangement of the whole law shall have been effected; but some blending of subjects is unavoidable in a work which the Government has, for sufficient reasons, instructed us to submit to it in portions, as each portion is completed."

† In view of the more general prohibition that no transfer can be made which is opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby, Sir Charles Turner thinks it unnecessary to declare that "a strictly personal right," &c., cannot be transferred.

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vency or attempted alienation should also be void; that restrictions should be placed on the power of tying up property by transactions *inter vivos*, similar to those imposed by the Indian Succession Act, sections 100 to 104, in the case of wills. They also proposed rules as to when certain interests created by transactions *inter vivos* should be deemed vested. And they applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to transfers the rules of the Succession Act as to contingent bequests, conditional bequests and bequests with directions as to application and enjoyment. It seems to us that, subject to the following remarks, these rules are in themselves reasonable, and may properly be extended to the transactions *inter vivos* of all the inhabitants of India, whether they are or are not subject to the Succession Act. But as to the rule corresponding with section 100 of the Succession Act, Sir Charles Turner and Mr. West think that the law should be modified so as not to exclude the unborn beneficiary in the case supposed, but to make void any limitation beyond his interest. As to the rule corresponding with section 102 of the Succession Act, they think that, where distinct interests are given to persons as members of a class, which interests are ascertainable within the term prescribed by the rule against perpetuity, those interests should not fail by reason of other interests failing through the operation of that rule; and as to the rule corresponding with section 103 of the Succession Act, they think that, where an intermediate interest fails, the subsequent interest should not fail, if it is ascertained and vested immediately on the death of the specified persons who were living at the time of the transferor's death. Mr. Stokes is averse to making any of the modifications thus suggested. As to the rule prohibiting accumulation, we all should prefer the more liberal enactments of the Thellusson Act (39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 98), which allow an accumulation for twenty-one years, and do not affect provisions for payment of debts or for raising portions.* But as the rule embodied in the Succession Act, section 104, has now been in force for fourteen years, Mr. Stokes and Mr. West do not press its alteration. The Law Commissioners also proposed to extend to transactions *inter vivos* the rules as to election contained in Part XXVII of the Succession Act. We think that these rules also, founded as they are on principles of equity which are universally applicable, may also properly be inserted in the Bill.

We think provision should be made for the satisfaction of a right arising in favour of several persons, where, in consequence of a transfer, property is divided, and held in several shares; and we have framed a section with this object. Mr. West is of opinion that a corresponding rule is necessary for the case of a division of the property burdened with an obligation, and that the rules should apply in all cases of legal division.

Section 7 of the Bill treats of the title which the transferor of immoveable property can confer, and of the protection given to innocent transferees for value. We think that this matter should be dealt with in more detail, and have accordingly framed sections in substitution, providing for each of the following five cases:—

(1) where there is a transfer for consideration by a person, such as a Hindú widow, authorized only under circumstances in their nature variable to dispose of immoveable property;

(2) where a third person has a right to receive maintenance from the profits of immoveable property and such right does not amount to a charge;

(3) where, for the more beneficial enjoyment of his own immoveable property, a third person has, independently of any interest in the immoveable property of another, a right to restrain the enjoyment of the latter property;

(4) where a third person is entitled to the benefit of an obligation arising out of a contract and annexed to the ownership of immoveable property, but not amounting to an interest or easement; and

(5) where a person holds immoveable property as its ostensible owner with the consent of the other persons interested therein.

We recommend, too, that the Bill should here provide for the following cases:—

(*a*) where a person, erroneously representing that he is authorized to transfer certain immoveable property, assumes to transfer it for consideration and afterwards acquires an interest therein;

(*b*) where a transfer of immoveable property is made for consideration by persons having distinct interests therein;

(*c*) where several co-owners of immoveable property transfer a share therein without specifying that the transfer is to take effect on any particular share or shares of the transferors;

(*d*) where a person creates, by transfer at different times, rights in or over the same immoveable property, and such rights cannot all exist or be exercised to their full extent together. Mr. West thinks that the rule dealing with this case should be supplemented by a rule providing for the satisfaction of each later created interest to the fullest extent compatible with the rule of priority and for such adjustments as may further this object.

It seems to us that a clause resembling Act XI of 1855, section 2, which provides, in cases to which the English law is applicable, for improvements of immoveable property made by *bonâ fide* transferees who are subsequently evicted, may fitly be introduced into the Bill and applied to all persons in British India. We think, too, that such transferees should be allowed to remove growing crops which they have planted or sown on the property.

We think that the section (10) relating to transfers of land *pendente lite* should not forbid such transfers when made under the authority of the Court and on such terms as it may impose, and that the section (10A) relating to fraudulent transfers may properly be extended to cases of fraudulent forfeitures and to cases where the persons defrauded are co-owners or creditors.

Chapter III: Of Sales of Immoveable Property.—We think that "sale" should be defined as a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised, or part-paid and part-promised. We entirely agree with Sir Henry Maine as to the desirability of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property a system of public transfer. But we must remember that, in the absence of a much larger number of registration-offices that at present exist in India, the requirement of registration in the case of every petty transaction relating to land would be an intolerable hardship. We have in this matter been guided by the analogy of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877, section 17), and required that sale should be made in the case of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards only, by a registered assurance, but that, in the case of immoveable property of a less value, it may be made either by registered assurance or by delivery of the property. As to delivery, we think it will be enough to say that it takes place, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, when the parties consent to the delivery: and in the case of other immoveable property, when the seller places the buyer, or such person as he directs, in possession of the property.

The rights and liabilities of the seller and buyer may, we think, be conveniently classified as follows:—(*a*) duties of seller; (*b*) rights of seller; (*c*) duties of buyer; (*d*) rights of buyer, and according to that phase in each case which is the more prominent in practice. In addition to the duties which the Bill (section 12) imposes on the seller, and which are generally recognised by the Courts, we think that, when the property is, or forms part of, a revenue-paying estate, he should be bound to present an application to the proper officer for the requisite alteration of the revenue-register;* that between the date of the contract of sale and the delivery of the property, he should take due care of the property and the title-deeds in his possession; that, on being so required, he should give the buyer, or such person as he directs, such possession of the property as its nature admits, and that he should pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property up to the date of sale. As to his duty regarding incumbrances on the property sold, we conceive that it will be in accordance with what is generally understood to be the law throughout India merely to require the seller, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, to pay the interest due on the date of sale, and, where the property is sold free from incumbrances, to discharge all incumbrances thereon then existing. As to the implied contracts of a seller, we think it will be enough to provide that

* Sir Charles Turner would also urge that these enactments are frequently required by the circumstances of large zamíndárí properties.

* In practice (according to Sir Charles Turner) the consideration-money is hardly ever fully paid until the seller has presented such an application.

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he shall be deemed to contract that the interest which he assumes to transfer to the buyer subsists, and that he has power to transfer the same; provided that, where the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, he shall be deemed to contract to the like effect so far only as his knowledge extends.

As to the buyer's duties, we would require him, in addition to the duties expressly imposed by the Bill (sections 12, 15, 16), to pay or tender, at the time and place of completing the transfer, the purchase-money to the seller or such person as he directs. Power to retain out of the purchase-money the amount of the incumbrances should, we think, be given to the buyer only when the property is sold free of incumbrances. We would expressly require the buyer to re-transfer the property when the ownership thereof has passed to him before payment of the purchase-money, and he fails to pay or tender it. We also think that, where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he should, as between himself and the seller, be expressly bound to pay all public charges which may become due in respect of the property, the principal-money due on the incumbrances subject to which the property is sold, and the interest thereon afterwards accruing due.

Chapter IV: Mortgages of Immoveable Property and Charges.—The objection raised by one eminent critic, that this chapter deals "with matters which do not transfer property, but only create a charge upon it" is one which seems to us to rest on an assumption that a transfer must of necessity extend to the whole property or interest of the transferor in the subject-matter of the transaction. We, considering ownership as generally divisible, have regarded the term "transfer" as properly applicable to any interest carved out of the aggregate called "ownership." This is consistent with the English law. "A security," says Mr. Fisher in his work on Mortgages, "is a redeemable estate or right which one person has in the property of another."

We think that the definitions of the four chief kinds of mortgage with which this chapter commences, and which were taken from Mr. Macpherson's well-known work, require some modification to adapt them to the various parts of India. Mr. West is of opinion that the words 'without delivering possession' in the definition of 'mortgage by conditional sale' are not essential, and are opposed to a common practice in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Charles Turner considers that transfer of possession is not of the essence of such mortgages, although they are very generally combined with transfer of possession and usufructuary provisions.

We are of opinion that writing and registration should be compulsory whenever the principal-money secured is one hundred rupees and upwards: when the principal is less than that sum and the property is not delivered, we would also require registration; and in all such cases we think the mortgagor, on payment of the amount remaining due, should be entitled to require the mortgagee to register an acknowledgment that any right in derogation of the interest tranferred to him has been extinguished. The requirement of registration will not only discourage fraud and facilitate investigations of title, it will also preclude some difficult questions as to priority.

Mr. West would introduce a provision in the section treating of the right to redeem, to the effect that, if the time fixed for repayment of the mortgage-money has been allowed to pass, or if no time has been fixed, the mortgagee should be entitled to reasonable notice before payment. Mr. Stokes and Sir C. Turner are opposed to this provision as unsuited to India. In mortgages for considerable sums the parties would sufficiently protect themselves: in the far more numerous cases of mortgages for small sums to saukárs, it would be inconvenient to require notice.

We think that a person interested in a share only of the mortgaged property should be entitled to redeem his own share only where the mortgagee, or, if there are several mortgagees, all of them, has or have acquired a share in the right to redeem.

The section (61) of the revised draft, declaring the right of an usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession, should, in Sir Charles Turner's opinion, enable him to do so—

where the profits are to be applied in payment of interest at a rate agreed or prescribed by law and then in reduction of principal—when the mortgagor pays or tenders

to the mortgagee, or deposits in Court as hereinafter provided, the sum then due thereon;

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where the profits are to be taken in lieu of interest and no time is specified for redemption; or where the profits are to be so taken and the mortgage is made for a term of years, but it was not the intention of the parties that redemption should be postponed to the expiry of the term—when the sum then due on the mortgage is paid, tendered or deposited as aforesaid;

where the profits are to be taken in lieu of interest and the mortgage is made for a term, and it was the intention of the parties that redemption should not be allowed before the expiry of the term—when, after the expiry of the term, the sum then due on the mortgage is paid, tendered or deposited as aforesaid.

Explanation.—It is not necessarily to be concluded from the circumstance that a mortgage is expressed to be made for a term of years that it was the intention of the parties that redemption should not be allowed before the expiry of the term. The contrary intention may be declared by, or inferred from, other stipulations of the contract.

The case where accessions to mortgaged property have been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee should, we think, be provided for.

As the law stands, there is no implied contract on the part of the borrower to produce a security of any particular degree of safety, or any particular title, as in the case of a contract for sale. The implied contracts of the mortgagor should, therefore, in our opinion, be that the interest which he assumes to transfer subsists, and that he has power to transfer the same; that the mortgagor will defend, or, if the mortgagee is in possession, enable him to defend, the mortgagor's title to the mortgaged property; that where the mortgage is a second or subsequent incumbrance, the mortgagor will pay the interest accruing due on each prior incumbrance and at the proper time discharge the principal due thereon. There should also be, in the case of mortgaged leasehold, the stipulations specified in the Bill (section 24) as to payment of rent, performance of conditions, observance of contracts and indemnity.

For the section (27) treating of waste by a mortgagor in possession, Mr. West would substitute the following: "A mortgagor must not by any act or wilful omission destroy, or materially impair the value of, the mortgaged property or his interest therein as a security for the mortgage-money."

We recommend the omission of the section (28) requiring certain notices to be given by mortgagors making, or proposing to make, second and other subsequent mortgages. This provision (which was inserted by the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred) is a novelty, and does not seem to us likely to be of any practical use.

Section 34, expressing the present rule in the case of a mortgage by conditional sale, treats the mortgagee as having no remedy against the mortgagor personally, except in certain specified cases. Mr. West would substitute the following: "A mortgagee may sue a mortgagor for mortgage-money which has become payable in all cases except those wherein a personal liability has been excluded by express contract or by the nature of the mortgage."

Where, by any cause other than the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor or mortgagee, the mortgaged property has been wholly or partially destroyed, or the security is rendered insufficient, the mortgagee should, we think, be entitled to require the mortgagor to give him within a reasonable time another sufficient security for his debt, and if the mortgagor fails to do so, to sue him for the mortgage-money.

We think that a mortgagee interested in part only of the mortgage-money should not be precluded from suing for a partial foreclosure where the mortgagees have, with the consent of the mortgagor, severed their interests under the mortgage.

We would modify section 35 so as to allow powers of sale in all cases where the principal-money originally secured is five hundred rupees or upwards. They save litigation and expense. Their validity has been recognised in many parts of India. Moreover, interference with freedom of contract is *primâ facie* undesirable, and it is, in our opinion, only in small transactions, where the mortgagor is generally poor and ignorant, that any real danger exists as to the misuse of such powers. In some cases the mortgagor obtains money on easier terms by conferring a power of sale on the mortgagee, and the power is usually, and not unreasonably, inserted in mortgages to agents of indigo, coffee and similar estates, where the value of the security might be considerably impaired,

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were the property neglected while the mortgagee was seeking a sale by order of Court.

Where the receipts from the mortgaged property are to be taken in lieu of interest, or of interest and defined portions of the principal, we do not think that a mortgagee in possession should be bound to collect the rents and profits and to repair.

The section (45) relating to mortgages made to secure the balance of a running account and expressing the maximum secured should, we think, be extended to mortgages to secure future advances and the performance of engagements.

We think that the Court should not postpone the day appointed for payment in a foreclosure-suit unless sufficient security is given as well as good cause shown, and we would modify section 50 so as to enable it to require such security.

The power conferred on a Court to order, in a foreclosure-suit, a sale in lieu of foreclosure, at the instance of the mortgagee, or at the instance of the mortgagor furnishing security for any balance which may remain unsatisfied by the proceeds of the sale, will be novel throughout the greater part of the Mufassal.* But it seems to us expedient for the mortgagor that the Court should possess this power, and that where the sale takes place at the instance of the mortgagee, he should not be allowed to recover any balance which he could not have recovered in the event of foreclosure, and that where the sale takes place at the instance of the mortgagor, the mortgagee obtains all that he is entitled to, if he receives his principal-money and interest.

Where a decree has been made for redemption, if the amount due is not paid on the day fixed by the Court, the plaintiff, where the mortgage is simple or usufructuary, should not be foreclosed, nor, where the mortgage is by conditional sale, should the property be sold.

Where one of several mortgagors redeems the mortgaged property and obtains possession thereof, we think that he should be declared entitled to a charge on the share of each of the other co-mortgagors in the property, for his proportion of the costs properly incurred in so redeeming and obtaining possession. A decision of the late Sadr Court, North-Western Provinces, is to this effect. The High Court of Bombay also has ruled that the purchaser of the interest of one of several co-sharers in an equity of redemption may redeem the whole property and hold it subject to the rights on contribution of the other co-sharers.

The Bill should, Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner think, provide separately for the rights and liabilities which arise where two or more forms of mortgage are combined.

Mr. Stokes would insert the following:—

"97. Where a simple mortgagee is, under the contract of mortgage, entitled as lessee or otherwise to receive the rents and profits accruing from the mortgaged property, such rents and profits shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be credited to the mortgagor against the interest of the principal-money, and if they exceed the amount due in respect of interest, against the principal-money also. In other respects the rights and liabilities of the parties are the same as if the mortgage were purely simple.

Simple mortgage usufructuary.

Where a mortgagee by conditional sale is, under the contract of mortgage, entitled as lessee or otherwise to receive the rents and profits accruing from the mortgaged property, the rights and liabilities of the parties are, up to the date on which the principal-money has become payable, the same as if the mortgage were purely usufructuary, and from and after that date the same as if the mortgage were purely by conditional sale."

Conditional mortgage usufructuary.

Sir Charles Turner thinks that it would be enough to insert a simple declaration that the mortgagee and mortgagor have respectively the same rights and liabilities as are declared to be created in each of the several forms so combined, so far as such rights and liabilities are consistent with the mortgagee's availing himself of any of his remedies. Mr. West thinks that the general provisions of the Bill sufficiently cover this matter.

* But see, as to the Presidency of Bombay, Bombay Regulation V of 1827, *ad finem*.

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

There is a common practice on the part of mortgagees of suing their mortgagors on the debt as such, and in execution selling the mortgagor's interest in the property. This is purchased by strangers to the mortgage, who are thus virtually defrauded by an enforcement of the security, of the existence of which they were wholly ignorant. In order to check this practice, we have framed a section providing that, where a mortgagee, in execution of a decree for the satisfaction of any claim, whether arising under the mortgage or not, attaches and brings to sale the mortgaged property, or the mortgagor's interest therein, his security shall be extinguished unless before the issue of the proclamation under the Civil Procedure Code, section 287, he gives notice thereof to the Court executing the decree.

We concur with the late Law Commissioners in thinking that mortgage by deposit of title-deeds should not be recognized. It is now hardly known in the Mufassal. It is opposed to the policy of our registration-law: it leads to evasions of the stamp-duty; and it is at variance with the principle of making the system of transfer of immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer. When the amount secured is Rs. 100 or upwards, it would also be inconsistent with our proposed rule requiring a written instrument.

The section (64) relating to the merger of charges is, in the opinion of Mr. Stokes and Sir C. Turner, in exact accordance with the English and Indian decisions on the subject. Mr. West would substitute the following: "The holder of one of two or more incumbrances may purchase another, or the property subject thereto, and hold the same with his original incumbrance as separate interests."

For section 54 (as to the right to recover a balance due on a mortgage) Sir Charles Turner would substitute the following:—

"Where the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, together with the costs, if any, awarded to the mortgagee by the decree or in execution thereof, he may recover such balance and costs—

if the sale has been made in a suit for foreclosure, under the last paragraph of section 87, in execution of the decree, by enforcing the security; and if such security is a bond, with sureties, both against such sureties and the principal:

in any case, if under the contract the mortgagee was entitled to any other remedy for the recovery of the mortgage-debt in addition to a sale of the property sold, and such other remedy has been claimed and decreed in execution of the decree; but

if such other remedy has not been claimed and decreed, then by subsequent suit, unless he has by release or abandonment or otherwise lost such other remedy, or the suit is barred by limitation."

Lastly, we all think that the Bill should contain provisions as to serving notices, and making or accepting tenders and deposits, under this chapter, when the person concerned is non-resident, or unknown, or incompetent to contract. These provisions (which will be found in the revised Bill, ss. 101, 102) are novel; but they are suggested by difficulties which have occurred in practice. Mr. West is of opinion that the following principles should be explicitly set forth: (1) a transaction in any guise, the real intent of which is to make property a security for a continuing debt, is to be deemed a mortgage; (2) an unreasonable restriction on redemption is void; (3) time specified is not of the essence of the transaction for either party. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner consider that it may be left to the Courts to determine in each instance what is the nature of a transaction, and whether time is of its essence, and that it would be inexpedient to do more, in respect of restrictions on redemption, than to give effect to the intention of the parties when it can be collected from the contract.

Chapter V: Of Leases of Immoveable Property.—A high authority objects to this chapter in that it deals "with matters which do not transfer property, but only create a limited interest in it." This is not, we venture to think, in accordance with either English or Indian law. The lessor not only creates, but conveys, an interest in the property concerned. We conceive, and have defined, a lease to be a transfer of a right to enjoy specified immoveable property, made in consideration of a premium or a rent. Such a right is "property," and the present chapter, therefore, in our opinion, rightly falls within the scope of a Bill entitled "The Transfer of Property Act."

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

We would require all leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, to be made by registered assurance. This agrees with the rule in the Registration Act (III of 1877), section 17, save that it omits the power given by that Act to the Local Government to exempt leases for terms not exceeding five years and for annual rents not exceeding fifty rupees. It is hardly necessary to point out that it also carries out the policy above referred to, of rendering the system of transferring immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer.

As to the respective rights and liabilities of the lessor and lessee, we would expressly recognize the right to distrain, subject to the local law relating to distresses. We think that the lessor's implied contract for quiet enjoyment should not in India be limited to the acts of the lessor or his transferees, or any person claiming through him or them. Where any material part of the property leased is by *vis major* destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose for which it was let, we recommend that the lessee should have the option of treating the lease as void. The lessee should, we think, in the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, be bound to make good only such defects as have been caused by his own act or default.

As to the effect of a surrender on an under-lease, we think that when the under-lease has been granted on terms and conditions substantially the same (except as regards the amount of rent) as those of the original lease, the under-lease should not be prejudiced. Mr. West thinks that the original lessor ought to be guarded against loss through sub-leases at reduced rents, and that sub-lessees willing to make good the terms of the original lease should be guarded against loss by any wilful forfeiture.

Mr. West would extend the section (73) relating to relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent to all cases free from fraud and wilful neglect and reparable by damages.

Local legislation as to the relations of zamíndár and raiyat being so copious and elaborate, we think that the provisions of this chapter should not apply to leases for agricultural purposes, except in so far as the Local Government may declare all or any of such provisions to be so applicable, together with, or subject to, those of any local law for the time being in force.

Chapter VI: Of Exchanges.—This chapter will supply a distinct defect in the Contract Act. We would define "Exchange," not as an agreement, but as the fulfilment of an agreement by mutual transfer of dominion, and accordingly make the first section of this chapter run thus:—

"When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an 'exchange.'

A transfer of property in completion of an exchange can be made only in manner provided for the transfer of such property by sale."

The effect of this will be to render a registered assurance necessary in the case of an exchange of land worth one hundred rupees or upwards. Here again we have borne in mind the expediency of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer.

We think the clause (section 77) relating to the right of a party evicted from a thing received in exchange should be made subject to a contract to the contrary.

In accordance with the suggestion of a distinguished Native lawyer, Srínivása Rao, we recommend the insertion here of a chapter on Gift *inter vivos*, saving of course the rules of Muhammadan law on this subject. We have framed some sections on this subject which will be found in chapter VII of the revised draft of the Transfer of Property Bill annexed to this Report. They define "gift": they show how a transfer must be effected for the purpose of making a gift (*a*) of immoveable property and (*b*) of moveable property: they require registration in the case of gifts of immoveable property of whatever value (Act III of 1877, section 17, clause *a*), and in the case of gifts of moveables, whenever the property given is not delivered: they provide a rule as to the effect of giving benefits to the persons attesting gifts of land: they declare that a gift comprising both existing and future property is void as to the latter, and that a gift of a divisible thing to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept it, is void as to the interest which he would have taken had

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

he accepted it. They show when a gift may be suspended or revoked. They exempt the donor from warranty. They deal, finally, with onerous and with universal gifts. Gifts of one's whole property to a relation or friend are not uncommon before an execution or in anticipation of insolvency. For such cases of fraud section 53 of the revised Bill would provide when the property is land. But an universal gift may conceivably be honest and comprise moveable property. It should therefore, we think, be specially provided for.

Of these provisions it may be said, generally, that some have not hitherto been declared by the legislature or the Courts; but they proceed on principles already recognized. The rule declaring an universal donee liable personally for the donor's debts due at the time of the gift to the extent of the property given is not only obviously equitable but is, as we have said, required to meet a not uncommon fraud. It is also in conformity with Hindú law.

Chapter VII: Of Transfers of Debts.—We think that this chapter should be entitled "Of Transfers of Actionable Claims," and that its provisions as to charges on debts and beneficial interests in moveable property should be omitted. We would provide rules as to the application and extent of the warranty of the solvency of a debtor. We think that in India it would be expedient to declare that, as a rule, when an actionable claim is sold, he against whom it is claimed is discharged by paying the buyer the price and incidental expenses of the sale with interest from the date of payment. Lastly, we think that no judge, pleader or other officer connected with Courts of justice should be capable of buying any actionable claim falling under the jurisdiction of the Court in which he exercises his functions.

We have inserted in the repealing schedule the Statute of Uses (27 Hen. VIII, c. 10). It has no operation in the Mufassal; and in the Presidency-towns it will be inconsistent with the provisions of section 8 of the Bill as now revised.

We annex to this Report a copy (marked A) of the Bill as we have revised it.

3.—THE ALLUVION BILL.

On the Alluvion Bill.

This Bill, introduced into the Council of the Governor General on the 2nd October, 1878, has been settled by a Select Committee comprising amongst its members the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans, Thompson, Colvin, Cockerell and Thornton.

We think that this Bill should save local customs, not only in the Panjáb, but in all other territories to which it is to apply. At the same time, seeing that customs, such as *dhárdhúra*, have in a measure survived the existence of the circumstances which made them reasonable, we are of opinion that the Bill should enable all persons whose interests as riparian owners are likely to be affected by custom in any particular place, by consent to abolish the custom and place themselves under the operation of the general law. This might be effected by a registered instrument.

We would omit the definition of "owner." The Courts may safely be trusted to determine who in a given case is the riparian owner.

We would omit the first of the three definitions of "thread of the stream."

In other respects we regret that we have been unable to come to an agreement regarding this Bill. Subject to the amendments just specified and those next hereinafter mentioned, Mr. Stokes approves of the Bill as settled by the Select Committee.

He thinks that each of the provisos to sections 4 and 7 should run thus:—

"Provided that, where the land or any portion thereof forms on a site which is proved to belong to a private owner, such owner is entitled to the land or portion so formed."

This expresses the rule in the case of *Lopez* v. *Muddun Thakur*, and reverts, substantially, to the wording of the Bill as introduced to the Legislative Council. To save the rights of Government as is done by the Bill as amended by the Committee would, as appears to him, render sections 4 and 7 altogether inoperative.

On the Alluvion Bill.

He agrees with the Bombay Government and Mr. Justice Mutusámi Ayyar, that islands formed in the sea should in all cases belong to the Crown.

He thinks that, where any question arises as to the division of lands under section 4 or section 6, an appeal should be given to the Civil Courts.

For the reasons given by Mr. Ibbetson in Paper No. 32, he would, in sections 7 and 9, substitute the word "bank" for the word "frontage," and for the second clause of the rule contained in section 7 he would substitute the following:—

"Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any bank, and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line; and where more than one of such normals, being of equal length, can be so drawn, and there is no shorter normal, the line bisecting the angle between the extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line."

He agrees with the Panjáb Government in thinking that this rule might usefully be illustrated by diagrams.

Sir Charles Turner considers that the Bill as settled by the Select Committee is defective, and where it alters, does not always improve, the law obtaining in the Presidency of Fort William. He thinks rules for the guidance of the Courts should be framed in the simplest terms, and that instances of imperceptible accretion are so rare in a land of tropical rain that they may be left to be dealt with by the Courts on a general principle sufficiently understood. He agrees that all islands formed in the sea should be declared the property of Government, but believes they will be more speedily utilized if, when connected by a ford with a shore, they are given to the owner of the shore. He would reframe the bulk of the Bill as follows:—

"Shortest ford" and "nearest land" mean respectively the ford which is shortest, and the land which is nearest, when the water is at its average height, neither swollen by flood nor shrunk by drought.

Nature and extent of rights of owners in lands regained or acquired.

Where, under the provisions of this Act, land has been regained by reason of ownership of the site, or acquired by reason of ownership of land contiguous with or proximate to such acquired land, every person having an interest in land superior to that of a tenant from year to year without right of occupancy, or a tenant-at-will, has in the land so regained or acquired an interest the same as, or similar to, the interest he had in the site or such other land, as the case may be; but nothing in this Act shall be construed to enlarge the interest of any person having an interest limited in its nature or duration in derogation of the interests of a superior landlord or reversioner.

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Re-formation of land on a site of which the surface has been submerged or carried away.

4. Where land, owned by the Government otherwise than as part of the public waste or by a private owner, is submerged by the influx of the waters of a sea, lake or river, or where its surface is by the action of such waters carried away, and the land is rendered unfit for useful occupation, the ownership thereof continues and may be transferred by operation of law or act of parties, notwithstanding such submergence or destruction of surface; and, unless in the meantime it has been abandoned, may be asserted when, by the recession of the waters, alluvial deposit or otherwise, such land again becomes fit for useful occupation.

Land gained on a site forming part of the public waste.

5. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where, on a site forming part of the public waste, land is by any of the causes mentioned in that section rendered fit for useful occupation in any sea, lake or river,—

(*a*) if it be gained as an island separated from the shores or banks by a channel or channels not fordable at any points, it is the property of the Government:

(*b*) if it be gained as an island and the channel or channels between it and the shore or bank are fordable at any point, it belongs—

in all parts of India except the Lower and North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to the Government;

in the Provinces last mentioned, to the owner of the land from which access to the island can be obtained by the ford, or, where there are more fords than one, by the shortest ford, and, as between the owners of lands from which there are fords of equal length, to such owners in equal shares:

(*c*) if it be gained as an increment to the shore or bank, it belongs to the owner of the land to which it is adjacent.

Land gained on a site not forming part of the public waste.

6. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where, on a site not forming part of the public waste, land is by any of the causes mentioned in that section rendered fit for cultivation in a sea, lake or river—

(*a*) if it be gained, whether as an island or as an increment to the shore or bank and within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of such estate:

On the Alluvion Bill.

(*b*) if it be gained as an island in a sea or lake and not within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of the land on the shore to which it is nearest; and if different parts of it are respectively nearer to the lands of different owners, each owner is entitled to so much of the island as is nearest to his land on the shore:

(*c*) if it be gained as an increment to the shore or bank of any sea or lake and is not within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of the land on the shore or bank to which it is adjacent:

(*d*) if it be gained as an island in the bed of, or an increment to the bank of, a river and within the estate of the owner of the bank on the one side or the other, such estates being conterminous, but the boundary between them is not otherwise ascertainable, the middle thread of the stream in the season immediately before the land was formed shall be deemed to have been the boundary, and the land lying between the line occupied by the thread of the stream and each bank shall belong to the owner of such bank.

Land severed by inundation.

7. If land is severed by inundation, the owner retains the ownership thereof, notwithstanding such severance.

Abandoned river-beds.

8. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where a river suddenly abandons its bed, the land thereby gained—

(*a*) if it lies in the public waste, belongs to the Government;

(*b*) if it lies within the ascertained boundaries of an estate, to the owner of such estate;

(*c*) if it lies within the estate of the owner of the bank on the one side or the other, such estates being conterminous but the boundary is not otherwise ascertainable, the middle thread of the stream in the season preceding the abandonment of the bed shall be deemed to have been the boundary, and the land lying between the line occupied by the thread of the stream and each bank shall belong to the owner of that bank.

Division of lands falling under sections 5 (*c*), 6 (*c*), 6 (*d*), and 8 between different owners on the same shore or bank.

9. Where newly-gained land falling under the rules declared in sections 5 (*c*), 6 (*c*), 6 (*d*), or 8 is adjacent to or lies in front of the lands of different owners on the same shore or bank, each of such owners is, as between himself and the others, entitled to the newly-gained land lying adjacent to or in front of his own land, and the newly-gained land shall be divided among such owners on such principles as appear to the Court equitable and consistent with the principle of the rule declared in this Act respecting the ownership of land so gained.

Revenue to be assessed on lands acquired under the Act.

Notice to be given to Collector when land becomes fit for useful occupation.

Persons liable to pay revenue or entitled to engage to be deemed to have abandoned their title to the land on failure to give notice.

10. Where land is regained or acquired by a private owner under the provisions of this Act and is not at the time assessed with revenue, it may be assessed as soon as it becomes fit for useful occupation; and if within three years after it has become fit for useful occupation the person liable to pay revenue for the same, or entitled to engage for the revenue payable in respect thereof, fails to inform the Collector of his readiness to pay the revenue (if any) payable in respect thereof, or to accept a settlement or engagement for such revenue, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his title to the land.

Dues or rent payable by sub-proprietors or tenants for lands acquired by them under section 4.

11. Where land is regained by a sub-proprietor or tenant under the provisions of section 4, and proprietary dues or rent have not been payable by him for the site thereof while unfit for useful occupation, and he is not entitled to hold the land rent-free, he shall, in respect of the land so regained, and in proportion to its extent, pay to his immediate superior in title or landlord dues or rent—

(*a*) where the rates payable by such sub-proprietor or tenant have been fixed in perpetuity—at the rates so fixed;

(*b*) where the rates have not been so fixed, but prior to the date of becoming unfit for useful occupation such sub-proprietor or tenant was entitled to hold at favourable rates—at such rates;

(*c*) and in any other cases—at such rates as are paid by sub-proprietors or tenants (as the case may be) of a similar class for land of a similar character and subject to the same conditions in the neighbourhood.

Dues or rent payable by sub-proprietors or tenants for lands acquired under section 5 or 6.

12. Where land is acquired by a sub-proprietor or tenant under the provisions of section 5 or 6, and the site thereof is not included in his original holding, nor are proprietary dues or rent paid by him for such site, unless such holding be rent-free, he must pay to his immediate superior in title or landlord, in respect of such newly-acquired land and in proportion to its extent, dues or rent (as the case may be) at the rates payable in respect of his original holding.

On the Alluvion Bill.

13. If any sub-proprietor or tenant entitled to any land under the provisions of this Act shall for three years after the same has become fit for useful occupation fail to inform his immediate superior in title or landlord of his intention to take such land and of his readiness to pay for such land such dues or rent as may be payable under this Act in respect thereof, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his rights thereto. Such surrender shall not defeat the title of any inferior proprietor or tenant who has given notice under this section to the person to whom he is required to give the same.

Omission of sub-proprietor or tenant to notify intention to take land to which he is entitled under the Act.

14. All land and islands formed, and all river-beds abandoned, under the circumstances mentioned in this Act and which are not by this Act declared to belong to private owners, are the property of the State, and any such land, island or abandoned river-bed which has not for three years after it has become fit for useful occupation been occupied by a person declared by this Act entitled thereto shall lapse to the Government.

Right of Government to land not hereinbefore provided for or unoccupied for a certain period.

15. The Local Government may for the purposes of this Act, from time to time, declare—

Power to declare season at which average height of a river shall be ascertained and where river ends and sea begins.

with reference to any river, at what season in the year, and with reference to any tidal river, at what time of the tide, the average height shall be ascertained; and

with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of this Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin.

Every declaration made under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and have thereupon the force of law; and no such declaration shall be altered or cancelled save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

In section 11 of the Bill he would substitute, in clause (*c*), the word "boundaries" for "area," and the word "have" for "has;" and he would add to clause (*b*):—

"or, where such right has been, immediately before any alteration in the shore or bank, enjoyed, the free access of the public to the waters of a lake, sea or river, or the free passage of cart, horse or foot-traffic along the shores or banks; and such right shall subsist notwithstanding any alteration of the shore of a sea or lake, or the bank of a river, from the causes mentioned in this Act, and be exercised in such a manner as to secure to the public as far as possible the convenience theretofore enjoyed."

He would also add to clause (*g*)—

"where such power has been heretofore enjoyed."

Mr. West thinks the Bill should provide as follows:—

"The bed of the sea, of lakes below the ordinary dry-weather level of the water, of tidal rivers and of rivers capable of use for navigation or traffic belongs, in the absence of private interests acquired by grant or prescription, to the Government.

The bed of any other river or stream may be presumed to be the property of each riparian owner as to the space lying between his frontage and the mid thread of the stream.

Explanations.—'Frontage' means the line described by the edge of the water at its medium height. 'Mid-thread' means the middle line between opposite frontages.

The up-stream and down-stream boundary of property in the bed is to be ascertained by drawing perpendiculars from the extremeties of the frontage to the mid-thread.

Where two or more equal perpendiculars shorter than all others can be drawn, the boundary is the line bisecting the greatest angle contained by them.

Where the mid-thread is a curved line, the perpendicular lines are to be drawn to lines tangential to the curve where such perpendiculars strike the mid-thread.

The bed of a lake not being the property of Government may be presumed to belong to the riparian owners according to the following rules:—

(*a*) In the case of an inlet whose length landwards exceeds its breadth, the middle line between the opposite frontages is to serve as the mid-thread of a stream up to a point where the prolongation of such line to the shore equals the perpendiculars drawn to the line from the opposite frontages.

(*b*) Land intersected by any line drawn from such point perpendicular to the general line of the shore belongs to the owner of the frontage struck by it.

(*c*) Where the two rules would give different boundaries between contiguous properties, the latter is to prevail.

(*d*) In other cases the boundary-line between properties having contiguous frontages is the shortest line that can be drawn from the point at which they meet to the line described by the edge of the water at the ordinary dry-weather level, disregarding slight inequalities.

(*e*) If two or more such lines be equal, the boundary is the line bisecting the greatest angle contained between such equal lines.

(*f*) Where the conformation of the lake prevents the application of the foregoing methods, the boundary towards the lake of properties having contiguous frontages is a line drawn from the point where they meet so as to be continually perpendicular to the edge of the water as it recedes to the ordinary dry-weather level.

If land is severed or submerged by water, the ownership thereof and of its site, if capable of identification, remains unchanged until expressly or impliedly abandoned, or the acquisition thereover of new rights inconsistent with such ownership.

On the Alluvion Bill.

Land formed by natural causes on any site belongs to each owner thereof for his interest therein.

Exception.—Land which can be identified as belonging to a property whence it has been carried away by avulsion and cast on another may at his option be taken away by the owner of the former property.

Imperceptible accretions to riparian land, and accretions to such land to which no superior claim is asserted, belong to each owner of such land for his interest therein.

Where a river is divided into channels by an island, an owner of property in such island, having a frontage on a channel, is a riparian owner with reference to owners of contiguous properties and to owners of property on the opposite bank of the river, and, as between such owners, the dividing channel only is to be deemed the river or stream.

In the districts wherein Regulation XI of 1825 is in force, and in the districts wherein the interests, rights and duties arising from formations or diminutions of land, from the submergence of land, or from its exposure by the recession of water, are governed by any customary or other local law, such Regulation and such law shall, as to all matters provided for by the same, continue in force notwithstanding anything in this Act contained.

The owner of any property abutting on, or extending into, the sea or a river or lake may apply to the Local Government to determine by survey and enquiry the proper boundary of his property, to set up proper land-marks, and to make correct plans for the said boundary with reference to known permanent objects. One of such plans shall, when the survey has been made by the person appointed by Government, be deposited in the office of the Collector, and one shall be registered by such owner, with a declaration that his ownership extends to the boundary thereby defined. After the lapse of one year without a suit to contest their correctness, such plan and declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the boundary.

Should any person deem himself injured or likely to be injured by such proceedings he may, within one year from the registration aforesaid, bring a suit for the rectification of the boundary, which shall in such case be determined according to the result of such suit; and new plans, in case of variance, shall be deposited by the person interested in the office of the Collector, and shall be registered by such person.

Such plan shall be conclusive of the boundary as between the parties to the suit. As to other persons, it shall be conclusive, unless within one year from its registration a suit is brought for a rectification of the boundary as therein defined. To any such suit the preceding section shall apply.

The expenses of the surveys hereinbefore contemplated must be defrayed by the person calling for or requiring the same, according to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe.

The Local Government, after giving public notice, may of its own accord and at the public expense make a survey of any such boundary as aforesaid; and the plans and declaration corresponding to the result may be deposited and registered by the Collector or other officer authorized on that behalf, with the like consequences and subject to the same proceedings as in the case of a private person.

The Local Government may make rules for giving effect to this Act, which, when published in the Government Gazette, shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may appoint officers either generally or specially for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

No owner of land submerged by a (lake or) river capable of use for navigation or traffic shall be at liberty, while such land is covered with water so as to be included in the bed of the stream, to occupy or make use thereof in any way which may prevent or impede the use of such river for navigation, traffic or other usual purposes. All legal regulations as to navigation, the use of the water, and of the bed of the stream, applying to a river generally, shall apply equally to those places where it flows over land which is private as to those where it flows over public property.

A custom inconsistent with this Act shall be abrogated by disuse for twelve years, or, as to any village or town, at the request of a majority of the riparian owners with the assent of the Local Government.

Section 11, clause (*a*) of Bill, extended so as, when a riparian owner is entitled to alluvion in virtue of his estate, to give it to him according to (or for) his interest in such estate."

4.—THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.

On the Master and Servant Bill.

We think that this Bill not only fills up a distinct gap in the system of Indian jurisprudence, but will tend in practice to prevent misunderstandings and consequent ill-feeling and litigation between Master and Servant; and its rules as to notice will preclude much uncertainty on the part of the Courts. We are of opinion, with Savigny (*System d. h. R. Rechts*, s. 55) and other jurists, that the law of hired service should be dealt with as part of the law of persons rather than as a branch of the general law of contract. The relation of

On the Master and Servant Bill.

master and servant, though, like marriage, it arises from contract, yet when once constituted involves rights and duties of a kind essentially different from those arising on a sale of timber or wool. They are but partially amenable to strict regulation, and the peculiar relation of the parties specializes and limits, while it justifies, a particular sanction and jurisdiction for enforcing the reciprocal duties that arise from it. We, therefore, all approve of the inclusion of the Acts empowering Magistrates to deal punitively with artisans who have received advances and with workmen employed on public works. We recommend the omission of the sections in their present form giving Magistrates jurisdiction in disputes between masters and domestic servants. They are not, in our opinion, open to the objections taken by an eminent critic; but they might, we think, have occasionally caused hardship. Sir Charles Turner would put nothing in the place of these sections. His reasons are fully stated in a note appended to this Report. But breaches of contract seem proper subjects for penal legislation when committed by persons from whom it is impossible to recover damages. For this and the other reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Mr. Stokes and Mr. West are of opinion that selected Magistrates ought to have a summary power to enforce the servant's principal duties. The complaints should be made promptly and by the head of the household. The punitive jurisdiction should be exercised only in extreme cases, and means should be secured for an effective review. On the other hand, a domestic servant should have a simple, cheap and speedy remedy against a master who wrongfully discharges him or withholds his wages. To attain these ends, they propose the following sections :—

"22. If a domestic servant commits any of the following offences—

Complaint by master.

(*a*) wilfully and wrongfully fails to enter into his master's service,

(*b*) wilfully and wrongfully absents himself therefrom,

(*c*) wilfully disobeys any order which as a domestic servant he is bound to obey,

(*d*) does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain or wrongful loss to his master,

(*e*) wilfully damages his master's property,

(*f*) intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to, any person to whom he is bound, as a domestic servant, to be respectful, intending, or knowing it to be likely, that such provocation will cause such person to break the public peace or to commit any other offence,

his master, or the person having control of his master's household, may, within fifteen days of the date on which such offence is committed, make a complaint of such offence to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.*

Explanation.—Nothing is an offence under this section where the harm thereby caused, or intended to be caused, or known to be likely to be caused, is so slight that no person of ordinary sense or temper would complain of such harm.

"23. The Magistrate shall examine the complainant on oath, and if after such examination there is, in the Magistrate's opinion, no sufficient ground for proceeding, he may dismiss the complaint. But if, in the Magistrate's opinion, there is sufficient ground for believing that the servant has committed any offence mentioned in section 22, he shall issue his summons, or, if for reasons to be recorded by him it appears necessary, his warrant, for causing the servant to appear or to be brought at a certain time and place before him.

If the Magistrate convicts the servant of any offence triable under this section, he may by a certificate signed by him with his name of office, discharge the servant from the service of his master, and the master from all or any obligations to the servant. But if, in the opinion of the Magistrate, such discharge will not be a proper or adequate punishment, he may, after recording the facts proved and the grounds of his judgment, sentence the servant to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to one month, or to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or to both.

When the servant is a male under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may sentence him to whipping in lieu of the fine or imprisonment aforesaid.

"24. If a master wrongfully discharges a domestic servant or fails to pay his wages for a period of more than fifteen days from the time when they become payable, the servant may, within three months of the date of such discharge or the expiration of such period, make complaint of the facts to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Complaint by servant.

The Magistrate shall examine the complainant on oath, and if after such examination there is, in the Magistrate's opinion, no sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall dismiss the complaint. But if, in the Magistrate's opinion, there is sufficient ground for believing that the master has been guilty of the act or omission complained of, he shall issue his summons for causing the master to appear at a certain time and place before him.

* He will be, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first or second class specially empowered by the Local Government.

On the Master and Servant Bill.

If the complaint is proved, the Magistrate shall order the master to pay to the servant such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as the Magistrate thinks reasonable compensation for such discharge or failure, together with the wages, if any, due to the servant, and, in case of non-payment of the amount so ordered to be paid, may levy the same as if it were a fine.

25. In the trial of cases under section 23 or section 24, the Magistrate shall be guided,

Procedure.

in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by the rules contained in the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877, sections 114 and 237, and elsewhere by the rules regulating the trial of summons-cases. He may make such order as he thinks fit in regard to the costs of the summons or warrant.

26. If any complaint under section 22 or section 24 is, in the opinion of the Magistrate,

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

frivolous or vexatious, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 209, or (in the said towns) of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877, section 242, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply."

We agree with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma that the Bill should extend to the whole of British India. Where, as in Burma, most of the domestic servants come from Madras or Bengal, a law with which they were unfamiliar might be held sometimes *in terrorem* over their heads in order to make them submit to unjust treatment, and false and exaggerated reports gaining currency might seriously interfere with the supply of such servants. Provisions corresponding with Acts XIII of 1859 and IX of 1860, which confer magisterial jurisdiction over artizans and others who have received advances, and over workmen employed on public works, may now, we think, be made generally applicable. Both Acts have worked beneficially in large portions of the country. They have been tested by twenty years' experience; and, while the High Courts do their duty, they cannot be made a means of oppression. But we think that the section corresponding with Act XIII of 1859 should not extend to cases where the advance has been worked out or duly expended.

We are of opinion that the following minor changes should be made in the Bill.

We think that the clause (section 11) relating to the servant's obligation to be obedient should run thus: "He must obey all reasonable orders relating to his employment given by his master or by any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders."

We would omit the clause (section 11, clause *l*) imposing on a domestic servant the duty, on being so required, to accompany his master to any place not more than one hundred miles from the place where he entered the service. Considering the very various classes of persons included under the expression "domestic servant," it would be impossible to frame a rule on the subject which would not often give rise to hardship; and we think the matter may properly be left to arrangement in each case.

Where a servant is disabled by illness from performing his duty, he should provide at his own expense a substitute satisfactory to his master; but this rule should not in our opinion apply where the illness arises from injury received in the course of his employment.

We would not allow a master in every case to discharge without notice a servant for habitual idleness, for being declared an insolvent, or for theft, rape or adultry while in the master's service; but we think he should have that power in the case of a single instance of the servant's intoxication or insolence, or gross negligence in the performance of his duties, and also where the master discovers that the servant has been guilty of misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, implying a defect in character which unfits him for such service.

We would omit the two sections (14, 15) dealing respectively with the master's right to sue third persons for compensation for loss of service and the effect of a servant's contributory negligence. They will find their proper place in the Code of Torts or Actionable Wrongs, which we think should be undertaken without delay. We would retain the section dealing with the servant's right to compensation for breach of the master's duties.

We would confine the master's obligation (section 17, clause *j*) to provide fellow-servants of ordinary care and reasonable skill to cases where the service is a work of danger.

On the Master and Servant Bill.

Mr. West is of opinion that the power of moderate chastisement may properly be delegated to the masters of minor servants by their parents or guardians. It will, he thinks, save boys from sudden dismissal and loss of character at an age when remote consequences cannot be appreciated by them; it is the only kind of discipline to which young and rude natures are amenable: under section 29 of the revised Bill an apprentice is subject to chastisement; and the omission of the power, so guarded as it is, may do an injury to many Native boys by preventing masters who know what boys are from employing them. It is a discipline to which virtually every English boy in a like situation and under the like circumstances is subjected—and on the whole for his good. The instances in which boys suffer any ill usage at the hands of their employers are so rare that they may be almost excluded from consideration in framing a general rule. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner, on the other hand, consider that in this country it would be inexpedient for the legislature to sanction the employment of violence by a master on any servant.

Mr. West would expressly forbid the servant to receive, without his master's consent, any premium or commission from any other person on account of any business or transaction in which he has dealt with such person as his master's agent. The prevalence of the dishonest practice at which this rule is pointed is, in his opinion, a reason for its introduction, not for its omission.

Mr. West would extend the section (27) empowering Magistrates to deal summarily with disputes between employers and their workmen employed on public works to cases where those works are on account of a municipality. In such cases, owing to the large number of persons employed, the settlement of disputes by the ordinary civil process might, in his opinion, well occupy the whole time of the employer and bring the works to a standstill. At the same time such disputes as arise are, legally, of the simplest character. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner do not consider the proposed extension desirable. We all think that the amount awarded under this section should (as is the case under Act IX of 1860) be recoverable only by distress and sale of the defaulter's moveable property.

We doubt whether the presumption in section 6, clause (*d*), that artizans and workmen are hired for no specific term, is justifiable in some parts of India, and we suggest that special inquiry on this point be made of the Local Governments. We would also suggest for consideration that the Bill should contain a rule that an artizan or workman breaking off in the middle of a day should forfeit that day's wages unless hired by the hour, and that, conversely, a master dismissing an artizan or workman in the middle of the day should pay him that day's wages.

We have considered the question raised by the first draft of the Bill, as to whether a compulsory system of registering domestic servants should be introduced by imperial legislation. We are, on the whole, opposed to such introduction. It may be that in some places registration is desirable, if not absolutely necessary; but where the expediency of legislation in this direction is recognised, the end should, in our opinion, be sought by municipal regulations under local laws.

Lastly, we would repeal and re-enact, as part of the Bill, the substance of Act XIX of 1850 (*for the binding of Apprentices*). We make this recommendation partly because the subject is intimately connected with the law of Master and Servant, partly because we think it desirable that the provisions of the Apprentice Act should now be revised with reference to the changes produced by recent legislation and by the establishment in India within the last thirty years of railway-workshops, factories and steam-packet companies. We would, for example, suggest that the provisions of that Act, as to depositing contracts of apprenticeship in the Magistrate's Court or the offices of persons appointed under Act X of 1841 to register ships, might now be modified so as to require deposit in the ordinary registration-offices.

We annex to this Report a copy (marked B) of the Bill as we have revised it.

5.—EASEMENTS BILL.

On the Easements Bill.

We concur in the opinions expressed by Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes that it is desirable to codify the law on this subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) "for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate judges. We also agree with Mr. Justice Elsmie, that the frequent litigation in the case of urban easements is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves nor the majority of the Courts understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined.

The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognized only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a Court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the Courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears to us calculated to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usage, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so-called. Easements, being restrictions on the free use of property in others, are regarded with disfavour by the law; and section 7 of the Bill was accordingly framed so as to state the fact that all easements are in derogation of certain natural rights and to prevent attempts to create new kinds of easements. It enumerated the rights of one or other of which every easement must be a restriction, and thus intentionally excluded every kind of servitude not now known to the law. This, however, has been objected to on the ground that there may be in some parts of India rights not so enumerated. We admit the possibility, though not the probability, of the existence of such rights; and we recommend that section 7 should be modified as follows:—

"Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely):—

(*a*) the exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same, and all products thereof and accessions thereto, as he thinks fit;

(*b*) the right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy, without disturbance by another, the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(*b*). The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*). The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person.

(*d*). The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*). The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure, and the 'subjacent and adjacent soil' mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition.

(*f*). The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through, his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*). The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose within his own limits of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel.

(*h*). The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over, his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natu-

On the Easements Bill.

ral lake or pond, into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

(*i*). The right of every owner of upper land, that water naturally rising in or falling on such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto.

(*j*). The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond, to use and consume its water for drinking, household-purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners."

Should, for instance, a 'natural right' to lateral access of light or air, or to the non-diminution of the supply of fish, be hereafter established in any part of India, the section as now modified will not exclude an easement in derogation of such right. We are aware that section 7, even in its new form, may operate indirectly as a statutory recognition of various rights connected with the ownership of land. But a definite conception of these is a necessary preliminary to the codification of the law of actionable wrongs, and we see no substantial objection to inserting it for the present in a Bill dealing with restrictions of the rights in question.

We would also insert the following section :—

"19. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

"*Illustrations.*

"(*a*) By the custom of a certain village, every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

"(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house."

And to the first section of the chapter containing the rules as to the incidents of easements, we would add the following sentence: "And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect such incident."

The other amendments which we would recommend are comparatively unimportant.

We would modify the clause (section 2) saving Government-rights to regulate distribution of water, so as to avoid stating positively that the Government has such rights in the case of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels. It is true that the preamble to the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, contains a statement to that effect ;* but the correctness of that statement is open to doubt, and in any case it applies only to the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces. We would extend the clause so as to save any right of Government to regulate the collection and retention of the water of such rivers and streams, and the collection, retention and distribution of water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation.

We would expressly save rights in gross possessed by the Government or public, and rights acquired or arising out of relations created before the proposed Act comes into force.

We would add to section 6 an illustration showing that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill, and is a negative easement. Such an easement, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India: it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil Law; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such a right should not, we think, be followed by the legislature.

* This preamble is identical with the preamble to Act XXX of 1871. Sir James Stephen says that he always understood that this "was one of the parts of that Act which was most strongly objected to and one of the principal causes of its being disallowed by the Secretary of State." As a matter of fact, the preamble was not objected to, and the reason of the disallowance was that the Act contained six sections (44 to 49) providing for the levy of a special water-rate on lands irrigable but not irrigated.

On the Easements Bill.

We think it would be well to add to the section (10) dealing with the power of lessors and mortgagors to impose easements a clause declaring that no lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the rights of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

For the provisions of the Bill (section 11) relating to the acquisition of easements by lessees, we would substitute the following: "No lessee of immoveable property can acquire, for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own, an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease."

We think that easements of necessity, strictly so-called, should be separated in section 12 from those apparent and continuous easements which arise when a transfer is made, which are necessary for enjoying the thing transferred, or other immoveable property of the transferor, as it was enjoyed when the transfer took effect.

When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, we think the dominant owner should be entitled to set it out. The second paragraph of section 13 declares that a way of necessity cannot be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. We have struck out this paragraph, as Mr. West thinks it opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience, on account of periodical fallows of parts of the same land, of crops sown and growing at different times, and of the great temporary changes arising from the extremes of wet and dry weather making a strict adherence to the same road in all seasons in many instances almost impossible.

In the section (15) relating to the acquisition of easements by prescription (which with the exception of the clause relating to easements of support, has been the law of the land since 1871),* we would restore the words "and as of right" to the clause dealing with the access and use of light and air. Under the English Prescription Act, a claim to an easement is defeasible if the easement can be shown to have been enjoyed by express agreement in writing, and we think that the following explanation should be inserted in the Indian law:

"Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease."

With reference to the decision in *Angus* v. *Dalton*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 85, we think that the following explanation might usefully be inserted:

"In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to an artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner."

We have struck out section 18, which declares that no right to an easement can be acquired by long and continued possession, except under section 15. It was intended to abolish prescription at common law, which has been held to exist in the Presidency-towns. But it appears to be unnecessary, and might possibly mislead in the case of rural easements special to India or to particular districts, and not included amongst those enumerated in section 15, or not readily yielding to the conditions imposed by that section.

We think that the provision (section 29) as to the extent of an easement where the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion or diminished by diluvion should run thus:

"Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased; and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished."

It appears to us that the section (45) relating to the extinction of an easement by alteration of the dominant heritage should be thus worded:

* See Act No. IX of 1871, section 27 = 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, secs. 2, 3.

On the Easements Bill.

"An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change; or

(*b*) where by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended by the parties to be subject to increase by such change."

As to the extinguishment of easements by non-user (section 59), we think that a distinction may properly be drawn in this respect between continuous and discontinuous easements, and that in the case of a discontinuous easement the dominant owner should be enabled to keep it alive by registering a declaration of his intention to retain it.

Though fully recognizing the propriety of the rule (section 52) that the servient owner has no right to require that an easement should be continued, we think, nevertheless, that the dominant owner ought not to be allowed to damage the servient heritage by suddenly and maliciously abandoning or suspending the easement. We recommend, then, that the rule should be, that the servient owner is not entitled to compensation for damage caused by the abandonment or suspension, if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage.

We think that the Bill may properly be supplemented by a chapter on Licenses, which, though mentioned in the Evidence Act, sections 116, 117, are nowhere dealt with in the body of Indian codified law; and we have framed rules on this subject which we think will be useful.

We annex to this report a copy (marked C) of the Bill as we have revised it, Mr. West, however, desiring it to be understood that the details of the measure should, in his opinion, be open to revision according to the further information which may become available to the Legislature by the time the Bill is before it.

6.—THE PRIVATE TRUSTS BILL.

On the Private Trusts Bill.

It seems to us that this Bill, especially the chapter dealing with constructive and resulting trusts, will supply a real defect in the codified law of India, and be of practical utility to the Mufassal Courts and pleaders. We have duly considered the remarks of Sir James Stephen on the ambiguity of the word "trust" as understood by English lawyers. But we are unable to agree that they constitute an argument of any weight against the Bill, or that its enactment will introduce the serious evils that he anticipates. Cases frequently arise in which in one sense there has been a trust, though not in the sense to which the Bill confines it. Pleaders having got hold of the word "trust," then build upon it arguments drawn from the English books which may well mislead Judges who are not more than usually circumspect. This must go on until legislation regulates this branch of the law. By saying what is a "trust" and which of the relations arising from it amongst those recognized by the English Courts are to be admitted and which not, the Legislature will obviate the very evil which Sir James Stephen fears. The Courts are introducing, and from the necessities of the case must introduce, the English Law of Trusts indiscriminately, unless the law distinctly says how far they may go. Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, stepdaughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence among the Natives of India; and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates, in which without the intervention of the legislature they are certain to become entangled. We need hardly say that the system of *benámi*, or the enjoyment of the profits of property held by another in trust for the beneficiary, was familiar to the people of India before the introduction of British rule, and in no country, owing to the extreme subdivision of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common. Gains made by one person at the cost of another are an every-day source of litigation: these cases must be dealt with in some way; and here, too, definite legislation will clear and simplify the law. But, apart from the Native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and

taken advantage of a trust-law recognized by our Courts; and, now that the number and wealth of this class have increased, and every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law, the question of the advisability of its codification seems no longer open to discussion. On the Private Trusts Bill.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—We would expressly exclude from the operation of the Act private religious or charitable endowments (which may fitly be left to family or local usage); and we would declare that nothing in its second chapter (*Of the Creation of Trusts*) shall apply to trusts created before it comes into force.

To avoid the conceivable risk of confounding trusts with bailments, we recommend that the definition of "trust," which was taken from the New York Civil Code, should be modified as follows: "A 'trust' is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner." And in order to prevent the possible introduction by pedantic lawyers of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, we would define the "beneficial interest" of the beneficiary as his "right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property." The beneficiary should, in our opinion, have no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust.

We think that the definitions of "passive trust," "active trust," "executed trust" and "executory trust" are unnecessary and should be omitted.

We would extend the definition of "notice" so as to cover cases where information is given to, or obtained by, an agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229.

Chapter II: Of the Creation of Trusts.—We would provide expressly in section 4 that, where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

We agree with the framer of the Bill as to the expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust in every case where land forms the subject-matter: but we think that the requisite written declaration may be signed by the trustee as well as by the author of the trust; and we are of opinion that, unless the trust is declared by will, or the author is himself the trustee, the property should be actually transferred. We would, therefore, make the sections relating to the declaration and creation of trusts run as follows:—

"5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or the trustee.

"No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless so declared, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

"These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

"6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty, by any words or acts, (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee."

We would declare that the subject-matter of every trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary; and, in order to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust, we would say that the subject-matter must not be a mere beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

We think the Bill should provide for disclaimers by proposed beneficiaries.

Chapter III: Of the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees.—In the section (11) relating to the trustee's duty to fulfil the purpose of the trust, we would insert an explanation that the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts should, unless a contrary intention is expressed, be deemed to be to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

When a beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government, we think that the trustee should be bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person, in such manner as the Government directs.

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Chapter IV: Of the Rights and Powers of Trustees.—We think that the prohibition (section 32) as to enforcing a trustee's charge upon the trust-property for proper expenses paid out of his own pocket should not apply where the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

We think that the section (33) entitling the trustee to be indemnified by the gainer by a breach of trust should expressly exclude this right when the trustee has, in committing the breach, been guilty of fraud.

As to the management of the trust-property (section 36), we think that, for the purposes of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, every trustee in the actual receipt of the rents and profits of land should be deemed to be a landlord. A similar provision is contained in the English Statute 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114. We consider that, except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee should have power to lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years.

We would enable the trustee, with the permission of the Court, but not otherwise, to apply the trust-property, in whole or in part, to the advancement in life of a minor beneficiary.

Where power to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the Bill should, in our opinion, provide that the power may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless, from the terms of the instrument of trust, it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Chapter V: Of the Disabilities of Trustees.—The Bill declares (section 46), in accordance with the present law, that, where there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides. Mr. West is of opinion that the rule ought to be that, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, a majority of the trustees may act subject to control by the Court on application by the minority. We think that the section declaring that no trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property may buy the same should be extended to the agents employed by such trustees for the purpose of the sale. Of the two alternative rules given in the Bill, as to when the trustee may buy the trust-property, we consider that printed in the text to be best adapted for India (namely):—

"No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

"And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for his beneficiary may buy it or obtain a mortgage or lease of it for himself."

Chapter VI: Of the Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary.—The Bill declares (section 56) that the beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of it. Mr. West considers that the beneficiary should not be allowed to substitute a trust in favour of another for one in his own favour, without the assent of the trustee, except in the case of a passive trust.

We think that to the section (58) declaring the beneficiary's right to proper trustees, and a proper number of trustees, the following explanations may usefully be added:—

"*Explanation I.*—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:

"A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary provides otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

"*Explanation II.*—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least."

With regard to the first of these explanations, we would observe that in Hindú and Muhammadan families, a minor son often succeeds to property burdened with a trust for dependent relations of his father, and a married woman is sometimes made by her father trustee for herself and her son or daughter.

Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has under certain circumstances, a right to have the property declared subject to

the trust or retransferred. We think that to the section (61) embodying this rule should be added a clause saving the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or his sub-purchaser (8 B. P. C. 42), and disallowing the right to a declaration or retransfer when the beneficiary has ratified the sale to the trustee, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

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The section (62) enabling the beneficiary to follow trust-property saves transferees in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and a transferee for consideration (with or without notice) from such a transferee. Mr. West would also save a gratuitous transferee from a *bonâ fide* transferee for value, and a transferee *bonâ fide* for value from a volunteer.

Where the trustee wrongfully mingles trust-property with his own, we would adopt the rule given in the margin of the Bill, section 65, namely, that the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him. It accords with the decision in *Cook* v. *Addison*, L. R. 7 Eq. 471.

It seems to us that section 68 should be extended to the cases where one of several beneficiaries (1) knowingly obtains any advantage from a breach of trust, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or (2) becomes aware of a breach, and either actually conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach; and that in such case the other beneficiaries should be entitled to have his interest under the trust impounded.

Chapter VII:—Of Vacating the Office of Trustee.—It seems unnecessary to require a trustee desiring to be discharged by the Court to institute a suit for that purpose. It will be enough to require him to present a petition.

We think express provision should be made for the appointment of a new trustee in place of one disclaiming, or accepting an inconsistent trust. Mr. West is of opinion that, if no provision has been made by the instrument of trust, the Court only should nominate the trustee.

Chapter VIII: Of the Extinction of Trusts.—The Bill should, we think, declare that no trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust (1 Coll. 655, 659). Mr. West considers that a trust should not be allowed to be revocable except on the same terms as a gift.

Chapter IX: Certain Obligations in the Nature of a Trust.—We doubt the expediency of attempting to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benámi* transactions: we would point out that in many, perhaps most, of those transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives; and we think that, in lieu of section 78, clause (*d*), and section 81, the Bill should simply declare that where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide the consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

We think that, in addition to the ten constructive trusts expressly set forth in the Bill, it should mention those that arise in the following cases:—

where a testator bequeaths certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose:

where property is bequeathed, and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion:

where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake:

where any person, bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another, enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are or may be adverse to those of such other person, and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage:

where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained, in derogation of the interests of another, without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised:

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where a tenant for life or other qualified owner of property, as representing all persons interested therein, gains some advantage; and, lastly,

where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of them, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors.

We think that some words should be inserted to show that a resulting trust cannot be implied in evasion of any law for the time being in force (*Ex p. Yallop*, 15 Ves. 60.)

Some of the rules applied by this chapter might conceivably be held to extend to the manager as such of an undivided family. We would therefore declare that nothing contained in the Act shall be deemed to affect the mutual relations of the members of undivided families as determined by any customary or personal law.

Mr. West is of opinion that the Bill should also provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the constitution of trusts for alimentary provisions and the forfeiture of the interests of persons for whom such provisions have been made:

(*b*) the illegality of trusts (other than trusts for payment of debts, for keeping on foot a policy of life-insurance, or for public purposes) involving an accumulation of the proceeds of trust-property for more than twenty-one years:

(*c*) the power of a trustee to carry on a business, at the charge and risk of the beneficiaries, so far as may be necessary in order to its liquidation:

(*d*) the non-effect on the trustee's transactions of slight deviations by the trustee from his duty:

(*e*) the liability of a trustee of his own wrong, for losses and gains as well as for the trust-property.

He would also add, either to the Bill or to the Limitation Act, appropriate sections on limitation of certain suits relating to express or constructive trusts.

We annex a copy (marked D) of the Bill as (subject to the above remarks) we have revised it.

III.

Summary of recommendations.

In conclusion, we have to recapitulate briefly the specific recommendations which we have made in this report:—

(*a*) that the process of codifying well-marked divisions of our substantive law should continue;

(*b*) that the eventual combination of those divisions as parts of a single and general Code should be borne in mind;

(*c*) that the English law should be made the basis in a great measure of our future Codes, but that its materials should be recast rather than adopted without modification;

(*d*) that in recasting those materials, due regard should be had to Native habits and modes of thought; that the form which those materials should assume should, as far as possible, resemble that of rules already accepted; that, in other words, the propositions of our Codes should be broad, simple and readily intelligible;

(*e*) that uniformity in legislation should be aimed at, but that special and local customs should be treated considerately;

(*f*) that the existing law of persons should not at present be expanded by way of codification, save that the operation of the European *British Minors Act*, XIII of 1874, should be extended;

(*g*) that the laws relating respectively to *negotiable instruments*, to the subjects dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill, to trusts, to alluvion, to easements, and master and servant, should be codified, and the Bills already prepared on these subjects be passed into law, subject to the amendments above suggested;

(*h*) that the Law of Wrongs should then be codified;

(*i*) that, concurrently with or after the framing of a Law of Wrongs, the laws relating to insurance, carriers and lien should be codified;

(*j*) that the legislature should then deal with the Law of Property in its whole extent;

(*k*) that *preparation* be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation; Summary of recommendations.

(*l*) that the project of framing a digest of the decisions of Indian Courts should be abandoned.

WHITLEY STOKES. (L. S.)
C. A. TURNER. (L. S.)
RAYMOND WEST. (L. S.)

The 15th November, 1879.

Note by Sir Charles Turner as to the proposal to give a special criminal jurisdiction in the case of Domestic and Agricultural Servants and Mechanics.

Note by Sir C. Turner on Master and Servant Bill.

I consider that where the misconduct of the servant amounts to a criminal act, *e. g.*, wilful damage or dishonesty, or intentional insult calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, the master is sufficiently protected by the provisions of the general law; that the peculiar character of the contract in establishing a personal relation is in itself a strong argument against the enactment of a special criminal law to enforce its obligations; that although a servant may by his poverty be unable to make compensation in damages for breach of contract, yet the power of the master to put an immediate termination to the contract ordinarily protects him against any serious damage for such breaches; that in the exceptional cases in which a master cannot at once supply the place of a servant whom he discharges, or who quits his service, the dependence of the master on the good-will of the servant will supply what is in this country sometimes wanting,—a valuable incentive to the master so to conduct himself towards the servant as to attach him to his service. The moral effect of criminal prosecution and punishment is so deteriorating to the character, that I would confine special legislation exposing servants to these penalties to cases which contain an element of fraud and are not sufficiently met by the general law, namely, where advances have been received for labour or materials and the work has not been executed; and in these cases I would still further restrict the penalties by allowing resort to them only where the advance has not been worked out or duly expended. I consider that, to force a man by terror of imprisonment in a criminal suit to serve for the whole period—it may be for years—for which he engages, if he has received a few rupees as an advance, an advance which may have been long ago recovered—is to accord the sanction of the law to a qualified form of slavery, justifiable only by political emergency, as in the case of enlistment in the army, and inconsistent with recent legislation in India, which abolishes imprisonment of any kind for the enforcement of other contracts or civil wrongs resulting in debts or measured in damages. I consider such legislation especially undesirable in this country, where ignorance of the language on the part of the master often leads to seeming disobedience on the part of the servant; where a dominant race of masters is from its circumstances encouraged to exercise arbitrary power over servants, where the servants can expect but little protection from the effect of public opinion in controlling his master's conduct, and where, among the lower grades of society, there are masters who have not been accustomed from their youth to fulfil the duties entailed by that relationship.

C. A. TURNER.

A.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1879.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property by act of Parties.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Bill III, s. 1.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1879:"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of *March*, 1880.

Commencement.

Bill III, s. 2.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

Repeal of Acts.

Act IX of 1872, s. 1.

Saving of certain enactments, incidents, rights, liabilities, &c.

(*a*) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed:

(*b*) any terms or incidents of any contract or constitution of property which are consistent with the provisions of this Act and are allowed by the law for the time being in force:

3 Beng. A. C. 219.

(*c*) any right or liability arising out of a custom or personal law consistent with this Act, or out of a legal relation constituted before this Act comes into force, or any relief in respect of any such right or liability:

L. R. 2 Com. 541.

(*d*) any transfer by operation of law or by decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Bill III, s. 3: Report, s. 2.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

the "ownership" of a thing is the right of one or more persons to possess and use it to the exclusion of others. Such ownership is either absolute or qualified. The thing of which there may be ownership is called "property:"

"ownership:"

"property:"

Act III of 1877, s. 17, cl. (6).

"assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, to or in immoveable property:

"assurance:"

"registered" means registered in British India, under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"registered:"

"attached to the earth" means—

"attached to the earth."

(*a*) rooted in the earth, as in the case of trees and shrubs;

(*b*) imbedded in or permanently resting upon the earth, as in the case of walls or buildings; or

See ss. 13, 44, clause (*a*). 61.

(*c*) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of that to which it is attached:

and a person is said to have "notice" of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when but for wilful abstention from an inquiry which he ought to have made, or gross negligence, he would have known it or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, section 229.

"notice."

See Contract Act, s. 229, as to agent: 4 Cal. 212: *v.* 11 Ben. P. C. 54

4. The chapters and sections of this Act which relate to contracts shall be taken as part of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Bill III, s.

Enactments relating to contracts to be taken as part of Act IX of 1872.

CHAPTER II.

OF TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY BY ACT OF PARTIES.

(*A*).—*Transfer of Property, whether moveable or immoveable.*

5. In the following sections "transfer" means an act by which one living person conveys to another, or to himself and another, in present or in future, the ownership of property or an interest therein, and "to transfer" is to perform such act.

"Transfer" defined.

6. The ownership of property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided by this section or by any other law for the time being in force:—

What may be transferred.

(*a*) The chance of an heir-apparent succeeding to an estate, the chance of a relation obtaining a legacy on the death of a kinsman, or any other merely contingent or possible right or interest, cannot be transferred to any one except the present or future owner or co-owner of the property affected thereby,

Carlton v. *Peighton*, 3 Mer. cf. Act X of 1877, s. 266, clause (*k*).

(*b*) A mere right of re-entry for breach of a condition subsequent cannot be transferred to any one except the owner of the property affected thereby.

N. Y. Code, s. 462: *Smith* v. *Packhurst*, 2 Atk. 135.

(*c*) An easement cannot be transferred otherwise than by release to the owner of the servient heritage.

(*d*) An interest in property restricted in its enjoyment to the owner personally cannot be transferred by him.

(*e*) A mere right to sue for compensation for a fraud or for harm illegally caused to body, mind or reputation cannot be transferred,

cf. 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, 27.

(*f*) A public office cannot be transferred, nor can the salary of a public officer whether before or after it has become payable.

(*g*) Stipends allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government and political pensioners cannot be transferred.

(*h*) No transfer can be made (1) in so far as it is opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby, or (2) for an illegal purpose, or (3) to a person legally disqualified to be transferee.

Bill III, s. 5: Report, s. 4:

7. Every person competent to contract and entitled to transferable property, or authorized to dispose of transferable property not his own, is competent to transfer such property either wholly or in part, and either absolutely or conditionally, in the circumstances, to the extent and in the manner allowed and prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

Persons competent to transfer.

Bill III, s. 6: Report, s. 10: *v.* last clause, Report, s. 6: 2 W. R. 125 (buildings): 14 W. R. 379.

8. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a transfer of property passes forthwith to the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing in such property, and in the legal incidents thereof.

Operation of transfer.

N. W. P., 1870, p. 251: 24 W. R. 330 (trees), "everything grown on it," Morley N. S. 259.

Such incidents include, where the property is land, the easements annexed thereto, the rents and profits thereof accruing after the transfer, and all things attached to the earth;

and, where the property is machinery attached to the earth, the moveable parts thereof;

and, where the property is a house, the easements annexed thereto, the rent thereof accruing after the transfer, and the locks, keys, bars, doors, windows and all other things provided for permanent use therewith;

and, where the property is a debt or other actionable claim, the securities therefor, but not arrears of interest accrued before the transfer;

and, where the property is money or other property yielding income, the interest or income thereof accruing after the ownership passes.

N. Y. Code, s. 453: 7 Exch., 581.

9. A transfer may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law.

Oral transfer.

Report, s. 47: L. R. 3, Chan. D. 148, 285.

10. Where a transfer is subject to a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee or any person claiming under him from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property transferred, the condition or limitation is void except in the case of a lease where the condition is for the benefit of the lessor or those claiming under him: provided that property may be transferred to or for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to part with the same or her beneficial interest therein.

Condition restraining alienation.

Report, s.48.

11. Where on a transfer of property an interest is created in favour of any person, but the terms of the transfer direct that such interest shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, he shall be entitled to receive and dispose of such interest as if there were no such direction.

Restriction repugnant to interest created.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right to restrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of one piece of immoveable property, the enjoyment of another piece of such property, or to compel the enjoyment thereof in a particular manner.

12. Where property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation making any interest therein reserved or given to or for the benefit of any person to cease on his becoming insolvent or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, such condition or limitation is void.

Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or attempted alienation.

Nothing in this section applies to a condition in a lease for the benefit of the lessor or those claiming under him.

Act X of 1865, s. 100. Report, s. 49.

13. Where on a transfer of property an interest is created for the benefit of a person not in existence at the date of the transfer, subject to a prior interest created by the same transfer, the interest created for the benefit of such person shall not take effect, unless it extends to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor in the property.

Transfer for benefit of person not in existence at date of transfer, subject to prior transfer.

Illustration.

A transfers property of which he is the owner to B in trust for A and his intended wife successively for their lives, and after the death of the survivor for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for his second son. The interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son does not take effect, because it does not extend to the whole of A's remaining interest in the property.

Report, s. 50: Succession Act, s. 101.

14. No transfer can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the life-time of one or more persons living at the date of such transfer, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

Rule against perpetuity.

Report, s. 51: *Bentinck* v. *Duke of Portland*, 7 Chan. D. 693.

15. If on a transfer of property an interest is created for the benefit of a class of persons with regard to some of whom such interest fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections thirteen and fourteen, such interest fails as regards the whole class.

Transfer to class some of whom come under sections 13 and 14.

Report, s. 52.

16. Where an interest fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, any interest created in the same transaction and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior interest also fails.

Transfer to take effect on failure of prior transfer.

17. The restrictions in sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen shall not apply to property transferred for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety or any other object beneficial to mankind.

Transfer in perpetuity for benefit of public.

Act X of 1865, s. 104: Report, s. 53.

18. Where the terms of a transfer of property direct that the income arising therefrom shall be accumulated, such direction shall be void, and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Direction for accumulation.

Donaldson v. *Donaldson*, L. R. 3 Chan. Div. 743.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the date of the transfer, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following such date; and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Report, ss. 56, 57, altered.

19. Where on a transfer of property and interest is created in favour of a person without specifying the time when it is to take effect, or in terms specifying that it is to take effect forthwith or on the happening of an event which must happen, such interest is vested, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer.

Vested interest.

A vested interest is not defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession.

Explanation.—An intention that an interest shall not be vested is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the enjoyment thereof is postponed, or whereby a prior interest in the same property is given or reserved to some other person, or whereby income arising from the property is directed to be accumulated until the time of enjoyment arrives, or from a provision that if a particular event shall happen the interest shall pass to another person.

Report, ss. 56, altered.

20. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created for the benefit of a person not then living, he acquires upon his birth, unless a contrary intention appear from the terms of the transfer, a vested interest, although he may not be entitled to the enjoyment thereof immediately on his birth.

Transfer for benefit of person not then living.

Act X of 1865, s. 107. Report, s. 59. [illegible], 72-33.

21. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of a person to take effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event, or if a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such person thereby acquires a contingent interest in the property. Such interest becomes a vested interest, in the former case, on the happening of the event, in the latter, when the happening of the event becomes impossible.

Contingent interest.

Exception.—Where under a transfer a person becomes entitled to an interest in property upon attaining a particular age, and the transferor also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from such interest before he reaches that age, or directs the income or so much thereof as may be necessary to be applied for his benefit, such interest is not contingent.

Act X of 1865, s. 108. Report, s. 60.

22. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of such members only of a class as shall attain a particular age, such interest does not vest in any member of the class who has not attained that age.

Transfer to members of a class who attain a particular age.

Act X of 1865, s. 111. Report, s. 61.

23. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is to accrue to a specified person if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned for the occurrence of that event, the interest fails unless such event happens before, or at the same time as, the intermediate or precedent interest ceases to exist.

Transfer contingent on happening of specified uncertain event.

Act X of 1865, s. 112.

24. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is to accrue to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the interest shall go to such of them as shall be alive when the intermediate or precedent interest ceases to exist, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer.

Transfer to such of certain persons as survive at some period not specified.

Illustration.

A transfers property to B for life, and after his death to C and D, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. C dies during the life of B. D survives B. At B's death the property passes to D.

Act X of 1865, s. 113. Act X of 1865, s. 114, expanded with reference to Act IX of 1872, s. 23.

25. An interest created on a transfer of property and dependent upon a condition fails if the fulfilment of the condition is impossible, or is forbidden by law, or is of such a nature that if permitted it would defeat the provisions of any law, or is fraudulent, or involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Conditional transfer.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets a farm to B on condition that he shall walk ten miles in an hour. The lease is void.

(*b*). A gives Rs. 500 to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter, C. At the date of the transfer C was dead. The transfer is void.

(*c*). A transfers Rs. 500 to B on condition that she shall murder C. The transfer is void.

(*d*). A transfers Rs. 500 to his niece C if she will desert her husband. The transfer is void.

Act X of 1865, s. 116.

26. Where the terms of a transfer of property impose a condition to be fulfilled before a person can take an interest in the property, the condition shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Fulfilment of condition precedent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D, and E. E dies. B marries with the consent of C and D. B has fulfilled the condition.

(*b*). A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D and E. B marries without the consent of C, D and E, but obtains their consent after the marriage. B has not fulfilled the condition.

Act X of 1865, s. 116.

27. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of one person; and by the same transaction an ulterior disposition of the same interest is made in favour of another if the prior interest under the transfer shall fail, the ulterior disposition shall take effect upon the failure of the prior disposition, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the transferor.

Conditional transfer to one person coupled with transfer to another on failure of prior transfer.

Act X of 1865, s. 117.

But where the intention of the parties to the transaction is that the ulterior disposition shall take effect only in the event of the prior disposition failing in a particular manner, the ulterior disposition shall not take effect unless the prior disposition fails in that manner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Rs. 500 to B on condition that he shall execute a certain lease within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in A's lifetime. The transfer to C takes effect.

(*b*). A transfers property to his wife; but in case she should die in his lifetime, transfers to B that which he had transferred to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The transfer to B does not take effect.

Act X of 1865, s 118.

28. On a transfer of property an interest may be created to accrue to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, such interest shall pass to another person; or that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such interest shall pass to another person. In each case the dispositions are subject to the rules contained in sections ten, twelve, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-seven.

Ulterior transfer conditional on happening or not happening of specified event.

Act X of 1865, s. 119.

29. An ulterior disposition of the kind contemplated by the last preceding section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Fulfilment of condition subsequent.

Illustration.

A transfers Rs. 500 to B, to be paid to him on his attaining his majority or marrying, with a proviso that, if B dies a minor or marries without C's consent, the Rs. 500 shall go to D. B marries when only 17 years of age, without C's consent. The transfer to D takes effect.

Act X of 1865, s. 120.

30. If the ulterior disposition is not valid, the prior disposition is not affected by it.

Prior disposition not affected by invalidity of ulterior disposition.

Illustration.

A transfers a farm to B for her life, and, if she do not desert her husband, to C. B is entitled to the farm during her life as if no condition had been inserted.

Act X of 1865, s. 121.

31. Subject to the provisions of section twelve, on a transfer of property an interest may be created with the condition superadded that it shall cease to exist in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Condition that transfer shall cease to have effect in case specified uncertain event happens or does not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers a farm to B for his life, with a proviso that, in case B cuts down a certain wood, the transfer shall cease to have any effect. B cuts down the wood. He loses his life-interest in the farm.

(*b*). A transfers a farm to B, provided that, if B shall not go to England within three years after the date of the transfer, his interest in the farm shall cease. A does not go to England within the term prescribed. His interest in the farm ceases.

Act X of 1865, s. 122.

32. In order that a condition that an interest shall cease to exist may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of the creation of an interest.

Such condition must not be invalid.

Act X of 1865, s. 124.

33. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created subject to a condition that the person taking it shall perform a certain act at or before a specified time, and the transferor has at the time of creating the interest made an ulterior disposition thereof in favour of himself or of another if the act be not performed within such time, the prior disposition ceases to have effect if the act is not performed within such time, or if the person benefited by the prior disposition renders the performance of the act impossible within the time specified. But where the transferor has not made any such ulterior disposition thereof, the transfer is, at the option of the transferor, voidable so far as regards such interest, if it was intended that time should be of the essence of the condition, but if it was not so intended the transfer shall not be so voidable.

Condition that transferee shall perform act at or before specified time.

The intention referred to in this section is, in the case of a transfer without consideration, the intention of the transferor, and, in the case of a transfer for consideration, the intention of both the transferor and of the person from whom the consideration proceeds.

When such intention is apparent, the circumstance that the interest has actually been enjoyed under the prior disposition does not affect the operation of the condition.

34. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created subject to a condition that the person taking it shall perform a certain act, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the transferor has at the time of the transfer made an ulterior disposition of the interest in favour of another person, the prior disposition ceases to take effect when the person benefited thereby renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the condition.

Transfer conditional on performance of act, no time being specified for performance.

But if the transferor has not at the time of the transfer made any such ulterior disposition of the interest, then if the interest was created without consideration it is voidable at the option of the transferor; but if it was created for consideration it shall be so voidable only if adequate compensation for the breach of the condition cannot be made in money.

35. Where an act is to be performed by a person either as a condition to be fulfilled before an interest created on a transfer is enjoyed by him, or as a condition on the non-fulfilment of which the interest is to pass from him to another person, and a time is specified for the performance of the act, if such performance within the specified time is prevented by the fraud of a person who would be directly benefited by non-fulfilment of the condition, such further time shall as against him be allowed for performing the act as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud. But if no time is specified for the performance of the act, then if its performance is by the fraud of a person interested in the non-fulfilment of the condition rendered impossible or indefinitely postponed, the condition shall as against him be deemed to have been fulfilled.

Transfer conditional on performance of act, time being specified.

Election.

Report, s. 62, added to: 3 Spence 585.

36. Where a person professes to transfer property which he has no right to transfer, and as part of the same transaction confers any benefit on the owner of the property, such owner must elect either to confirm such transfer or to dissent from it; and in the latter case he shall relinquish the benefit so conferred, and the benefit so relinquished shall revert to the transferor or his representative as if it had not been disposed of,

Election when necessary.

Act X of 1865, s. 168.

subject nevertheless,

where the transfer is gratuitous and the transferor has before the election died or otherwise become incapable of making a fresh transfer,

and in all cases where the transfer is for consideration,

to the charge of making good to the disappointed transferee the amount or value of the property attempted to be transferred to him.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultánpur is the property of C and worth Rs. 800. A by an instrument of gift professes to transfer it to B, giving by the same instrument Rs. 1,000 to C. C elects to retain the farm. He forfeits the gift of Rs. 1,000.

In the same case, A dies before the election. His representative must out of the Rs. 1,000 pay Rs. 800 to B.

Act X of 1865, s. 169.

The rule in the first paragraph of this section applies whether the transferor does or does not believe that which he professes to transfer to be his own.

Act X of 1865, s. 171.

A person taking no benefit directly under a transaction, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, need not elect.

Act X of 1865, s. 172.

A person who in his one capacity takes a benefit under the transaction may in another dissent therefrom.

Exception to the last preceding four rules.—Where a particular benefit is expressed to be conferred on the owner of the property which the transferor professes to transfer expressed to be in lieu of that property, if such owner claim that he must relinquish the particular benefit, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit conferred upon him by the same transaction.

Act X of 1865, s. 173.

Acceptance of the benefit by the person on whom it is conferred constitutes an election by him to confirm the transfer, if he has knowledge of his right to elect and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives enquiry into the circumstances.

Act X of 1865, s. 174.

Such knowledge or waiver shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed, if the person on whom the benefit has been conferred has enjoyed it for two years without doing any act to express dissent.

Act X of 1865, s. 175.

Such knowledge or waiver may be inferred from any act of his which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the property professed to be transferred in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A transfers to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the transfer of the estate to B.

Act X of 1865, s. 176.

If he does not within one year after the date of the transfer signify to the transferor or his representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the transfer, the transferor or his representatives may, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the transfer.

Act X of 1865, s. 167.

In case of disability, the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election is made by some competent authority.

Apportionment.

Report, s. 64: Bill III, s. 86.

37. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, all rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments in the nature of income shall, upon the transfer of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payments, be deemed to accrue due from day to day, and to be apportionable accordingly, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Apportionment of periodical payments on determination of interest of person entitled.

Severance of Obligation relating to Property.

38. When in consequence of a transfer property is divided and held in several shares, and thereupon the benefit of any obligation relating to the property as a whole passes from one to several owners of the property, the corresponding duty shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary amongst the owners, be performed in favour of each of such owners in proportion to the value of his share in the property, provided that the duty can be severed and that the severance does not substantially increase the burden of the obligation; but if the duty cannot be severed, or if the severance would substantially increase the burden of the obligation, the duty shall be performed for the benefit of such one of the several owners as they shall jointly designate for that purpose:

Satisfaction of right arising in favour of several persons in consequence of a transfer.

Provided that no person on whom the burden of the obligation lies shall be answerable for failure to discharge it in manner provided by this section, unless and until he has had reasonable notice of the severance.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A sells to B, C and D land situate in a village and leased to E at an annual rent of Rs. 30 and delivery of one fat sheep, B having provided half the purchase-money and C and D one-quarter each. E having notice of this must pay Rs. 15 to B, Rs. 7½ to C and Rs. 7½ to D, and must deliver the sheep according to the joint direction of B, C and D.

(*b*). Each house in the village being bound to provide ten days' labour each year on a dyke to prevent inundation, E had agreed as a term of his lease to perform this work for A. B, C and D severally require E to perform the ten days' work due on account of the house of each. E is not bound to do more than ten days' work in all, according to such directions as B, C and D may join in giving.

B. Transfer of Immoveable Property.

Bill III, s. 7.

39. Where any person authorized only under circumstances in their nature variable to dispose of immoveable property transfers such property for consideration, alleging the existence of such circumstances, they shall, as between the transferee on the one part and the transferor and other persons (if any) affected by the transfer on the other part, be deemed to have existed, if the transferee, after using reasonable care to ascertain the existence of such circumstances, has acted in good faith.

Transfer by person authorized only under certain circumstances to transfer.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú widow, whose husband has left collateral heirs, agrees, for purposes neither religious nor charitable, to sell a field, part of the property held by her as such, to B. B satisfies himself by reasonable inquiry that the income of the property is insufficient for A's maintenance, and that the sale of the field is necessary, and, acting in good faith, buys the field. As between B on the one part and A and the collateral heirs on the other part, a necessity for the sale shall be deemed to have existed.

Wilson v. Hare, L. R. 1 Ch. Richards v. Renell, 7 Ch. Div. 224. Maclean v. Mackay, L. R. 5 P. (32). S. A. 135 of 1877.

40. Where a third person has a right to receive maintenance or a provision for advancement or marriage from the profits of immoveable property, and such right does not amount to a charge on such property, or

Transfer of land where third person is entitled to maintenance,

where for the more beneficial enjoyment of his own immoveable property a third person has, independently of any interest in the immoveable property of another, a right to restrain the enjoyment of the latter property or to compel its enjoyment in a particular manner, or

or has a right to restrain its enjoyment,

where a third person is entitled to the benefit of an obligation arising out of contract and annexed to the ownership of immoveable property, but not amounting to an interest therein or easement thereon,

or is entitled to benefit of obligation not amounting to interest or easement.

such right or obligation may be enforced against a transferee with notice thereof or a gratuitous transferee of the property affected thereby, but not against a transferee for consideration and without notice of the right or obligation, nor against such property in his hands.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A. a Hindú, transfers Sultánpur to his sister-in-law B, in lieu of her claim against him for maintenance in virtue of his having succeeded to her deceased husband's property, and agrees with her that if she is dispossessed of Sultánpur, A will transfer to her an equal area out of such of several other specified villages in his possession as she may elect. A sells the specified villages to C, who buys in good faith, without notice of the agreement. B is dispossessed of Sultánpur. She has no claim on the villages transferred to C.

(*b*). A, a Hindú widow, is entitled to maintenance out of the share of her deceased husband in Basaoli, which has passed to his brother B. B sells Basaoli to C, who has notice of A's claim and that there is no other property to satisfy it. A may claim maintenance out of Basaoli in the hands of C.

(*c*). A contracts to sell Sultánpur to B. While the contract is still in force he sells Sultánpur to C. who has notice of the contract. B may enforce the contract against C to the same extent as against A.

Bill III, s. 7. Act IX of 1872, s. 10, excepn. 2.

41. Where a person holding immoveable property as its ostensible owner with the consent, express or implied, of the other persons interested therein, transfers such property for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith.

Transfer by ostensible owner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of two co-proprietors of village land, leaves his village, and with his consent the land is registered by the Revenue-officer in the name of B, the other co-proprietor. After ten years B sells a portion of the land to C, who takes reasonable care to ascertain that B had power to make the transfer and acts in good faith. A is not entitled to have the sale set aside.

(*b*). A buys land and causes it to be transferred to his servant B to hold on his behalf, and also causes it to be entered in the revenue register in B's name. C, having ascertained that B is the registered owner of the land and pays the revenue due in respect thereof, buys the land in good faith. A cannot impeach the sale.

Bill III, s. 10A, para. 2.

42. Where a person having an option to require, or authority to revoke, a transfer of any immoveable property, transfers the property for consideration, such transfer operates in favour of the transferee (subject to any condition attached to the exercise of the option or authority) in the former case as an

Transfer by person having option to require or authority to revoke transfer.

exercise of the option, and, in the latter case, as a revocation of the former transfer to the extent of the authority.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A takes a lease of a house from B with an option of buying it at a specified price. A sells the house to C. C may require B to transfer it to him at the specified price.

(*b*). A lets a house to B and reserves power to revoke the lease if in the opinion of a specified surveyor B should make a use of it detrimental to its value. Afterwards A, thinking that such a use has been made, lets the house to C. This operates as a revocation of B's lease subject to the opinion of the surveyor as to B's use of the house having been detrimental to its value.

See Canadian Code, s. 1488.

43. Where a person erroneously represents that he is authorized to transfer certain immoveable property, and assumes to transfer such property for consideration, such transfer shall, at the option of the transferee, operate on any interest which the transferor may acquire in such property, at any time during which the contract of transfer subsists.

Transfer by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in property transferred.

Sugd. V. and P., 13th edn., 207.

Nothing in this section shall impair the right of transferees in good faith for consideration without notice of the existence of the said option.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú who has separated from his father B, sells to C three fields, X, Y and Z. Of these Z does not belong to A, it having been retained by B on the partition; but on B's dying A obtains Z as heir. C, not having rescinded the contract of sale, may require A to deliver Z to him.

Bill III, s. 9.

44. Where one of two or more co-owners of immoveable property legally competent in that behalf transfers his share of such property or any interest therein, the transferee acquires as to such share or interest, and so far as is necessary to give effect to the transfer, the transferor's right to joint possession or other common or part enjoyment of the property, and to enforce a partition of the same, but subject to the conditions and liabilities affecting, at the date of the transfer, the share or interest so transferred.

Transfer by one co-owner.

Bill III, s. 18.

45. Where property is transferred for consideration to two or more persons, and such consideration is paid out of a fund belonging to them in common, they are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively entitled to interests in such property identical, as nearly as may be, with the interests to which they were respectively entitled to the fund; and where such consideration is paid out of separate funds belonging to them respectively, they are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively entitled to interests in such property in proportion to the shares of the consideration which they respectively advanced.

Joint transfer for consideration.

In the absence of evidence as to the interests in the fund to which they were respectively entitled, or as to the shares which they respectively advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property.

Illustration.

A and B are the sons and C the grandson of a Hindú who has died leaving property. C's father D has also died. A partition has been made after which A and B have reunited. C remains severed in interest, his share being one-third. The separate property of D is of the same value. The whole fund belonging to A, B and C is expended in buying an estate X. A and B take one moiety of X as joint estate and C takes the other moiety as separate property.

46. Where a transfer of immoveable property is made for consideration by persons having distinct interest therein, the transferors are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to share in the consideration equally, where their interests in the property transferred were of equal value, and, where such interests were of unequal value, proportionately to the value of their respective interests.

Transfer for consideration by persons having distinct interests.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owning a moiety, and B and C, each a quarter share of mauza Sultánpur, exchange an eighth share of that mauza for a quarter share of mauza Lalpura. There being no agreement to the contrary, A is entitled to an eighth share in Lalpura, and B and C each to a sixteenth share in that mauza.

(*b*). A, being entitled to a life interest in mauza Atrali and B and C to the reversion, sell the mauza for Rs. 1,000. A's life interest is ascertained to be worth Rs. 600, the reversion Rs. 400. A is entitled to receive Rs. 600 out of the purchase money, B and C to receive Rs. 400.

47. Where several co-owners of immoveable property transfer a share therein without specifying that the transfer is to take effect on any particular share or shares of the transferors, the transfer, as among such transferors, takes effect on such shares equally where the shares were equal, and, where they were unequal, proportionately to the extent of such shares.

Transfer by co-owners of share in common property.

Illustration.

A, the owner of an eight annas share, and B and C, each the owner of a four annas share, in mauza Sultánpur, transfer a two-anna share in the mauza to D, without specifying from which of their several shares the transfer is made. To give effect to the transfer one-anna share is taken from the share of A, and half an anna share from each of the shares of B and C.

48. Where a person purports to create by transfer at different times rights in or over the same immoveable property, and such rights cannot all exist or be exercised to their full extent together, each later created right shall, in the absence of a special contract or reservation binding the earlier transferees, be subject to the rights previously created.

Priority of rights created by transfer.

49. Where immoveable property is transferred for consideration, and such property or any part thereof is at the date of the transfer insured against loss or damage by fire, the transferee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the transferor actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

Bill III, ss. 17, 36.

Transferee's right under policy.

Bill III, s. 8: Act XI of 1855, s. 1.

50. No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property, which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held such property, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits.

Rent *bonâ fide* paid to holder under defective title.

Illustration.

A lets a field to B at a rent of Rs. 50, and then transfers the field to C. B, having no notice of the transfer, in good faith pays the rent to A. B is not chargeable with the rent so paid.

Act XI of 1855, s. 2: 2 Bomb. 225.

51. When the transferee of immoveable property makes any improvement on the property, believing in good faith that he is absolutely entitled thereto, and he is subsequently evicted therefrom by any person having a better title, the transferee or his representative in interest has a right to require the person causing the eviction either to have the value of the improvement estimated and paid or secured to the transferee, or to sell his interest in the property to the transferee at the then market value thereof irrespective of the value of such improvement.

Improvements made by *bonâ fide* holders under defective titles.

The amount to be paid or secured in respect of such improvement shall be the estimated value thereof at the time of the eviction.

When under the circumstances aforesaid the transferee has planted or sown on the property crops which are growing when he is evicted therefrom, he is entitled to such crops and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them.

Bill III, s. 10: 8 Beng. 478: 7 Mad. 111: 11 Bom. 24, 64, 139: N.-W. P., 1867, p. 301: 10 W. R. 469: 7 W. R. 225: 15 W. R. 372: 23 W. R. 382: 2 Tayl. & Bell 113: 1 O'Kin. 303, 309: 5 W. R. P. C. 63: 8 Bom. A. C. J. 61: *Berry* v. *Gibbons*, L. R. 8 Ch. 747.

52. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India, or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a contentious suit or proceeding in which any right to immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred or otherwise dealt with by any party to the suit or proceeding so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order which may be made therein, except under the authority of the Court and on such terms as it may impose.

Transfer of property pending suit relating thereto.

Bill III, s. 10A: Cf. Act I of 1877, s. 25.

53. Every transfer or forfeiture of immoveable property made or incurred with intent to defraud prior or subsequent transferees thereof for consideration, or co-owners or other persons having an interest in such property, or to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor, is voidable at the option of any person so defrauded, defeated or delayed.

Fraudulent transfer.

Where the effect of any transfer or forfeiture of immoveable property is to defraud, defeat or delay any such person, and such transfer or forfeiture is made or incurred gratuitously or for a grossly inadequate consideration, the transfer or forfeiture may be presumed to have been made or incurred with such intent as aforesaid.

Nothing contained in this section shall impair the rights of any transferee or person benefiting by the forfeiture in good faith and for consideration, or the rights of Government arising on any forfeiture for non-payment of land-revenue.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

54. "Sale" is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised.

"Sale" defined.

Such transfer, in the case of immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, can be made only by a registered assurance.

Sale how made.

In the case of immoveable property of a value less than one hundred rupees, such transfer may be made either by a registered assurance or by delivery of the property.

Delivery of immoveable property takes place, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to the delivery; and in the case of other immoveable property—when the seller places the buyer, or such person as he directs, in possession of the property.

Bill III, s. 14 Beng. 312: N. P., 1866, p. 12 Suth. P., C. C. the delivery of assurance W. R. p. 229, 2 Suth. 240, W. R. Right to redeem P., 1866, p. 376.

A contract for the sale of immoveable property is a contract that a sale of such property shall take place on terms settled between the parties.

Contract for sale.

It does not, of itself, create any interest in or charge on such property.

Bill III, Report, s.

55. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the buyer and the seller of immoveable property respectively are subject to the liabilities, and have the rights, mentioned in the rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller.

(*a*). The seller is bound—

(1) to disclose to the buyer any defect in the property of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover;

Bill III, s. (*a*).

(2) to produce to the buyer on his request for examination all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power;

Bill III, s. (*a*).

Bill III, s. 12 (*a*).

(3) to answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto;

Bill III, s. 12 (*b*).

(4) on payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the price, to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place, and, where the property is, or forms part of, a revenue-paying estate, to present an application to the proper officer for the requisite alteration of the revenue-register;

New.

(5) between the date of the contract of sale and the delivery of the property, to take as much care of the property and all documents of title relating thereto which are in his possession, as an owner of ordinary prudence would take of such property and documents;

(6) to give, on being so required, the buyer, or such person as he directs, such possession of the property as its nature admits;

Bill III, s. 12 (*f*).

(7) to pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property up to the date of the sale, the interest on all incumbrances on such property due on such date; and, where the property is sold free from incumbrances, to discharge all incumbrances on the property then existing; and

Bill III, s. 12 (*g*).

(8) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, to deliver to the buyer all documents of title relating thereto which are in the seller's possession or power:

provided that (1), where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2), where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the lot of greatest value must keep the said documents safe, uncancelled und undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident;

Bill III, s. 12 (*h*).

(9) and the seller shall be deemed to contract that the interest which he assumes to transfer to the buyer subsists and that he has power to transfer the same:

provided that where the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, he shall be deemed to contract to the like effect, so far only as his knowledge extends.

(*b*). The seller is entitled—

Bill III, s. 12 (*i*).

(1) to the rents and profits of the property till the ownership thereof passes to the buyer;

Bill III, s. 12 (*j*).

(2) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, to a charge upon the property in the hands of the buyer for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part.

(*c*). The buyer is bound—

Bill III, s. 13 (*b*).

(1) to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest in the property of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest;

Bill III, s. 12 (*g*).

(2) to pay or tender, at the time and place of completing the transfer, the purchase-money to the seller or such person as he directs: provided that where the property is sold free from incumbrances, the buyer may retain out of the purchase-money the amount of the incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the transfer, and shall pay the amount so retained to the persons entitled thereto;

See Canadian Code, s. 1533.

(3) to retransfer the property where the ownership thereof has passed to the buyer before payment of the purchase-money and he fails to pay or tender such money in accordance with the last preceding clause;

Bill III, s. 12. (*c*).

(4) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, to bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or decrease in value of the property not caused by the seller;

Bill III, s. 15.

(5) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, as between himself and the seller, to pay all public charges and rent which may become payable in respect of the property, the principal moneys due on the incumbrances subject to which the property is sold, and the interest thereon afterwards accruing due.

(*d*). The buyer is entitled—

Bill III, s. 13 (*c*).

(1) where the ownership of the property has passed to him, to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property, and to the rents and profits thereof;

Bill III, s. 12 (*e*).

(2) unless he has improperly declined to accept delivery of the property, to a charge on the property, as against the seller, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the delivery and for interest on such amount; and when he properly declines to accept the delivery, also for the earnest (if any) and for the costs (if any) awarded to him of a suit to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission.

Bill III, s. 18.

An omission to make such disclosures as are mentioned in this section, paragraph (*a*), clause (1), and paragraph (*c*), clause (1), is fraudulent.

Bill III, s. 19.

56. Where two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold to a buyer without notice of the charge the buyer is, as against the seller and the incumbrancer, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

Sale of one of two properties subject to a common charge.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND CHARGES.

Bill III, s. 21: Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 19: 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 24:

57. (*a*). A mortgage is the transfer of an interest in specific immoveable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability.

"Mortgage," "mortgagor" and "mortgagee" defined.

English practice followed, with necessary modifications, 5 Bom. A. C. J. 109. Mortgagor need not have present ownership, N.-W. P., 1872, p. 11, *sed qu.* 12 Moo. I. A. 275, 306. Coleb. Dig. B. i, c. III, t. 96.

The transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee; the principal money and interest of which payment is secured are called the mortgage-money, and the assurance (if any) by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

Simple mortgage.

(*b*). Where the mortgagor binds himself expressly and personally to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and, without delivering possession of the property, makes it a collateral security for the repayment, the transaction is called a simple mortgage and the mortgagee a simple mortgagee.

Mortgage by conditional sale.

(*c*). Where the mortgagor, without delivering possession of the property, ostensibly sells it—

on condition that on default of payment of the mortgage-money on date agreed on the sale shall become absolute, or

on condition that on such payment being made the sale shall become void, or

on condition that on such payment being made the buyer shall transfer the property to the seller,

the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale and the mortgagee a mortgagee by conditional sale.

Usufructuary mortgage.

(*d*). Where the mortgagor delivers or agrees to deliver actual possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee on the terms that he shall retain such possession until repayment of the mortgage-money, applying the rents and profits accruing from such property in reduction of the amount for the time being due under the mortgage, or accepting such rents and profits in lieu of interest, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage and the mortgagee an usufructuary mortgagee.

Macph. 8, 12, 59: R. B. Ghose 218, 219: 2 Moo. I. A. 487.

English mortgage.

(*e*). Where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and transfers the mortgaged property absolutely to the mortgagee, but subject to a condition that he will retransfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgage-money as agreed, the transaction is called an English mortgage.

Bill III, s. 22. See Macph. 53:

58. Where the principal money secured is one hundred rupees or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by registered assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Mortgage when to be by assurance.

R. B. Ghose 64: This applies to defeasances.

Where the principal money secured is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected either by registered assurance signed and attested as aforesaid or by delivery of the property.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 23. 5 Beng. 450: 6 Beng. 562: 2 Mad. 420: 7 Mad. 395: In Cen. Provs. 13 Beng. 205. N.-W. P., 1868, p. 204: Bomb. 237: no redemption before expiration of period named. Redemption after fixed time has expired, 9 Bomb. 69. See 7 Ben. 136 (P. C.)

59. At any time after the principal money has become payable, the mortgagor, or, where there are more mortgagors than one, any of the mortgagors, has a right, on payment or tender, at a proper time and place, of all sums (if any) remaining due on the mortgage, to require the mortgagee (*a*) to re-deliver the mortgage-deed, if any, (*b*) where the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, to deliver possession thereof to the mortgagor, and (*c*) at the cost of the mortgagor either to re-transfer the mortgaged property to him, or to execute, and (where the mortgage has been effected by registered assurance) to have registered, an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest transferred to the mortgagee has been extinguished.

Right of mortgagor to redeem.

6 Bom. A. C. J. 265: N.-W. P., 1869, p. 128.

provided that the right conferred by this section has not been extinguished by act of the parties or by order of a court.

The right conferred by this section is called a right to redeem, and a suit to enforce it is called a suit for redemption.

N. W. P., 1867, p. 88. 20 W. R., 387: 22 W. R. 262: 24 W. R. 24: N.-W. P., 1870, p. 4 N.-W. P., 1872, p. 92: N.-W. P., 1873, p. 148: R. B. Ghose 198: 15 Bengal 308.

Nothing in this section shall entitle a person interested in a share only of the mortgaged property to redeem his own share only, on payment of a proportionate part of the amount remaining due on the mortgage, except where a mortgagee, or, if there are more mortgagees than one, all such mortgagees, has or have acquired, in whole or in part, the share of a mortgagee.

Redemption of portion of mortgaged property.

Bill III, s. 29: *contra*, 6 Bom. A. C. J 90. But see R. B. G. 330, 331.

60. If the owner of two or more properties makes separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be dealt with irrespectively of the other though the mortgages are made in favour of the same mortgagee.

Right to redeem one of two properties separately mortgaged.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000 making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Bill III, s. 23, clause (*e*).

61. In the case of a usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor has a right to recover possession of the property—

Right of usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession.

(*a*) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the principal money and interest thereof,—when such money and interest are paid;

(*b*) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the principal money,—when the term (if any) prescribed for the payment of the mortgage money has expired and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee the principal money or deposits it in the court as hereinafter provided.

Bill III, s. 25: 10 Bom. 369: 11 Bom. 32.

62. Where mortgaged property in possession of the mortgagee has, during the continuance of the mortgage, received any accession, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be entitled as against the mortgagee to such accession.

Accession to mortgaged property.

Where such accession has been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee, and is capable of separate possession or enjoyment without determent to the principal property, the mortgagor desiring to take the accession must pay to the mortgagee the cost of acquiring it. If such separate possession or enjoyment is not possible, the accession must be delivered with the property, the mortgagor being liable in the case of an acquisition necessary to preserve the property from destruction, forfeiture, or sale, or made with his assent, to pay the proper cost thereof, as an addition to the principal money, at the same rate of interest.

Accession acquired in virtue of the transferred ownership.

In the case last mentioned the profits, if any, arising from the accession shall be credited to the mortgagor.

Where the mortgage is usufructuary and the accession has been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee, the profits, if any arising, from the accession shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be set-off against interest, if any, payable on the money so expended.

Illustration.

10 Bom. 369, 371, and see N.-W.P., 1866, p. 281.

A mortgages to B a field, the trees on which are the property of Government. B enters into possession of the field, and as occupant thereof buys the trees. A redeems the field. He is entitled to the trees on payment of their cost.

Bill III, s. 26.

63. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

Renewal of mortgaged lease.

Bill III, s. 24: N.W.P., 1867, p. 199.

64. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee,

Implied contracts by mortgagor.

(*a*) that the interest which the mortgagor assumes to transfer to the mortgagee subsists and that the mortgagor has power to transfer the same;

S.D.A. 1857, p. 1195; 1853, p. 575.

(*b*) that the mortgagor will defend, or, if the mortgagee be in possession, enable him to defend, the morgagor's title to the mortgaged property;

(*c*) that the mortgagor will pay all public charges accruing due in respect of the property;

Effect of for-

(*d*) and, where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, that the rent payable under the lease, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the commencement of the mortgage; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, or, if the lease be renewed, the renewed lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee, and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts;

feiture of lease, N.-W.P., 1869, p. 128.

(*e*) and, where the mortgage is a second or subsequent incumbrance on the property, that the mortgagor will pay the interest from time to time accruing due on each prior incumbrance as and when it becomes due, and will at the proper time discharge the principal money due on such prior incumbrance.

Nothing in clause (*c*), or in clause (*d*), so far as it relates to the payment of future rent, applies in the case of an usufructuary mortgage.

Bill III, s. 27.

65. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property is not liable to the mortgagee for allowing the property to deteriorate; but he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such act.

Waste by mortgagor in possession.

Macph. 109: R. B. Ghose 147.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Lewin on Trusts, p. 263.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 30. 2 Mad. 289: N.-W.P. 1870, p. 311: No foreclosure before expiration of period named. 2 Bomb. 242: Mortgagee's right to sale, 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 146: 9 Bomb. 12.

66. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee has, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid or deposited as hereinafter provided, a right to obtain from the Court an order that the mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the property, or an order that the property be sold.

Right to foreclosure or sale.

A suit to obtain an order that a mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called a suit for foreclosure.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

Simple mortgagee, N.-W. P. 1869, p. 184: Usufructuary, N.-W. P. 1875, p. 55. Fisher 518, 575: Qy. as to conditional mortgagees

(*a*) to authorize a simple mortgagee as such to institute a suit for foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee as such to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale, or a mortgagee by conditional sale as such to institute a suit for sale; or

(*b*) to authorize a mortgagor who holds the mortgagee's rights as his trust or legal representative and who may sue for a sale of the property to institute a suit for foreclosure; or

(*c*) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the public are interested, to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale; or

Cases *contra*, Macph. 195, 196.

(*d*) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: unless the mortgagees have, with the consent of the mortgagor, severed their interests under the mortgage.

Bill III, s. 34.

67. The mortgagee has a right to sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money in the following cases only:—

Right to sue for mortgage-money.

6 W. R. 283.

(*a*) where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the same:

Macph. 233. Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 46: 25 W. R. 7 (partial deprivation).

(*b*) where the mortgagee is deprived of the whole or part of his security by or in consequence of the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor:

4 Moo. I. A. 464: Marsh. 209: 7 S. D. A. 47: N.-W. P. 1860, p. 28: So in the case of a Káuam mortgage, 2 Mad. 315: 6 W. R. 283 (power to usufructuary mortgagee).

(*c*) where the mortgagee being entitled to possession of the property, the mortgagor fails to deliver the same to him, or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

Where, by any cause other than the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor or mortgagee, the mortgaged property has been wholly or partially destroyed, or the security is rendered insufficient as defined in section sixty-five, the mortgagee may require the mortgagor to give him within a reasonable time another sufficient security for his debt, and, if the mortgagor fails so to do, may sue him for the mortgage-money.

Bill III, s. 35. 8 Bomb. A. C. J. 142: Muhammadan law, Macph. 2.

68. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where—

Power of sale when invalid.

(*a*) the principal money originally secured is five hundred rupees or upwards; or

(*b*) the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council; or

(*c*) the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchi or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

Bill III, s. 37: 11 Bomb. 32.

69. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Accession to mortgaged property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(*b*). A mortgages a certain plot of building-land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

Bill III, s. 38

70. When the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagor obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to the new lease.

Renewal of mortgaged lease.

Bill III, s. 39.

71. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he may spend such money as is necessary—

Rights of mortgagee in possession.

Macph. 109, 113, 252: 1 Bomb. 199, 203: 5 Bomb A. C. J. 109, 116.

(*a*) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof;

N.-W. P., 1867, p. 187.

(*b*) for its preservation from destruction, forfeiture or sale;

1 W. R. 133.

(*c*) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property;

(*d*) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor; and

11 Moo. I. A. 241.

(*e*) when the mortgaged property is renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease;

and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the principal-money, at the rate of interest payable on the principal and where no such rate is fixed at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 11. 2 Dav. 606.

Where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, the mortgagee may also, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal-money at the same rate of interest.

Bill III, s. 42 Macph. 113, 234: I. W. R. 270. 16 W. R.

72. Where mortgaged property is sold through failure to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereout of the said arrears, for the amount remaining due on the mortgage, unless the sale has been occasioned by some default on his part.

Charge on proceeds of revenue-sale.

Bill III, s. 43 Report, ss. 31, 33.

73. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may at any time after the amount due on the next prior mortgage has become payable, tender such amount to the next prior mortgagee, and such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for such amount; and (subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents) the subsequent mortgagee shall, on obtaining such receipt, acquire, in respect of the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee, as such, to whom he has made such tender.

Right of subsequent mortgagee to pay off prior mortgagees.

Bill III, s. 56.

74. Every second or other subsequent mortgagee has, so far as regards redemption, foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged pro-

Rights of mesne mortgagee against prior and subsequent mortgagees.

property, the same rights against the prior mortgagee or mortgagees as his mortgagor has against such prior mortgagee or mortgagees, and the same rights against the subsequent mortgagees (if any) as he has against his mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 39.

75. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property,—

Liabilities of mortgagee in possession.

2 Bom. 222: Act IX of 1872, s. 151: Fisher, s. 1530. 6 Chan. Div. 427: N.-W. P., 1875, p. 100.

(*a*) he must manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

2 Bomb. 231.

(*b*) he must use his best endeavours to collect the rents and profits thereof;

Macph. 113, 119.

(*c*) he must, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue, all other charges of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold;

9 W. R. 488: 4 Y. & C. Appendix, 507: Fisher, s. 1530.

(*d*) he must, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, make such necessary repairs of the property as he can pay for out of the rents and profits thereof after deducting from such rents and profits the payments mentioned in clause (*c*) and the interest on the principal-money;

Bill III, s. 41:

(*e*) he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious to the property;

Macph. 118, 119, citing 7 N.-W. P. 436: 9 N.-W. P. 1: Act I of 1877, s. 54.

(*f*) where he has insured the whole or any part of the property against loss or damage by fire, he must, in case of such loss or damage, apply any money which he actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

2 Beng. P. C. 55; 5 W. R. 53, 274, &c.: Macph. 119.

(*g*) he must keep clear, full and accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

5 Bomb. A. C. J. 196: 12 Bomb. 88: 10 Beng. 386: N.-W. P. 1866, p. 132; *ibid.* 1868, p. 153: When he cultivates, 7 W. R. 244; R. B. Ghose 262.

(*h*) his receipts from the mortgaged property, or, where such property is personally occupied by him, a fair occupation-rent in respect thereof, shall, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), and interest thereon, be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the mortgage-money and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction or discharge of the mortgage-money. The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the mortgagor;

2 Moo. I. A. Ca. 1.

Macph. 159, 160.

(*i*) when the mortgagor tenders, or deposits in manner hereinafter provided, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, the mortgagee must, notwithstanding the provisions in the other clauses of this section, account for his gross receipts from the mortgaged property from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when he could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

Bill III, s. 33, last para.

If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this section, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Loss occasioned by his default.

Bill III, s. 40: Sev. 338. See 10 Moo. I. A. 340.

76. Nothing in section seventy-five, clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*g*) and (*h*), applies to cases where there is a contract between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that the receipts from the mortgaged property shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the property, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal-money, or of such interest and defined portions of the principal.

Receipts in lieu of interest.

Priority.

Bill III, s. 44: Evidence Act, s. 115: N.-W. P. 1868 p. 402: 4 Mad. 373: 2 Moo. I. A. 487: 11 W. R. 286: Hindú mortgagee in possession, 8 Bom. A. C. J. 50, 55, in Guzerat, 11 Bom.

77. Where, through the fraud, misrepresentation or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

Postponement of prior mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 25: Report, s. 29.

78. If a mortgage made to secure future advances, the performance of an engagement or the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Mortgage to secure uncertain amount when maximum is expressed.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultánpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultánpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

Bill III, s. 46: Report, s. 34: 2 Beng. App. 45: 5 Beng. 463: 11 W. R. 310.

79. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section seventy-eight, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Tacking abolished.

Marshalling and Contribution.

Fisher 704: Bill III, s. 47: W. R. 1864, p. 374: 1 W. R. 353: 7 W. R. 483: 12 W. R. 114: Macph. 205.

80. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person who has not notice of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

Marshalling securities.

Macph. 136.

Bill III, s. 48:

81. Where several properties, whether of one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, each property is liable to contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject at the date of the mortgage.

Fisher 700.

Contribution to mortgage-debt.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property is liable to contribute rateably to the latter debt, after deducting the amount of the former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Fisher 701.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section eighty to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Deposit in Court.

Bill III, s. 28: Beng. Reg. I of 1798, s. 2: Macph. 171.

82. At any time after the principal money has become payable and before a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property is barred, the mortgagor, or any other person entitled to institute such suit, may deposit, in any court in which he might have instituted such suit, to the account of the mortgagee the amount remaining due on the mortgage.

Power to deposit in court money due on mortgage.

Bill III, s. 23: Beng. Reg. I of 1798, s. 2: Macph. 171.

The Court shall thereupon cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on presenting a petition (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) stating the amount then due on the mortgage, and his willingness to accept the money so deposited in full discharge of such amount, and on depositing in the same court the mortgage-deed if then in his possession or power, apply for and receive the money, and the mortgage-deed so deposited shall be delivered to the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid.

Right to money deposited by mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 32: 9 N.-W. P. 1. Macph. 159, 160.

83. When the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid has tendered or deposited in court under section eighty-two the amount remaining due on the mortgage, interest on the principal money shall cease from the date of the tender or as soon as the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid has done all that has to be done by him to enable the mortgagee to take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

Cessation of interest.

Suits for Foreclosure, Sale or Redemption.

Bill III, s. 49.

84. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 437, all persons having an interest in the property comprised in a mortgage must be joined as parties to any suit under this chapter, relating to such mortgage: provided that the plaintiff has notice of such interest.*

Parties to suits for foreclosure, sale and redemption.

Foreclosure and Sale.

Bill III, s. 50.

85. In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall make a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, if any, awarded to him, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree,

Decree in foreclosure-suit.

and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the property; but

that, if the payment is not made on or before the day to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall be absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the property.

Bill III, s. 51.

86. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section ninety-three, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

Procedure in case of payment of amount due.

* 14 Moo. I. A. 101: 1 W. R. 176: 21 W. R. 428: explained by Macph. 146: Seton i, 442, see Act X of 1877, sec. 32: 5 Bomb. O. C. J. 76 (legal representative of deceased mortgagor): 8 Beng. 104 (purchaser from mortgagor): Marshall 292, claimants of right of redemption, N.-W. P. 1868, p. 144.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order that the defendant and all persons claiming through or under him be debarred absolutely of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass such order, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff.

Order absolute for foreclosure.

W. R. 91. Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, and upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, from time to time postpone the day appointed for such payment.

Power to enlarge time.

On the passing of an order under the second paragraph of this section the debt secured by the mortgage shall be deemed to be discharged.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree," the words "Decree absolute" shall be substituted.

Bill III, sec. 52. **87.** In a suit for sale, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree to the effect mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of section eighty-five, and also ordering that, in default of the defendant paying as therein mentioned, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is so found due to the plaintiff and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Decree for sale.

Power to decree sale at instance of mortgagee.

In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeed the Court may at his instance pass a like decree in lieu of a decree for foreclosure.

15 & 16 Vic., c. 86, s. 48. When the mortgagee sues only for foreclosure, and not for foreclosure or sale, if the Court consider that he will not be damnified by a sale and if the defendant furnishes such security as the Court thinks sufficient for the full and prompt payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage, the Court may, at the instance of the defendant, pass a like decree.

Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit at instance of mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 53. **88.** If in any case under section eighty-seven the defendant pays to the plaintiff or into court on the day fixed as aforesaid the amount due under the mortgage, the costs, if any, awarded to him and such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section ninety-three, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property; but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section eighty-seven; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

Procedure when defendant pays amount due.

Order absolute for sale.

89. When the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance, if legally recoverable from the defendant otherwise than out of the property sold, may be recovered either (if the Court thinks fit) in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 54: Kent IV. 207.

Recovery of balance due on mortgage.

Redemption.

90. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may redeem, or institute a suit for redemption of, the mortgaged property:—

Bill III, s. 55.

Who may sue for redemption.

(*a*) any person (other than the mortgagee) of the interest sought to be redeemed) having any interest in or charge upon the property;

(*b*) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property; 3 W. R. 230: 6 W. R. 230. &c.

(*c*) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof; But see 17 W. R. 272.

(*d*) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor;

(*e*) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor;

(*f*) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution;

(*g*) a creditor of the mortgagor who has, in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property. Fisher, 768.

91. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree—

Bill III, s. 56: See Code, C. P., s. 461: N.-W. P., 1870, p. 207.

Decree in redemption-suit.

ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage, and for his costs of the suit, if any, awarded to him, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree; and

ordering that upon the plaintiff paying to the defendant or into court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall retransfer it to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him, or, when the defendant claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims, and shall, if necessary, put the plaintiff into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that if such payment is not made on or before the day to be fixed by the Court, the plaintiff shall (unless the mortgage be simple or usufructuary) be absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the property, or (unless the mortgage be by conditional sale) that the property be sold.

Bill III, s. 57. **92.** If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section ninety-three, the plaintiff shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

In case of redemption, possession.

If such payment is not so made, the defendant may (unless the mortgage is simple or usufructuary) apply to the Court for an order that the plaintiff and all persons claiming through or under him be debarred absolutely of all right to redeem, or (unless the mortgage is by conditional sale) for an order that the mortgaged property be sold.

In default, foreclosure or sale.

If he apply for the former order, the Court shall pass an order that the plaintiff and all persons claiming through or under him be absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the defendant.

If he apply for the latter order, the Court shall pass an order that such property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is found due to the defendant and that the balance be paid to the plaintiff or other persons entitled to receive the same.

On the passing of any order under this section the plaintiff's right to redeem and the security shall, as regards the property affected by the order, both be extinguished:

Provided that the Court may upon good cause shewn, and upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, from time to time, postpone the day fixed under section ninety-one for payment of the amount due.

Power to enlarge time.

Bill III, s. 59. **93.** In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the mortgage-money such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

Macph. 145. **94.** Where one of several mortgagors redeems the mortgaged property and obtains possession thereof, he has a charge on the share of each of the other co-mortgagors in the property for his proportion of the costs properly incurred in so redeeming and obtaining possession.

Charge of one of several co-mortgagors who redeems.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage.

Bill III, s. 60: Report, s. 25 altered: **95.** If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

Act X of 1877, s. 295.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

Bill III, s. 61: See Act X of 1877, s. 295. **96.** Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows:—

Application of proceeds.

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made;

fourthly, in payment of the principal money due on account of that mortgage; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

Anomalous Mortgages.

Bill III, s. 63: Bombay Reg. V of 1827, s. 15. 'No precise form is required for a mortgage,' Beng. 272: Couch, C.J. **97.** In the case of a mortgage not being a simple mortgage, a mortgage by conditional sale, an usufructuary mortgage, or an English mortgage, or a combination of the first and third, or the second and third, of such forms, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by their contract as evidenced in the mortgage-deed, and, so far as such contract does not extend, by local usage:

Mortgages not described in section 56, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*).

Abandonment of security.

98. Where a mortgagee in execution of a decree for the satisfaction of any claim, whether arising under the mortgage or not, attaches and brings to sale the mortgaged property, or the mortgagor's interest therein, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his security thereon, unless before the issue of the proclamation under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 287, he gives notice of such security to the Court executing the decree.

Abandonment of security by mortgagee selling mortgaged property.

Charges.

Bill III, s. 64. **99.** Where immoveable property of one person is by act of parties or operation of law, made security for the payment of money to another, and the transaction does not amount to a mortgage, the latter person is said to have a charge on the property; and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall, so far as may be, apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property shall, so far as may be, apply to the person having such charge.

Charges.

Nothing in this section applies to the charge of a trustee on the trust-property for expenses properly incurred in the execution of his trust.

Bill III, s. 64: *Swinfen*, v. *Swinfen*, 29 Beav. 199: *Adams* v, *Angell*, 5 Chan. D, 634, 645, 7 Mad. 231: 14 W. R. 491: 3 O'Kin. 184: 5 Beng. 463: 11 Bom. 41.

100. Where the owner of a charge or other incumbrance on immoveable property, is or becomes absolutely entitled to that property, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless he declares, by express words or necessary implication, that it shall continue to subsist, or such continuance would be for his benefit.

Extinguishment of charges.

Notice and Tender.

101. Where the person on or to whom any notice or tender is to be served or made under this chapter does not reside in the district in which the mortgaged property or some part thereof is situate, service or tender on or to an agent holding a general power of attorney from such person or otherwise duly authorized to accept such service or tender shall be deemed sufficient.

Service or tender on or to agent.

Where no such person or agent can be found in the said district, or where the person on or to whom such notice or tender should be served or made is unknown to the person required or desiring to serve the notice or make the tender, the latter person may apply to any Court in which a suit might be brought for redemption of the mortgaged property, and such Court shall direct in what manner such notice or tender shall be served or made, and any notice served or tender made in compliance with such direction shall be deemed sufficient.

102. Where under the provisions of this chapter a notice is to be served on or by, or tender or deposit made or accepted or taken out of court by any person incompetent to contract, such notice may be served or tender or deposit made, accepted or taken by the legal curator of the property of such person, but where there is no such curator, and it is requisite or desirable in the interests of such person that a notice should be served or tender or deposit made under the provisions of this chapter, application may be made to any Court in which a suit might be brought for the redemption of the mortgage to appoint a guardian *ad litem* for the purpose of serving or receiving service of such notice, or making or accepting such tender, or making or taking out of court such deposit, and for the performance of all consequential acts which could or ought to be done by such person if he were competent to contract; and the provisions of chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as may be, apply to such application and to the parties thereto and to the guardian appointed thereunder.

Notice, &c., to or by person incompetent to contract.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

103. A lease of immoveable property is a transfer of a right to enjoy such property made for a certain time express or implied, or in perpetuity, in consideration of a price paid or promised, or of money, a share of crops, service, or any other thing of value, to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferor by the transferee, who accepts the transfer on such terms.

Lease defined.

The transferor is called the lessor, the transferee is called the lessee, the price is called the premium, and the money, share, service or other thing to be so rendered is called the rent.

Lessor, lessee, premium and rent defined.

104. In the absence of a contract or local law or usage to the contrary, a lease of immoveable property for agricultural or manufacturing purposes shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of immoveable property for any other purpose shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Bill III, s. 68: Report, s. 40: 5 Bom. A. C. J. 179: 6 *ibid.* 31; 7 *ibid. III*; and see 1 Beng. F. B. 25: 13 W. R. 190. I. L. R. 2 Calc. 146. 4 Beng. Appendix 86 12 Beng. 263. N. W. P., 1873, p. 9. Perry 480.

Duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

Notice to determine lease.

105. A lease of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a registered assurance.

Leases how made.

All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by assurance or by oral agreement. Bill III, s. 65.

106. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee of immoveable property, as against one another, respectively, possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased:—

Right and liabilities of lessor and lessee.

A.—Rights and Liabilities of the Lessor.

(*a*) the lessor is bound to disclose to the lessee any defect in the property, with reference to its intended use, of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware, and which the latter could not with ordinary care discover: Bill III, s. 66. 6 W. R. 314.

(*b*) the lessor is bound on the lessee's request to put him in possession of the property leased: 6 Beng. Appendix 44.

(*c*) the lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that if the latter pays the rent reserved by the lease and performs the contracts binding on the lessee, he may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption; 39 (3). 15 W. R. [illegible]. W. R. 191.

(*d*) where an arrear of rent is due from any lessee, the lessor may, instead of suing for the arrear, recover the same by distress and sale of the goods found in or upon the property in respect of which the arrear is due or of the produce of such property, but subject to the local law, if any, for the time being in force relating to distresses. 39 (2) altered: cf. IX of 1872, s. 93: 11 W. R. 278: 12 W. R. 149:

B.—Rights and Liabilities of the Lessee.

(*e*) if during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property leased, such accession (subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force) shall be deemed to be comprised in the lease: 8 Beng. 73. 5 Calc. L. R. 33.

(*f*) if by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other irresistible force, any material part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall, at the option of the lessee, be void:

provided that if the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of the lessee, he shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(*g*) if the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make to the property leased, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(*h*) if the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

Re Thakoor Chunder Puramanick, Beng. F. B. Rulings 595: 8 Beng. 287: 14 Beng. 201, 205: Canadian Code, s. 1640. Cf. Act XIX of 1868, s. 46: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42.

(*i*) the lessee may remove, at any time during the continuance of the lease, all things which he has attached to the earth; provided he leaves the property leased in the state in which he received it:

(*j*) when a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the property leased for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them:

5 S. D. A. 205: 5 Mad. 120, 227: 7 Beng. 152: N.-W. P. 1875, p. 181: 12 W. R. 451: 16 W. R. 112: 6 S. D. A. 67. 15 W. R. 449.

(*k*) the lessee may transfer absolutely or by way of mortgage or sub-lease the whole or any part of his interest in the property leased, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason only of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease:

6 Beng. 239: 12 Beng. 82.

nothing in this clause shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having an untransferable right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee:

(*l*) the lessee is bound to disclose to the lessor any fact as to the nature or extent of the interest which the lessee is about to take, of which the lessee is, and the lessor is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest:

(*m*) the lessee is bound to pay or tender, at the proper time and place, the premium or rent to the lessor or his agent in this behalf. See 23 W. R. 34.

(*n*) the lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to the changes caused by reasonable wear and tear or irresistible force, and to allow the lessor and his agents, at all reasonable times during the term, to enter into the property leased and inspect the condition thereof and give or leave notice of any defect in such condition, and, when such defect has been caused by any act or default on the part of the lessee, his servants or agents, he is bound to make it good within three months after such notice has been given or left:

(*o*) if the lessee becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased or any part thereof, or of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with, the lessor's rights concerning such property, he is bound to give, with reasonable diligence, notice thereof to the lessor:

(*p*) the lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a person of ordinary prudence would use them if they were his own; but he must not use, or permit another to use, the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, pull down or damage buildings, work mines or quarries not open when the lease was granted, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto: 5 Beng. 401, 416: 8 Beng. Appendix 70: 10 Beng. Appx. 41, v. 5 S. D. 205. 15 W. R. 17 W. R. 28 W. R. (1894) 2 Ch. 523. 8 Beng. 14 & 15 c. 25, s.

(*q*) he must not, without the lessor's consent, erect on the property leased any permanent structure, except for agricultural purposes:

(*r*) on the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased.

107. If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee in the absence of a contract to the contrary shall possess all the rights, and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Bill III, s. clause (a) 14 W. R. 24 W. R.

Rights of lessor's transferee.

Provided that the transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer, and that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, Act XI of 1855, s. 4 Anon. s. 10.

the lessee shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee:

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may (subject to the provisions of section thirty-eight) determine what proportion of the premium or rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred.

Bill III, s. 69.

108. Where the time limited by a lease of immoveable property is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Duration of lease for a year.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be terminable before its expiration, and the lease omits to mention at whose option it is so terminable, the lessee, and not the lessor, shall have such option.

Option to determine lease.

Bill III, s. 70: 7 W. R. 283. 3 Moo. I. A. 241: 10 W. R. 147.

109. A lease of immoveable property determines—

Determination of lease.

(*a*) by efflux of the time limited thereby:

(*b*) where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event—by the happening of such event:

Lease by Hindú widow, Marshall 166.

(*c*) where the interest of the lessor in the property leased terminates on, or his power to dispose of the same extends only to, the happening of any event—by the happening of such event:

3 O'Kin. 159. But see per Peacock, C. J., 10 W. R. 15.

(*d*) in case the interests of the lessee and the lessor in the whole of the property leased become vested at the same time in one person in the same right:

Surrender of right to redeem mortgaged lease, N.-W. P. 1869, p. 25; by one of several joint lessees, 9 W. R. 147.

(*e*) by express surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee yields up his interest under the lease to the lessor, by mutual agreement between them:

Marshall 250: 12 W. R. 103: 16 W. R. 227. 13 W. R. 465; But see 22 W. R. 448: 25 W. R. 147.

(*f*) by implied surrender:

(*g*) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself, and in either case the lessor or his transferee does some act shewing his intention to determine the lease:

23 W. R. 238, 271.

(*h*) on the expiration of a notice to determine the lease, or to quit, or of intention to quit, the property leased, duly given by one party to the other.

Illustration to clause (f).

A, the lessee, accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease. This is an implied surrender of the former lease, and such lease determines thereupon.

Bill III, s. 71. W. R. F. B. 10: Marshall 25.

110. A forfeiture under section one hundred and nine, clause (*g*), is waived by acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the lessor shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting:

Waiver of forfeiture.

Provided that the lessor is aware that the forfeiture has been incurred:

2 Bom. 73.

Provided also that, where rent is accepted after the institution of a suit to eject the lessee on the ground of forfeiture, such acceptance is not a waiver.

Bill III, s. 72.

111. A notice given under section one hundred and nine, clause (*h*), is waived, with the express or implied consent of the person to whom it is given, by any act on the part of the person giving it shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Waiver of notice to quit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires. B tenders, and A accepts, rent which has become due in respect of the property since the expiration of the notice. The notice is waived.

(*b*) A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires, and B remains in possession. A gives to B as lessee a second notice to quit. The first notice is waived.

Bill III, s. 73. N.-W.P. 1867, Ex. o. c. j. 1. Timmaraddi Ramáji v. Basáji Kaggagonda, 2 Bom. 70. 8 W. R. 395, per Peacock, C. J. Act XVIII of 1873, s. 54, cl. (*c*), para. 1.

112. Where a lease of immoveable property has determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent.

Bill III, s. 74: 10 W. R. 334; 13 W. R. 361; N.-W.P. 1871, p. 68.

113. The surrender, express or implied, of a lease of immoveable property does not prejudice an under-lease of the property or any part thereof previously granted by the lessee on terms and conditions substantially the same (except as regards the amount of rent) as those of the original lease; but, unless the surrender is made for the purpose of obtaining a new lease, the rent payable by, and the contracts binding on, the under-lessee shall be respectively payable to, and enforceable by, the lessor.

Effect of surrender and forfeiture on under-leases.

The forfeiture of such a lease annuls all such under-leases, except where such forfeiture has been procured by the lessor in fraud of the under-lessees.

Bill III, s. 75: Report, s. 41: 3 Bom. A. C. J. 27: 12 Beng. 263 N.-W.P. 1870: p. 204. 7 W. R. 152: 16 W. R. 185: 22 W. R. 394, 548: 23 W. R. 271: 25 W. R. 234.

114. If a lessee or under-lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or under-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section one hundred and six.

Effect of holding over.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A lets a house to B for five years. B underlets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(*b*.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

115. None of the provisions of this chapter apply to leases for agricultural purposes, except in so far as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare all or any of such provisions to be so applicable, together with, or subject to, those of the local law, if any, for the time being in force.

Exemption of leases for agricultural purposes.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

Bill III, s. 76: N. Y. Code, ss. 903, 906: 1 Mad. 100.

116. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an "exchange."

"Exchange" defined.

A transfer of property in completion of an exchange can be made only in manner provided for the transfer of such property by sale.

Bill III, s. 77, Code Civil, Art. 1705.

117. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the party deprived of the thing or part thereof he has received in exchange by reason of any defect in the title of the other party is entitled at his option to compensation or to the return of the thing transferred by him.

Right of party evicted from thing received in exchange.

Bill III, s. 78.

118. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes.

Rights and liabilities of parties.

Bill III, s. 79: 1 Morl. 105.

119. On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

Exchange of money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF GIFTS.

120. "Gift" is the transfer of certain existing moveable or immoveable property made voluntarily and without consideration, by one person, called the donor, to another, called the donee, and accepted by or on behalf of the donee.

"Gift" defined.

Such acceptance must be made during the life-time of the donor and while he is still capable of giving.

Acceptance when to be made.

If the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void.

L. C. 1581.

121. For the purpose of making a gift of immoveable property, the transfer must be effected by registered assurance signed by or on behalf of the donor, and attested by at least two witnesses.

Act III 1877, s. 17, (*a*).

Transfer how effected.

Such assurance shall not be considered as insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband; but the gift shall be void so far as concerns the person so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

Act X of 1865, s. 54.

For the purpose of making a gift of moveable property, the transfer may be effected either by a non-testamentary instrument registered and signed as aforesaid or by delivery.

Such delivery may be made in the same way as goods sold may be delivered.

Act IX of 1872, s. 90.

122. A gift comprising both existing and future property is void as to the latter.

Gifts of existing and future property.

Burge II, 144.

123. A gift of a divisible thing to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept it, is void as to the interest which he would have taken had he accepted.

Gift to several, of whom one does not accept.

124. The donor and donee may agree that on the happening of any specified event which does not depend on the will of the donor a gift shall be suspended or revoked; but a gift which the parties agree shall be revocable wholly or in part at the mere will of the donor is void wholly or in part, as the case may be.

When gift may be suspended or revoked.

A gift may also be revoked in any of the cases (save want or failure of consideration) in which, if it were a contract, it might be rescinded.

Canadian Code, s. 811.

Save as aforesaid, a gift cannot be revoked.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect the rights of transferees for consideration without notice.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A gives a field to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back the field in case B and his descendants die before A. B dies without descendants in A's lifetime. A may take back the field.

(*b*). A gives a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back at pleasure Rs. 10,000 out of the lákh. The gift holds good as to Rs. 90,000, but is void as to Rs. 10,000, which continue to belong to A.

125. If the donee or any person claiming under him is by reason of the invalidity of the donor's title deprived of the thing

Donor not bound to warranty.

given, the donor is not responsible for loss caused thereby.

Act X of 1865, s. 66.

126. Where a gift is in the form of a single transfer to the same person of several things of which one is, and the others are not, burdened by an obligation, the donee can take nothing by the gift unless he accepts it fully.

Onerous gifts.

Act X of 1865, s. 100.

Where a gift is in the form of two or more separate and independent transfers to the same person of several things, the donee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the others, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

A donee not competent to contract and accepting property burdened by any obligation is not bound by his acceptance. But it after becoming competent to contract he retains the property given, he becomes so bound.

Onerous gift to disqualified person.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has shares in X, a prosperous joint stock company, and also shares in Y, a joint stock company in difficulties. Heavy calls are expected in respect of the shares in Y. A gives B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in Y. He cannot take the shares in X.

(*b*). A, having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is more than the house can be let for, gives to B the lease, and also a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He does not by this refusal forfeit the money.

127. Subject to the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six, where a gift consists of the donor's whole property, the donee is personally liable for all the debts due by the donor at the time of the gift to the extent of the property comprised therein:

Universal donee.

128. Nothing in this chapter relates to gifts of moveable property made in contemplation of death, or shall be deemed to affect any rule of Muhammadan law.

Saving of donations *mortis causâ* and Muhammadan law.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF TRANSFERS OF ACTIONABLE CLAIMS.

129. A claim is actionable when the civil Courts recognise it as a ground for relief, whether a suit for its enforcement is or is not actually pending or likely to become necessary.

Actionable claims.

Bill III, s. 80: Report, s. 99: 36 & 37 Vic., c. 66, s. 25 (*b*): 1 Mad. 150. See 5 W. R. 230. But see 10 N.-W. P. 474, cited Macph. 122.

130. No transfer of any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the transfer is given to him, unless he is a party to such transfer; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, a transfer, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such transfer.

Transfer of debts.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of the transfer, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(*b*) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument transferring them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

Bill III, s. 81. Report, s. 100.

131. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the transfer, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Notice to be in writing signed.

Bill III, s. 82. Fisher, 116 : *Sichel* v. *Raphael* 10 Jur. N. S. 1165.

132. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the transfer, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the transfer is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

Debtor to give effect to transfer.

133. Where the transferor of a debt warrants the solvency of the debtor the warranty, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, applies only to his solvency at the time of the transfer, and is limited, where the transfer is made for consideration, to the amount of such consideration.

Warranty of solvency of debtor.

134. Where an actionable claim is sold, he against whom it is claimed is wholly discharged by paying to the buyer the price and incidental expenses of the sale, with interest on the price from the day that the buyer paid it.

Discharge of person against whom claim is sold.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(*a*) where the sale is made to the co-heir or co-proprietor of the claim sold;

(*b*) where it is made to a creditor in payment of what is due to him;

(*c*) where it is made to the possessor of a property subject to the actionable claim;

(*d*) where the judgment of a competent Court has been delivered affirming the claim, or where the claim has been made clear by evidence and is ready for judgment.

135. No judge, pleader, clerk, bailiff or other officer connected with Courts of justice can buy any actionable claim falling under the jurisdiction of the Court in which he exercises his functions.

Incapacity of officers connected with Courts of justice.

Bill III, s. 83; *Mangles* v. *Dixon*, 3 H. L. Ca. 702: Fisher, s. 1058.

136. The person to whom a debt or charge is transferred shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Liability of transferee of debt.

Illustration.

A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

Bill III, s. 84. Dav. Conv. II, 691, 693.

137. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing an existing or future debt, the original debt, if recovered by either the transferor or transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Mortgaged debt.

Bill III, s. 85.

138. Save as provided by section one hundred and thirty-seven, nothing in this chapter applies to negotiable instruments.

Saving of negotiable instruments.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*a*). STATUTE.

Year and chapter	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
27 Hen. VIII, c. 10. ...	Uses	The whole.
4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16 ...	Clandestine Mortgages...	The whole.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIX of 1842	Lease and release ...	The whole.
XXXI of 1854	Modes of conveying land	Section 17.
XI of 1855 ...	Mesne profits and improvements.	Section 1, and in the title and preamble, the words "to mesne profits and" and "to limit the liability for mesne profits and."
XXVII of 1866	Indian Trustee Act ...	Section 31.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL —*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XVIII of 1876...	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief ...	In sections 35 and 36, the words "in writing."

(*c*). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales ...	The whole Regulation.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgagees in possession	Section 15.

B.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL, 1879.

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SCHEDULES.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to master and servant and master and apprentice; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Bill, s. 1.

1. This Act may be called "The Master and Servant Act, 1880": Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India; Local extent.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1880. Commencement.

But nothing herein contained applies to servants of Government, as such, or to seamen as defined in Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*); and nothing contained in sections three to twenty-five (both inclusive) applies to the Hindú, Jain, Sikh, Muhammadan and Buddhist clerks, and to the domestic and agricultural servants, of Hindús, Jains, Sikhs, Muhammadans and Buddhists. Exemption of Government servants and seamen, and clerks and domestic servants of Natives.

Bill, s. 2.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. But all references in any enactment to any of such Acts shall be deemed to be made to the corresponding part of this Act, and all powers conferred under the second or third of such Acts shall be deemed to have been conferred hereunder. Enactments repealed.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

Bill, s. 3.

3. A contract binding one party to employ and remunerate, and the other to do personally any work, in such manner as the former party directs, and otherwise than in pursuit of an independent calling, is called a "contract of service": the remuneration contracted for is called the "wages": the party contracting, by himself or his agent to employ and remunerate is called the "master"; and the party contracting to do the work is called the "servant." Interpretation-clause. "Contract of service": "Wages": "Master": "Servant."

Dhanee Sirang v. Upendra Mohan. Tagore, 8 Beng. 244.

A "domestic servant" is a servant who contracts to do household or menial work, and includes also groom, coachman, elephant-driver, porter, cowherd, grass-cutter, gardener, poultry-man, dog-boy, household tailor, washerman, messenger, watchman, boatman, tent-pitcher, sweeper and water-carrier. "Domestic servant."

"Fellow-servants" are servants of one person jointly engaged on his behalf in an employment with a common object. "Fellow-servants."

Swainson v. N. E. Railway Co., 3 Exch. Div. 344.

Bill, s. 4.

4. Every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service. Persons competent to enter into contracts of service.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a minor is competent to contract; but the contract cannot be enforced against him unless it is beneficial to him.

This modifies Act IX of 1872, s. 11, 3 Q. B. Div. 229.

Bill, s. 5.

5. In the absence of express provision as to the amount of wages, the servant is presumed to contract for the wages ordinarily paid, at the place and time of entering into the contract, by masters of the same class as the master to servants of the same class as the servant. Presumption as to wages.

6. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary,— Presumption as to term of service.

(*a*) tutors, governesses and managers of tea-gardens, coffee-plantations, indigo-concerns, banks mines, breweries, cotton-mills, jute-mills, paper-mills, rice-mills, saw-mills, sugar-works and pressing-companies are presumed to be hired for a year, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by ninety days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*b*) domestic servants are presumed to be hired for a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by fifteen days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of fifteen days' wages in advance;

As to the fortnight's notice, see Bengal Regulation V of 1819, repealed Act XVII 1862.

(*c*) agricultural servants are presumed to be hired for the season, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by thirty days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of a month's wages in advance, except in the case of labourers hired under Bengal Act VII of 1873, in which case the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by ninety days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*d*) artisans and workmen are presumed to be hired for no specific term, and the contract is terminable, at the will of either party, by notice to the other that the service is at an end;

(*e*) persons hired by piecework are presumed to be hired till the job is ended: the contract is not terminable by notice, but either party may terminate it by payment or tender of the wages agreed to be paid for the job;

(*f*) clerks and all other servants not hereinbefore provided for are presumed to be hired for

a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by thirty days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of a month's wages in advance.

Chapman's case, L. R. 1 Eq. 346, followed in the case of the *Calcutta Steam-tug Association*, 2 Ind. Jur. 17.

If the master is a public company, the order for winding it up, or where the winding-up is voluntary, the passing of the resolution authorizing the same, shall be deemed to be a notice duly given to the servant under this section, unless where express notice to put an end to the service has been duly given to the servant and is still in force.

Bill, s. 7.

7. Any notice of intention to put an end to service may, with the consent of the party receiving it, be withdrawn by the party giving it, and thereupon the service shall continue as if no such notice had been given.

Withdrawal of notice.

Bill, s. 8.

8. A contract of service is terminated—

Termination of contract.

(*a*) by the death of the master, unless where the contract provides otherwise:

(*b*) by the death of the servant:

(*c*) by mutual consent of the parties:

(*d*) on expiration of the term of service:

(*e*) on expiration of a notice to put an end to the service duly given to the master or the servant:

(*f*) by payment or tender of wages under section six:

(*g*) when the master rightfully discharges the servant:

(*h*) when the servant rightfully quits his master's service.

The provisions of this section as to the death of a master apply, where the master is a private partnership, to its dissolution.

9. Where, after the termination of a contract of service, the parties continue the relation of master and servant, they are presumed, till the contrary is proved, to have renewed the contract, except as regards the term of service, if any, expressed therein.

Presumption of renewal of contract.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MASTER AND THE DUTIES OF THE SERVANT.

Bill, s. 10.

10. When a servant refuses or fails to enter his master's service, the master is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the refusal or failure, unless the servant is prevented by some cause over which he has no control from performing his contract.

Master's right to compensation when servant refuses to enter service.

Bill, s. 11.

11. When a servant has entered his master's service, he is under the following obligations:—

Obligations of servant after entry.

(*a*) he must obey all reasonable orders relating to his employment given by his master or by any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders:

(*b*) he must abstain from intoxication during any part of his time belonging to his master:

(*c*) he must be respectful to his master and his master's family, guests, lodgers, visitors and customers:

(*d*) he must be diligent in his master's business:

(*e*) he must run all risks incident to the service:

(*f*) he must take the same care of his master's property entrusted to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own property of the same kind and value; and he must make good any loss which he causes to his master by want of ordinary care or reasonable skill: XI of 1872, s. 115.

(*g*) he must indemnify his master from liability to make compensation for injury caused by any wrongful act or default of the servant:

(*h*) he must use his best endeavours to protect his master against the wrongful acts and defaults of his fellow-servants, if any:

(*i*) he must, as often as he may be reasonably required, account for money or goods received from or on account of his master, or belonging to his master and coming to the servant's hands; and must, without demand, deliver to his master, as soon as, with reasonable diligence, he can find him, everything that he receives on his master's account:

(*j*) he must not set up his own title or the title of any third person to money or goods so received or coming to his hands, in opposition to his master's title thereto, except where the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully, or under a voidable contract which has become void:

(*k*) he must continue in the service during the whole time that he has contracted for, unless the contract has been terminated under section eight; and in the case of a domestic servant,—

(*l*) when he is temporarily disabled by illness from performing his duties, he must provide at his own expense a substitute satisfactory to the master, or, if the master employs and pays a substitute, allow the master to deduct such payment from his wages; and

(*m*) when the master dies leaving a widow or minor children, and the widow or guardian of the children requires the servant to renew his contract for the same wages for a term not exceeding one month from the date of the death, the servant must comply with such request and the widow or guardian (as the case may be) must pay the wages accruing due to the servant during such term.

Nothing in clause (*l*) applies where the servant's illness arises from hurt received in the course of his employment.

Bill, s. 12.

12. In the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, all the time of domestic servants, not reasonably required for bathing, meals, sleep and religious duties, belongs to the master: the time of other servants belongs to the master to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve.

Time of servant.

Bill, s. 13.

13. A master may, without notice or payment or tender of wages, discharge his servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, for any of the following causes:—

Master's power to discharge.

(*a*) wilful breach of the obligation imposed by section eleven, clause (*a*):

(*b*) failure to perform either of the obligations imposed upon the servant by section eleven, clauses (*b*) and (*c*):

(*c*) conduct likely to injure his master's business materially:

Smith 117: *Spondet peritiam artis*, see I. L. R. 2 Calc. 33.

(*d*) claiming to be a partner with his master:

(*e*) want of reasonable skill to discharge the duties for which the servant was hired or gross negligence in their performance:

(*f*) illness disabling him from performing his duties for a continuous period of thirty days:

(*g*) imprisonment in a civil or criminal jail:

(*h*) wilful absence from his master's service without leave:

(*i*) misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, implying a defect of character which unfits him for such service.

Willets v. *Green*, 3. Car. & K. 59. Injunction not granted to prevent breach by master, Act I of 1877, section 66, clause (*f*): Smith 124.

The existence of any such cause, though not known to the master at the time of the discharge, is sufficient to justify a discharge under this section.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE SERVANT AND THE DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

Bill, s. 16.

14. Where a master refuses to receive his servant into his service, the servant is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by such refusal, unless at the date of the refusal a cause exists which, if he had entered the service, would have justified his discharge.

Servant's right to compensation from master refusing to receive into service.

When the service is to begin on a future day, a suit for such compensation may be brought, at the option of the plaintiff, either immediately on the refusal or on or after such future day.

Illustration.

Hochster v. *De La Tour*, E. & B. 678, 691. As to measure of damages, see Explanation to section 73 of Act IX of 1872.

A, in September, engages a servant, B, at Rs. 30 per mensem to accompany him on tour for three months through India, to commence on the first of November. In October, A writes to B saying that he has changed his mind and no longer requires B's services. B thereupon institutes a suit against A for compensation. Afterwards, before the first of November, B obtains another engagement at Rs. 30 per mensem to commence on the first December. There exists no cause which, if B had entered the service, would have justified his discharge. B is entitled to a decree for compensation against A.

Bill, s. 17.

15. Where a servant has entered his master's service, the master is under the following obligations:—

Obligations of master—

(*a*) he must retain the servant during the whole time that he has contracted to do so, unless the contract has been terminated under section eight:

as to retaining servant;

(*b*) he must pay the wages which he has contracted to pay: provided that, where such wages are payable periodically, and the servant is rightfully discharged, or wrongfully quits the service, the servant is not entitled to any wages for his services since the last day on which a payment became due to him under the contract:

as to payment of wages;

Ramji Manee v. *Little*, 10 Bomb. 57.

(*c*) he must indemnify the servant from liability for doing any act pursuant to an order of his master which he was bound to obey, or any unlawful act, which the servant, not having reason to believe it to be unlawful, was induced by the conduct of his master to believe to be lawful:

N. Y. Code, § 1005.

as to indemnifying servant;

Smith 189.

(*d*) he must not inflict any punishment on the servant, by way of imprisonment, corporal chastisement, forfeiture of wages or otherwise, whether the servant is or is not a minor.

as to punishment;

Nothing contained in this clause renders void any agreement under which the master may, in the events therein specified, withhold the whole or any part of the servant's wages:

Campbell v. *E. I. Co.*, Bourke 56.

(*e*) where the master personally works along with the servant, he must make compensation to the servant for injury caused to such servant by the master's want of ordinary care or reasonable skill:

as to compensating servant for injury caused by master's neglect;

(*f*) where the servant is employed in a work of danger, the master must (1) use reasonable endeavours to provide proper materials and apparatus for the work, and (2) take all other reasonable precautions so as to protect the servant against unnecessary risk: and where the servant is employed in such work along with fellow-servants, (3) use reasonable endeavours to provide fellow-servants of ordinary care and reasonable skill:

Smith 212, 213: L. R. 3 Sc. & Ir. App. Ca. 383, 2: Smith 206, 214.

as to servants employed in dangerous work;

(*g*) where the servant is a domestic servant of European birth or parentage, the master must provide him with food of proper description and in sufficient quantity, and, in case of sickness or hurt, with the necessary medical or surgical attendance and medicine.

as to European domestic servants.

Illustrations.

Rule that one wrong-doer cannot sue another for contribution does not apply.

(*a*) A, a servant, in obedience to the command of his master, B, commits a trespass on the property of C, not having reason to believe that he is doing any injury. C sues A for damages and recovers Rs. 50. A is entitled to recover the Rs. 50 from B.

(*b*) A hires B, a brick-maker, to make bricks with C's trademark thereon. B, having no reason to believe that the trademark was C's, proceeds to make the bricks accordingly. C sues B to restrain him from using the trademark

and obtains an injunction with costs which B pays. B may recover the amount so paid from A.

Drylls v. Davis, 2 B & Ad. 516.

(*c*) A orders his servant B to sell an unsound mare, but not to warrant her soundness. B sells the mare to C with a warranty of soundness. C sues and recovers damages from B for breach of the warranty. B cannot recover these damages from A.

Ashworth v. Stanwix.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of a coal pit. B acts as banksman at the mouth of the pit, and whilst so acting is guilty of negligence whereby C, a pitman in the service of A and B, is injured. Both A and B are liable for the injury.

Bill, s. 18. Cf. Act IX of 1872, s. 225.

16. When a servant has sustained particular injury by a breach of any of the obligations imposed on his master by section fifteen, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), the servant is entitled to compensation for such injury: provided that he could not have avoided the injury by the exercise of ordinary care, and at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe that the breach had been committed.

Servant's right to compensation for breach of duty imposed by section 15, clauses (*e*) and (*f*).

If by ordinary care he might have avoided injury, he is the author of his own wrong.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A hires B and C to row, and D to steer, his boat. A has done nothing to ascertain D's competence to act as steersman. Owing to D's want of reasonable skill, the boat collides with a ship in full sail and B and C are injured. B and C may sue A for compensation.

(*b*) A railway company hires A to drive a locomotive, B to be guard of a train and C to regulate the switches. The company has neglected to ascertain that C was ordinarily careful, and owing to his carelessness the train runs off the line and A is killed and B is maimed. A's legal representative and B may sue the company for compensation.

Potts v. Plunkett, Smith 214.

(*c*) A employs B to work as his servant in a mine. Owing to A's negligence the roof of the mine is left unsafe. B, having no reason to believe in the existence of the danger, begins to work in the mine and a stone falls from the roof and breaks B's leg. B may sue A for compensation.

(*d*) A orders his servant, B, to carry a bag of rice up a ladder, which A knows, but B has no reason to believe, to be unsafe. B obeys the order. The ladder breaks and B falls and fractures his thigh. B may sue A for compensation.

Bill, s. 19.

17. When a servant is wrongfully discharged, he is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the discharge in not being allowed to serve and earn the wages contracted for.

Compensation for wrongful discharge.

The amount of such compensation is subject to the following rules in cases to which they are applicable:—

Measure of compensation.

Redgwick 163. Act IX of 1872, s. 73.

(*a*) Where the contract is to employ for a specified term, the amount shall be the difference between the wages which the servant would have received under his contract with his master and the wages which he has, or might have, received under another contract of service:

(*b*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice, the amount shall be fifteen days' wages:

(*c*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by thirty days' notice, the amount shall be a month's wages:

(*d*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by ninety days' notice, the amount shall be three months' wages.

When a servant is wrongfully discharged at a place other than the place at which he entered the service, he is also entitled to the reasonable expenses of his journey back to the latter place.

18. A servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, may, without notice or payment or tender of the amount of wages, terminate the contract of service— Bill, s. 20.

Termination of service by servant.

(*a*) if the master wilfully or permanently breaks any of his obligations to the servant;

(*b*) if the master commits against the servant any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XVI (*Of offences against the human body*) or XVII (*Of offences against property*); Acts causing trifling harm are not so punishable, Act XLV of 1860, s. 95. 1 Q. B. Div. 546.

(*c*) if the servant is prevented by permanent illness or other cause over which he has no control from fulfilling his contract.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to serve B for a year for the monthly sum of Rs. 100. B refuses to pay the amount due to A for the first month. A may thereupon terminate the contract.

(*b*). A contracts to serve B. B voluntarily causes hurt to A. A may thereupon terminate the contract.

19. When the servant is wrongfully discharged, or when the contract of service is terminated otherwise than by his rightful discharge, the servant or his legal representative, as the case may be, is entitled, in addition to the compensation and expenses (if any) recoverable by him under this Act or any other law, to the wages (if any) due for the period during which the servant has actually served the master. Bill, s. 21. N. Y. Code, § 1033. Wages when contract terminated by notice to quit given by servant, N.-W. P. Rep. 1867, Misc. Rulings 1.

Wages in case of wrongful discharge or termination of contract for master's fault or by death.

For the purpose of this section all wages shall (in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary) be deemed to accrue due from day to day.

CHAPTER V.—OF APPRENTICES.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 7.

20. Any child above the age of ten and under the age of eighteen years may be bound by the persons or officers hereinafter mentioned in this behalf apprentice in any fit trade, craft or employment for any specified term not exceeding seven years, so that it be not prolonged beyond the term of majority, or, in the case of females, marriage.

Apprenticing child between ten and eighteen years old.

The persons and officers above referred to are as follows:—

(*a*) the father of the apprentice; or

(*b*) if the father is dead, the guardian of the person of the apprentice; or

(*c*) if there is no such father or guardian, or if the father is incompetent to contract or has abandoned his child, any Magistrate; or

(*d*) in the case of a child convicted of any cognizable offence, the convicting Magistrate; or

(*e*) in the case of a child brought up by any public charity, the governors, directors or managers thereof.

21. Where a boy is bound under the last preceding section apprentice in the sea service, the following conditions must be observed:— Act XIX of 1850, s. 8.

Apprenticing in sea service.

(*a*) the person to whom he is bound must be a British subject and the owner of a registered ship belonging to and trading from some port in British India which has been declared to be a registering port under Act No. X of 1841;

(*b*) the ship in which he is to be employed must be such a ship, belonging to such a person, and commanded by a British subject, who must, when the apprentice is of European birth or parentage, be also of European birth or parentage.

The master of any ship in which an apprentice is employed shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be deemed the agent of the person to whom the apprentice is bound.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 8.

22. Every contract of apprenticeship shall be according to the form in the second schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect, and in writing, and shall set forth particularly—

Form and contents of contract.

(*a*) the age of the apprentice:

(*b*) the term for which he is bound;

(*c*) what he is to be taught;

(*d*) the pecuniary consideration (if any) on either part.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 9.

23. Every such contract shall be signed as follows:—

Signatures to contract.

(*a*) by the person to whom the apprentice is bound:

(*b*) by the person by whom he is bound, or when he is bound by the governors, directors or managers of a public charity, any two of them or their secretary or other officer appointed in this behalf; and

(*c*) by the apprentice, if he is of the age of fourteen years or more at the date of the contract.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 10.

24. No such contract shall be valid unless it is executed in manner aforesaid nor until it has been deposited—

Contract not valid unless executed as prescribed and deposited.

(*a*) if it has been executed in any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay and the apprentice is not bound to the sea service,—in the Court of a Presidency Magistrate;

(*b*) if it has been executed elsewhere in British India and the apprentice is not bound to the sea service,—in the Court of the District Magistrate;

(*c*) if the apprentice is bound to the sea service, —in the office of the person appointed under the said Act No. X of 1841 to make registry of ships at the port where the apprentice is to begin his service.

The Magistrate or officer in whose Court or office any such contract is deposited shall give to each of the parties a copy thereof certified in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 76.

Certified copies.

The age set forth in any such contract shall be evidence of the age of the apprentice in all questions arising as to the right of the master to the continuance of the service. Act XIX of 1850, s. 2.

Evidence of age.

25. At any time during the apprenticeship the terms of service may be changed or the contract may be determined: provided that such change or determination— Act XIX of 1850, s. 11.

Alteration of terms of service.

(*a*) be with the consent of both parties to the contract or their legal representatives and of the apprentice if he is above the age of fourteen years; and

(*b*) be expressed in writing on the original contract with the signature of the proper parties, according to section twenty-three.

The Magistrate or registering officer shall thereupon make under his hand corresponding endorsements on the copies of the contract deposited in his Court or office.

26. The master of any apprentice may, with the consent of the person by whom he was bound or the legal representative of such person, and with the consent of the apprentice, if he is above the age of fourteen years, assign such apprentice to any other person who is willing to take him for the residue of his apprenticeship and subject to the conditions thereof: Act XIX of 1850, s. 12.

Assignment of apprentice to new master.

Provided that such assignee shall, by endorsement under his own hand on the contract, declare his acceptance of such apprentice, and acknowledge himself bound by the agreements therein mentioned to be performed on the part of the master: and that the consent of the other parties aforesaid be expressed in writing on the same and signed by them respectively.

Every such assignment shall be certified under the hand of the Magistrate or registering officer on the copy of the contract deposited in his Court or office according to the form given in the second schedule hereto annexed.

27. If the master of any apprentice dies before the end of the apprenticeship, the following results shall ensue:—

Effect of master's death during apprenticeship.

(*a*) the contract of apprenticeship shall be thereby determined, and a proportionate part, corresponding to the unexpired portion of the term, of any premium which has been paid to such master on the binding of the apprentice to him, shall be returned out of the estate of the deceased by his legal representative to the person who has paid the same, unless such legal representative continues the business in which such apprentice has been employed, and within three months of the death of the late master offers in writing to keep the apprentice on the terms of the original contract; in which case the estate of Act XIX of 1850, s. 13

the deceased shall be discharged from all liability in respect of such premium:

XIX of 1850, s. 20.

(*b*) every such offer shall be fully expressed and certified by the legal representative on the original contract of apprenticeship, and also by the Magistrate or registering officer on the copy thereof so deposited; and the apprentice shall be bound to the legal representative so keeping him for the remainder of the term of his apprenticeship:

(*c*) the apprentice shall be entitled to be maintained for three months from the master's death out of the assets left by him: provided that during such three months the apprentice continues to live with and serve as an apprentice the master's legal representative, or such person as he appoints.

XIX of 1850, s. 22.

28. If the master of any apprentice is during the apprenticeship adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency or declared an insolvent, the apprentice shall be discharged from all obligation under the contract of apprenticeship; and if any premium was paid on binding him apprentice, he or the person by whom he was bound shall be entitled to claim the amount thereof as a debt against the estate of the insolvent.

Effect of master's insolvency.

Penn v. *Ward*, 2 C. M. & R. 338.

29. The rights and duties of the master as regards the apprentice, and the rights and duties of the apprentice as regards the master, are (subject to the provisions of the contract of apprenticeship) as nearly as may be the same as those set forth in sections eleven, twelve, fifteen and eighteen: provided that if an apprentice is guilty of misbehaviour, his master may chastise him in a moderate manner.

Rights and duties of master and apprentice.

Master's powers to chastise.

CHAPTER VI.—JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

(*A*).—*Artisans, Workmen and Labourers.*

Bill, s. 26. Act XIII of 1859, which now applies to the Presidency-towns, the Bombay and Madras Mufassal, Massúrí, Landour, Saháranpur, Mirath, Murádábád, Bareli, Naini Tál, Sháhjahánpur, Agra, Farákhábád, Cawnpore, Allahábád, Benares, Mysore, Coorg, Sindh, the Panjáb and the Districts of Nimár, Sylhet and Goálpárá, and probably elsewhere. Gold and silver money given to a goldsmith as raw material wherewith to make an idol has been held an advance within the meaning of Act XIII of 1859, s. 2, 6 Mad. H. C. Rulings, xxiv.

30. When an employer advances to an artisan, workman or labourer money on account of, or to be used as material for, any specific piece of work which the latter has contracted to execute wholly or partly by himself, and such artisan, workman or labourer wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform his contract, the employer may complain to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon issue a summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, for bringing such artisan, workman or labourer before him.

Failure to perform work on account of which artisan has received an advance.

If the Magistrate, after hearing such evidence as the parties may adduce, is satisfied of the truth of the complaint, he shall, at the option of the employer, either—

(*a*) order the artisan, workman or labourer, on or before such day as the Magistrate directs, to repay the money advanced or such part thereof as the Magistrate thinks fit, together with any materials delivered by the employer to the artisan workman or labourer for the purpose of the contract, or

(*b*) order him to execute the work according to the terms of the contract.

If the artisan, workman or labourer fails to comply with either of such orders, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, when the order is for repayment of money, for such term or until such money is sooner repaid.

Where the Magistrate makes an order under clause (*b*), he may also, at the employer's request, require the artisan, workman or labourer to execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, for the due performance of the order; and, in default of his executing such bond, or furnishing such sureties to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Where the bond is executed, but the order under clause (*b*) is not duly performed, payment of the penalty of the bond may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 396, or (in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, section 77.

Nothing in this section applies to cases where the advance has been, in accordance with the contract, worked off or expended.

(*B*).—*Workmen employed on Public Works.*

Bill, s. 27. Act IX of 1860, which now applies to the Panjáb, nine Bombay Districts, Nimár, Nadiyá, 24-Parganas and Báráset, part of the Central Provinces and probably elsewhere.

31. Any Magistrate may enquire into and decide disputes as to wages, hire of carriage and price of work between any employers and their workmen employed in the construction of any railway, canal or other public work sanctioned by Government: Provided that the amount in dispute does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Disputes between employers and workmen on railways, &c.

Cases under this section shall be dealt with, so far as may be, as if they were trials under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XVI. But no appeal shall lie from the decision in any such case.

When the Magistrate has heard and decided the case, he shall make an order for the payment, immediately or within such time as he directs, of such sum of money (if any) as appears to him to be justly due, and, if the person ordered to pay fails to pay such sum immediately or within such time as the Magistrate directs, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant to levy the money by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter.

Bill, s. 28.

32. Whoever contracts to work for a specified term on any such railway, canal or other public work, or to execute any specific work in connection therewith, and who wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform such contract, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Punishment for breach of contract to work for fixed term on railway, &c.

But the Magistrate may, at the request of the employer, instead of punishing the servant so neglecting or refusing, order him by himself or another to execute the work according to the terms of his contract; and if he fail to comply with such order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Power to order performance of contract.

(*C*).—*Apprentices.*

Act XIX of 1850, s. 13.

33. Upon complaint made to any Magistrate by or on behalf of any apprentice of refusal or neglect to provide for him, or to teach him according to the contract of apprenticeship, or of cruelty or other ill-treatment by his master, or by the agent under whom he has been placed by his master, the Magistrate may summon the master or his agent, as the case may be, if he is within his jurisdiction, to appear before him at a reasonable time, to be stated in the summons, to answer the complaint; and at such time, whether the master or his agent be present or not (service of the summons being proved), may examine into the matter of the complaint; and, upon proof thereof, may cancel the contract of apprenticeship, and assess upon the offender, whether he be the master or his agent, a reasonable sum for behoof of the apprentice, not exceeding four times the amount of the premium paid upon the binding, or if no premium or a less premium than fifty rupees was paid, not exceeding two hundred rupees; and, if the offender fails to pay the sum so assessed, may levy the same by distress and sale of his moveable property, and, if the offender is not the master but his agent, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the master also.

Complaint by apprentice against master.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 17.

34. The Magistrate may order any sum recovered under section thirty-three to be either laid out in binding the apprentice to another master, or otherwise for his benefit, or paid to the person by whom any premium was paid when he was bound apprentice.

Appropriation of sum recovered for apprentice on cancellation of contract.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 14.

35. No contract of apprenticeship shall be cancelled on account of moderate chastisement for misbehaviour given to any apprentice by his master or the agent of his master; and the provision for enabling the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled shall not bar any criminal proceeding against any master or his agent for an assault or other offence committed against his apprentice for which he would be liable to be punished, whether or not any proceedings be taken for cancelling the contract of apprenticeship.

Contract not to be cancelled for moderate chastisement.

Liability of master for assault.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 15.

36. Upon complaint made to any Magistrate by or on behalf of the master of any apprentice of any ill-behaviour of such apprentice, or if such apprentice has absconded, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for apprehending such apprentice, and may hear and determine the complaint, and punish the offender, by an order for keeping the offender, if a boy, in confinement in any suitable place, not being a criminal gaol, for any time not exceeding one month, of which one week may be in solitary confinement, during which time such allowance shall be made for his subsistence by the master or his agent as the Magistrate may order; and, if the offender be a boy of not more than fourteen years of age, may order him to be privately whipped: or, if the offender be a girl, or in the case of any boy the Magistrate deem any such punishment unfit, he may pass an order empowering the master of the apprentice or his agent to keep the offender in close confinement in his own house, or on board the vessel to which he belongs upon bread and water, or such other plain food as may be given without injury to the health of the apprentice, for a period not exceeding one month.

Complaint by master against apprentice.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 16.

37. Upon complaint of wilful and repeated ill-behaviour on part of the apprentice, and on the demand of the master, the Magistrate may order the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled, whether or not the charge is proved; but only with the consent of the apprentice and of his father or guardian, if the charge is not proved. Such cancelling shall be with or without refund of the whole or part of any premium paid to the master on binding such apprentice as to the Magistrate seems fit; and all sums so refunded shall be applied under the direction of the Magistrate for behoof of the apprentice.

Cancellation of contract for misconduct of apprentice.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 18.

38. No Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of a master against an apprentice unless it be brought within one month after the cause of complaint arose; or, if the cause of complaint arose on boardship during a voyage, within one month after the arrival thereof at a port or place in British India;

and no Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of an apprentice against his master or the agent of his master unless it be brought within three months after the cause of complaint arose; or if the cause of complaint arose on boardship during a voyage, within three months after the arrival of the ship at a port or place in British India.

Limitation of complaints.

(*d*).—*Miscellaneous.*

Bill, s. 29.

39. In this chapter "master" and "employer" include also any person authorized to act on behalf of a master or employer; and "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first or second class empowered by the Local Government to act under this chapter.

"Master," "employer" and "Magistrate."

Bill, s. 30.

40. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this chapter: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence;

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

2. Mad.

and no order made under this chapter for the payment of money shall, while the same remains unpaid, deprive the complainant of any civil remedy which he might have had but for this Act.

Saving of civil remedies.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Subject.
XIX of 1850 ...	For the binding of Apprentices.
XIII of 1859 ...	For the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.
IX of 1860 ...	For the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged on railway and other public works and their employers.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

(*See sections 22 and 26.*)

A.—Form of Agreement.

This agreement, made the day of in the year between A. B. of and C. D. of , witnesseth that the said A. B. doth this day bind E. F., a boy (*or* girl) of the age of years completed, son (*or* daughter) of the said A. B. (*or otherwise describing the relation in which A. B. and E. F. stand*) to dwell with and serve the said C. D., as an apprentice, from this day forth for years (*in the case of a girl add*, "or until the time of her marriage, which shall first happen"), during all which term the said apprentice shall faithfully serve the said C. D. according to his (*or* her) skill and ability in all lawful business, and demean and behave himself (*or* herself) honestly, orderly and obediently, in all things towards the said C. D. and his (*or* her) family. And the said C. D. for himself (*or* herself) and his (*or* her) executors and administrators, in consideration [of the premium or sum of paid by the said A. B. to the said C. D., and] of the faithful service of the said E. F., doth agree with the said A. B., his (*or* her) executors and administrators, that he (*or* she) will teach or cause to be taught to the said E. F., in the best way and manner that he (*or* she) can, the trade (craft or employment) of a during the said term; and will also, during the said term, provide the said apprentice with good, wholesome and sufficient food, clothes, lodging, washing and all other things necessary, fit and reasonable for an apprentice (and further, *here insert any special agreements*).

If there is no premium, the words between brackets may be omitted.

If E. F. is not above the age of fourteen years, the words between brackets may be omitted.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

A. B. L. S.

C. D. L. S.

B.—Form of Order of Assignment.

(To be endorsed on the Agreement.)

Be it known to all men that on the day of in the year personally, appeared before G. H., Magistrate of C. D. of with E. F., his (*or* her) apprentice, and J. K. of , and desired that the agreement of apprenticeship whereby the said E. F. was bound to the said C. D. might be assigned to the said J. K., and the said G. H., having satisfied himself, by personal examination of the said E. F. and by other lawful ways and means, that such assignment is for the benefit of the said E. F., and is made with the consent of [the said E. F., and of] all persons whose consent thereunto by law is required, doth allow such assignment; and the contract of apprenticeship whereby the said E. F. was on the day of in the year bound to the said C. D. as an apprentice to learn the trade (craft *or* employment) of a shall henceforth endure, unto the end of the said term, as if the said J. K. had been originally party to the said deed, and had executed the same, in the place of the said C. D., and shall be bound, for himself (*or* herself), his (*or* her) executors or administrators, to fulfil the agreements by the said C. D. to be performed, and the said E. F. shall henceforth be bound unto the said J. K., in like manner as he (*or* she) was by the said agreement bound unto the said C. D.

C. D. *E. F.* *J. K.*

In witness whereof, the said C. D., E. F. and J. K. have hereunto set their hands before me, the day and year above written.

G. H., Magistrate.

C.

THE EASEMENTS BILL, 1879.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

Bill, s. 1. Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Easements Act, 1880:"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India except the scheduled districts;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of *March, 1880.*

Bill, s. 2. Savings. **2.** Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels and of natural lakes and ponds; or of water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property; or

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force;

(*d*) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

Bill s. 3. **3.** Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

Bill, s. 4. "Easement" defined. **4.** An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in, or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners. The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(*d*). A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*). A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*). A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Bill, s. 5 Affirmative easements. **5.** Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon or in respect of, the servient heritage, something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Negative easements. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements :—

(*a*). A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(*b*). An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(*c*). An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(*d*). An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for the use of A's household.

(*e*). An easement annexed to A's land to throw back upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(*f*). An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or with the force of its natural current increased or diminished.

(*g*). An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(*h*). An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(*i*). An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements :—

(*j*). An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(*k*). An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(*l*). An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

(*m*). An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(*n*). A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's housetop or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

Bill, s. 6. Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements. **6.** Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is or may be continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent visible sign of its existence.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*). A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*). Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. These are apparent easements.

(*d*). A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Bill, s. 14. Easement for limited time or on condition. **7.** An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Bill, s. 7. Easements restrictive of certain rights. **8.** Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely) :—

Exclusive right to enjoy. (*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

Rights arising from situation. (*b*). The right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force. N.-W. P (1870), 169, 182.

(*b*). The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*). The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person. Recognized by the High Court, N.-W. P., No. 114 of 1878, 28th November, 1878, *Makadeo Misser* v. *Phaikoo Singh.*

(*d*). The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*). The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. *Mayor of Birmingham* v. *Allen*, 40 L. J. Ch.

(*f*). The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*). The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose within his own limits of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*). The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33; 3 W. R. 218; 13 W. R. 48; 8 W. R. 535.

(*i*). The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in or falling on such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W. R. 287.

(*j*). The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes, and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners,

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Bill, s. 8.

9. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Who may impose easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*). A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*). A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C, impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*). A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(*e*). A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust-property.

Bill, s. 9.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Servient owners.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(*b*). A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

Bill, s. 10.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 63. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Lessor and mortgagor.

No lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Lessee.

Bill, s. 11.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

Who may acquire easements.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease. 7 Mad. 64.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

Easements of necessity.

(*a*) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*b*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(*c*) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*d*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,— 8 Bom. 181.

(*e*) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*f*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A sells B a field, inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(*b*). A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and reserves the other. The field reserved is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way over B's field to the field reserved.

(*c*). A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(*d*). A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(*e*). A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hands.

(*f*). A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(*g*). A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(*h*). A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(*i*). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(*j*). A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(*k*). A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(*l*). A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(*m*). Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(*n*). Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(*o*). A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(*p*). A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

Bill, s. 13.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

Direction of way of necessity.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Bill, s. 15. Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition by prescription.

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative), has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruc-

tion is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from first January 1860 to first January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*). In a like suit also brought in 1881, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*). In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(*d*). In a like suit the plaintiff shews that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

Bill, s. 16. Act XV of 1877, s. 27.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shews that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Bill, s. 17.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;

(*b*) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners;

(*c*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

(*d*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(*e*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

New.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*). By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*). By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

Bill, s. 19.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

Bill, s. 20.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Incidents of customary easements.

Bill, s. 21.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as owner of a farm, Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm, Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers, for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for the purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

Bill, s. 22.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner; and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Exercise of easement.

Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*). A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A when exercising his easement must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

Bill, s. 23.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may from time to time alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

Panjáb Record, 1867, p. 156.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure, even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient tenement.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*). A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves if by so doing he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*). A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

Bill, s. 24.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair as far as practicable the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient tenement.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*). A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer: provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*). A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*). A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(*g*). A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

Bill, s. 25.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

Bill, s. 26.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

Bill, s. 27.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

N.-W. P. (1867), p. 1

Illustrations.

(*a*). A as owner of a house has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(*b*). A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(*c*). A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(*d*). A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(*e*). A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees, so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

Bill, s. 28.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect :—

Extent of easements.

Easement of necessity.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

Other easements.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way.

(*a*) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind :

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(*b*) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died :

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(*c*) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used :

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(*d*) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose; and

Other prescriptive rights.

(*e*) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Bill, s. 29.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Increase of easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(*b*). A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

Bill, s. 30.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Partition of dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(*b*). A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day, but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(*c*). A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

Bill, s. 31.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—The Disturbance of Easements.

Bill, s. 32.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

Bill, s. 33.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto: provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(*b*). A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

Bill, s. 35.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

Polluting air and water previously impure.

Bill, s. 36.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

Suit for continuing disturbance.

Bill, s. 37.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

Bill, s. 38.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

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CHAPTER V.—The Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

Bill, s. 39

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*). A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*). A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*). A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

Bill, s. 40.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to shew that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*). A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*). A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(*d*). A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*). A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

Bill, s. 41.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

Bill, s. 42.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

Bill, s. 43.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

Bill, s. 44.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

Bill, s. 45.

45. An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto nothwithstanding such change, or

Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.

(*b*) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

Bill, s. 46.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently, and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*). Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

Bill, s. 47.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

Bill, s. 48.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*). The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section 43.

(*c*). The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*). The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages; the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*). The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*). A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*). A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

Bill, s. 49.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

Extinction by non-user.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised or the dominant owner has not registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner, and in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registers the said declaration.

Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) when the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) when the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) when the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Bill, s. 50.

50. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

Bill, s. 51.

51. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Suspension of easement.

Bill, s. 52.

52. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance, nor to compensation for suspension.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage done to the servient heritage by such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Bill, s. 53.

53. An easement extinguished under section forty-seven revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion, (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site, and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient tenement.

Revival of easements.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z

for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

"License" defined.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest or the exercise of any right are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

"It is founded on personal confidence," 3 Kent 583.

License when transferable.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is and the licensee is not aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license unsafe to the licensee.

17 Q. B. 574.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

License when revocable.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless

Gale 69.

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked. Gale 65.

License when deemed revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked— 3 Kent 58

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property. L. R. 5 C. 384: L. R. 9 Q. 400.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

66. Where a license has been granted for consideration and the licensee without any fault of his own is evicted by the licensor before he has fully enjoyed under the license the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the licensor.

D

THE TRUSTS BILL, 1879.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

Trusts in India of various kinds, 18 W. R. (P. C.) 359. Trusts for benefit of creditors, 1 Bomb. 233: 9 Bomb. 249: 10 Bomb. 327. Trustee misapplying trust-funds, Suth. F.B. 60. As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19: Norton, II, 406. As to pagoda-trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863. Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Private Trusts Act, 1879:" and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1880.

Local extent. Savings.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Bill, s. 3.

Interpretation-clause. "trust":

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

"author of the trust": "trustee": "beneficiary":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary":

"trust-property": "beneficial interest": "interest":

the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property", or "trust-money"; the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the

"instrument of trust":

instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust":

"breach of trust":

A breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"registered": "notice":

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

e. g., 'fraud,' s. 27 *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

Lawful purpose.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful, unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that if permitted it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Bill, s. 10. 9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Regn. II of 1793, sec. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175. When Court will interfere, L. R. 9 Eq. 475.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation:—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

See *Nelson v. Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*) A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of 25. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

Act X of 1865 s. 101: 2 Spence 24.

(*c*). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

Bill, s. 5.

Trust of immoveable property.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or the trustee.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

Trust of moveable property.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

Lewin, 7th edition, p. 57: Underhill 37, 40.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty, by any words or acts, (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Creation of trust.

Bill, ss. 6, 7. Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú declarant, 4 Mad. 462. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, 2 Bomb. 143 (a Pársí case). Act I of 1877, s. 8: See 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 149. *Harland* v. *Trigly*, 1 Brown, Ch. 124. *Green* v. *Marsden*, 1. Drew. 646.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of C." This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*) A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

Palmer v. *Simmonds*, 2 Drew. 221.

(*d*) A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

Messenger v. *Andrews*, 4 Russ. 478.

(*e*) A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Bill, s. 8. cf. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 and 12.

Who may create trusts.

7. A trust may be created—

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

Subject of trust.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Bill, s. 9, para. 1. 'Person' includes 'corporation' (Act I of 1868): but the statutes of Mortmain are not in force in India.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

Bill, s. 9, para. 2. *King* v. *Bellard*, 1 H. & M. 343: Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept a trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Bill, s. 10. Lewin 180. N. Y. Code, § 1174, requires a consideration in case of acknowledgment.

Acceptance of trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee, indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer may be by parol, *Bingham* v. *Ld. Clanmorris*.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

Mucklow v. *Fuller*, Williams Exors., 1287, 1796.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

Sheridan v. *Joyce*, 1 Jones & Lat. 401.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors as trustees for D. B and C prove A's will. This is, in itself, an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*) A transfers certain property to B, in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*) A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Bill, s. 11. Lewin 190.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Lewin 471.

Lewin 477

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee, is simply authorised to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*) A, a trustee for X, Y and Z, is authorised to sell certain land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C for a less sum. A may sell the land to C for the latter sum.

Boss v. *Godsal*, Lewin 291: 2 Spence 926 n. Another case, *Morris* v. *M.* 4 Jur. N. S. 802.

(*c*) A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make good the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Bill, s. 12. Lewin 190, 243, 264, 268.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself as soon as possible with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Lewin 533: 3 V. & B. 359.

Illustrations.

4 Moo. I. A. 452.

(*a*). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay.

Lewin 216 2 Spence 929: *Bái Jaddo* v. *Tribhuvandás*, 9 Bomb. 333.

(*b*). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require.

Bill, s. 13. Spence 46, 196, 923: Act I of 1877, s. 10, expl. 1.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Lewin 270.

Illustration.

See *Macnamara* v. *Carey*, 1 Ir. L. R. Eq. 9, cited Lewin 771.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Bill, s. 18. Lewin 262: Underhill 121.

Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Bill s. 14. Lewin 270: 2 Spence 917, 933: Act IX of 1872, ss. 151, 152: N. Y. Code, s. 1197.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property.

Illustrations.

Lewin 284: Burge III, 968.

(*a*). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B, by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

2 Spence 933: Grant's *Bankers*, third edition, 351.

(*b*). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent, A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary. Lewin 389: Dart 69.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part, fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B. 47 L. J. Ch. 606.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B. Lewin 270.

(*g*). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorises them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm. *Cummins* v. *Cummins*, 3 J. & L. 64.

(*h*). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Bill, s. 16. Lewin 274, 280: Dart 59.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to shew that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Bill, s. 17. *Ellis* v. *Barker*, 7 Ch. Div. 104.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion. Dart 89, citing *Mines* v. *Leman*, 20 Beav. 269.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Bill, s. 15. Kerr 79: see Lewin. The trustee is not responsible for suffering permissive waste.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious

thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

Bill, s. 19. Lewin 591: 2 Spence 921.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Accounts and information.

Lewin 591.

Bill, s. 20. Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32. As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184. cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) invest the money on the following securities and on no others:—

Investment of trust-money.

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body, under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India;

Lewin 298: 2 Spence 925: 16 Beav. 600.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or,

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorised by the instrument of trust:

The Statute excepts investment on Consols.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114, s. 61.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed one thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Bill, s. 21, para. 2. Dart 58.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time as between himself and the beneficiary, the burden of proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorised by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him, with all convenient speed and within five years, to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Lewin 390.

Bill, s. 22. 2 Spence 47: Smith, § 3129.

22. When the purpose of the trust is completely fulfilled, the trustee must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee has notice of any title in another which is paramount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.

Bill, Lewin 768 2 Spence 936 Williams Exors. 1739. Includes a fraudulent minor: L. R. 2 Eq. 538: *Walker* v. *Symonds*, 3 Swanst. 1 W. & T. 175: 2 Spence 936.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee:

Liability for breach of trust.

Illustrations.

Lewin 315: 4 Moo. I. A. 452. Notwithstanding indemnity clause, 29 B. 218.

(*a*) A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost. He is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(*b*) A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

Lewin 310.

(*c*) A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

Lewin 307. 2 Spence 921.

(*d*) The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

2 Spence 925: *Robinson* v. *Robinson*, 1 DeG. M. & G. 256.

(*e*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities, or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal-money and interest.

2 Spence 927: *Pride* v. *Fooks*, 2 Beav. 430: Lewin 315: 1 Seton 479.

(*f*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable at the option of the beneficiary to be charged either with the amount of the principal-money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

Lewin 308.

(*g*) Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorised by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable at the option of the beneficiary either to replace the security, with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

Lewin 770.

(*h*) The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

Bill, s. 24. *Wiles* v. *Gresham*, 2 Drew. 258, 266.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

Bill, s. 25. *Tebbs* v. *Carpenter*, 1 Mad. 290: Lewin 191.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

Bill, s. 26. Lewin 240, 251: Smith § 3105: Kent IV. 335: 1 Seton 462.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

Act I of 1877, s. 54, *Ill.* (*b*). 2 Spence 923. See *Wilkins* v. *Hogg*, 3 Giff. 116.

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application:

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

Bone v. Cook, M'Cle. 168.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

Bill, s. 27. No primary liability in respect of a breach of trust, *Wilson* v. *Moore*, 1 My. & K. *Lockhart* v. *Reilly*, 1 De G. & J. 476. Lewin 776.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Several liability of co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another, and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss, and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a trustee, who has been guilty of fraud, to contribution.

Lingard v. *Bromley*, 1 & B. 114.

Bill, s. 28. See Under p. 156.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

New.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

Bill, s. Act XX of 1866, shortene See sect 15 & 26 *supra*.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

Indemnity of trustees.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

Bill, 2 Sp 1 Day.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to title-deeds.

Bill, s. Lewin 3

32. Every trustee may re-imburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust or the realisation, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

Right to re-imbursement of expenses.

Not in on cons don v. 8 Price

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

Lewin 548. Bal Hy

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Lewin 324.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may re-imburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to recoupment for erroneous overpayment.

Bill, s. 33. Underhill, p. 163.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has in committing the breach of trust been guilty of fraud.

Bill, s. 34. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43: 1 Seton 493.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee, in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

Bill, s. 35. 2 Spence 46: Underhill, p. 164.

35. When the duties of a trustee as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

Right to settlement of accounts.

Bill, s. 36. Lewin 504.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realisation, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

General authority of trustee.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114: Lewin 505.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

Bill, s. 37. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

Bill, s. 38. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3. See 1 Dav. Conv. 507.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations, either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale, or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Power to sell under special conditions.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Bill, s. 21, para. 1. Lewin 265, 390: Dart 58, 88.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property, or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorise B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

Lewin 390: Dart 59.

Bill, s. 39. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Power to convey.

Bill, s. 40. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32. See *Waite* v. *Littlewood*, 41 L. J. Ch. 636.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Power to vary investments.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Bill, s. 41. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education, or advancement in life, or the reasonable

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: Provided that such trustee may at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education, or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864, and XIII of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

Bill, s. 42. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36, shortened.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and in the absence of fraud such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof, or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

Bill, s. 43. *Mitchelson* v. *Piper*, 8 Sim. 64.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Bill, s. 44. Lewin 230: Smith, § 1138: Kent IV, 344 n.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it, except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*) if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

Bill, s. 45. 2 Calc. Rep: Sewin 231: L Spence 920.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office, or any of his duties, either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or, (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation.

Trustee cannot delegate.

4 DeG. & J. 259.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

Titley v. *Wolstenholm*, 7 Beav. 436.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(*b*) A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*) A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

Bill, s. 46. Lewin 236: Kent IV, 306: N. Y. Code, § 1203.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

Bill, s. 47. N. Y. Code, § 1204: Lewin 530, 531: 2 Spence 87: Kerr, *Injunctions*, 461: *Re Hodges*, Chan. D. 754.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

Bill, s. 48. Lewin, 253, 268, 540, 542: 2 Spence 944: 1 W. & T. 251: 6 Beng. 278.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust, or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

Trustee may not charge for services.

As to them, see Acts XVII of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858 and XX of 1864.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator or person holding a certificate of administration.

Bill, s. 49. N. Y. Code, § 1178.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

Bill, s. 50. Lewin 438, 440.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same, or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

Bill, s. 51. *Contra* Lewin 441: 2 Spence 944: Dart 43: Rule does not

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

apply to passive trustees: *Pooley* v. *Quilter*, 4 Drew. 189: Dart 44.

become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof, and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Dart 34.

Trustee for purchase.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for his beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

Bill, s. 52. Lewin 298.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Bill, s. 53. 1 Spence 496.

Rights to rents and profits.

54. The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property; and, where he is exclusively interested in the trust-property and competent to contract, he may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the property to him or to such person as he directs. But where other persons are also interested therein, the Court may, in its discretion, direct, either that the trustee shall remain in possession of the trust-property, or that it shall be transferred to the beneficiary, under such conditions and restrictions as the Court in each case thinks fit.

Lewin 576, 585: 2 Beng. A. C. J. 409: 2 Beng. O. C. J. 93.

Right to transfer of possession.

Bill, s. 54. Lewin 589: Act I of 1877, s. 12, cl. (*a*).

Right to specific execution.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract, and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to stay execution and transfer the possession of the trust-property: provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Right to compel transfer of possession.

Bill, s. 67.

Stanley v. *Stanley*, L. R. 7 Ch. D. 589.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

Lewin 590.

(*c*). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

Bill, s. 55. *Exp. Holdsworth*, 4 Bing. N. C. 386: Lewin 582.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Bill, s. 56. Lewin 593.

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorise her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

Bill, s. 57. N. Y. Code, § 1215.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Bill, s. 58. Lewin 718.

Right to proper trustees.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Lewin 32—39, 718.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary provides otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

Brown v. *Higgs*, 8 Ves. 561.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(*c*). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(*d*). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

Bill, s. 60. Lewin 724: Act I of 1877, s. 54. Kerr 170.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B, on a proper indemnity, to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (*f*).

(*b*). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

Bill, s. 61. 1 W. & T. L. C. 172: Lewin 444.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or re-transferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (*a*) account for the nett profits of the property, (*b*) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (*c*) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money, if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(*a*) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(*b*) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Bill, s. 62. Lewin 728, 729, 730: 6 Bomb. O. C. J. 59: I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 237: 4 D. M. G. 372: Lewin 762: Dart 939: Smith § 3110

Following trust-property—into the hands of third persons;

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

into that into which it has been converted.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property, and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative, or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

As to moveables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

5 W. R. 120: W. R. 1864, p. 225.

(*a*) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(*b*) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

Brace v. *Duchess of Marlborough*, 2 P. W. 491: and see Story § 977.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency-notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(*b*) A, a trustee, wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

Lewin 7[illegible]

Bill, s. 63. *Kennedy* v. *Daly*, 1 Sch. & Lef. 379.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Bill, s. 64. Lewin 312: *Docker* v. *Somes*, 2 M. & K. 655: *Fyse* v. *Foster*, L. R. 8 Ch. 80[illegible] Lewin 314: 1 Seton 47[illegible]

Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge him either with the principal-money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal-money and compound interest.

Bill, s. 65. Lewin 278, 764. cf. Contract Act, s. 1[illegible] Underhill, Art. 63.

Right in case of blended property.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Bill, s. 66. Pollock, Ptp. § 25, altered as to notice.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

Lewin 255, 764.

(*a*). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

Flockton v. *Bunning*, 8 Ch. 323 n.: Pollock, Ptp. p. 90.

(*b*). A, a trader, bequeathes his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C, as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

Bill, s. 68. *Raby* v. *Ridehalgh*, 7 D. M. G. 104. Lewin 777: See sec. 39 *supra*.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(*a*) joins in committing a breach of trust; or

(*b*) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries; or

(c) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries; or

(*d*) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Bill s. 69.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

Bill, s. 70.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

Bill, s. 71. 2 Spence 920.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(*a*) by the extinction of the trust;

(*b*) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

(*c*) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

(*d*) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(*e*) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries, being competent to contract, or

(*f*) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

Bill, s. 72. Lewin 572, 574.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

See *Ardill* v. *Savage*, 1 Ir. Eq. Rep. 79, as to capricious retirement.

Bill, s. 73. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 34. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 27. *Re Roche*, Dr. & War. 287: Lewin 466, 467.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

(*b*) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust, if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee. 5 Beng. 184.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purpose of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

Bill, s. 74. Insolvent trustee, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, s. 117.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs, and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a

Appointment by Court.

trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Lewin 720: Smith, § 3153: 7 Hare 106: Bill, s. 59.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (*a*) to the wishes of the author of the trust, as expressed in, or to be inferred from, the instrument of trust, (*b*) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees, (*c*) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (*d*) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

Re Tempest, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 84.

Bill s. 73, paras. 3 and 4.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

Bill s. 75. As to discretion of surviving trustee, L. R. 11 Eq. 439.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

Bill s. 76. N. Y. Code, §1208 altered: *Frith* v. *Cartland*, 34 L. J. Ch. 301.

76. A trust is extinguished—

Trust how extinguished.

(*a*) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(*b*) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(*c*) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible, by destruction of the trust-property, or otherwise; or

(*d*) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

Bill s. 77. N. Y. Code, §1209, altered: *Eyeroft* v. *Christie*, 28 Beav. 238.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

Jyibhai v. *Manbhai*, Bom. 139. N. W. P. 1870, p. 420.

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or

(*b*) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

8 Chan. D. 749.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

New. Lewin 468.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Bill s. 78.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*a*). Lewin 183: 2 Spence 102.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein. In this case the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Where it appears that transferor did not intend to dispose of beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

Fowkes v. *Pascoe*, L. 10: Ch. App. 351.

(*c*). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(*d*). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*d*); s. 81.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*b*). Smith & Jarman, Wills, 1. No express charitable trust. I. L. R. Bomb. 4

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

Illustrations.

Lewin 134: Spence 33.

(*a*) A conveys certain land to B—

"upon trust," and no trust is declared; or

"upon trusts to be thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or

upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or

upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect:

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*) A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

Contra in England. But see Lewin 148.

(*c*) A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(*d*) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*c*). L. R. 9 Eq. 475: 16 Eq. 283.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

Transfer of Property Bill, s. 9: Kent IV, 332: Smith, § 711.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

See Act I of 1877, s. 35.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*e*). 4 Mad. 88: 5 Mad. 474: 2 Ind. Jur. O. S. 7: 13 Eliz., c. 5.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the present or future creditors of the transferor, or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*f*). See sec. 13. ill. (*a*), *supra*.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Bill s. 78. cl. (*g*). Act I of 1877 s. 3, ills. (*b*), (*c*), (*e*). (*f*): L. R. 2 Ind. App. 18: 2 Spence 299: Lewin 165, 171: Story, § 323.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*) A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*) A, a trustee retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*) A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(*e*) A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership. *Fawcett v. Whitehouse*, 1 R. & M. 132.

(*f*) A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*) A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*) A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee, or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*h*). Lewin 166, 725: 2 Spence 301: Act I of 1877, s. 3, ill. (*d*). cf. 5 Beng. 458, mortgagee buying equity of redemption.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazráná to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

10 Moo. I. A. 322: 14 Moo. I. A. 305.

(*c*). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage, and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*i*). 2 Spence 195: Lewin 128, 729: Smith § 725: Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*g*), (*h*).

91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

Bill, s. 78, cl. (*j*). Smith § 728.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

Story Eq. Jur. § 378.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

Bill, s. 78, cl. (*k*). e.g., Panjáb co-sharer absentees.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

Illustrations.

Spence 297.

(*a*) A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors, to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain monies. B may compel him to account for such monies.

(*c*). A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Bill, s. 79.

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

Provided that, (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof. Underhill, p. 128.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

Bill, s. 80. L. R. 8 Ch. 747.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz., c. 5 ...	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs, and in section 43, the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	In section 12, the first illustration.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 9th January, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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 J. 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 Sayyad Ahmad Khan Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations be taken into consideration. He reminded the Council that this Bill had originated in the complaint made, as far back as 1873, by certain members of the Simla Union Church, that they laboured under a hardship in being unable, without constantly recurring trouble and expense, to keep up a permanent and effective body of trustees to whom to commit the property of the church. The Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference, about the same time, made a similar representation; and there were, as afterwards appeared, other bodies associated for religious purposes in India who experienced like difficulties.

A Bill was accordingly framed on the model of the Statute known as Peto's Act, 12 & 13 Vic., c. 28. It merely provided that when property of certain descriptions was conveyed on trust for any religious congregation, and no special provision was made for the appointment of new trustees, new trustees might be appointed in such manner as the congregation might determine; and that, on the appointment of new trustees, whether in exercise of the powers thus conferred or otherwise, the property should vest in them without any further conveyance. Persons professing Hindúism, Muhammadanism or Buddhism were excepted from the provisions of the Bill, as it was thought undesirable to interfere with the laws regulating their endowments.

Since the publication of the Bill several communications had been received from the Local Governments and many of the religious bodies to which the Bill applied, all of which had been carefully considered by the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred. The Committee had got rid of the ambiguous term "congregation". They had rendered the Bill applicable to immoveable property held for whatever purpose, as well as to moveable property. They had provided for deciding cases of dispute as to what constituted membership of the bodies to which the Bill applied, and for the dissolution of those bodies, and the distribution of their property on

being dissolved. These amendments had been mentioned to the Council when the preliminary Report was presented last September, and the present Report stated two further amendments—that words had been inserted in section 3 requiring the memorandum of appointment of trustees to be registered, and that a section had been added declaring that, where there was an instrument containing provisions for the dissolution of a religious body or the distribution of its property on such dissolution, those provisions should not be over-ridden by the Bill.

With these remarks he might ask His Excellency the President to put the motion; but, first, he thought it necessary to notice a criticism received from the Local Government which styled itself, somewhat inaccurately, "His Grace the Governor in Council." He would quote the criticism verbatim:—

"2. His Grace the Governor in Council much doubts the expediency of creating these perpetual trusts. He observes that they must be for 'a religious purpose;' but what is 'a religious purpose?' Would Mormonism be included? Further, he fails to see with what reason Native Christians are to be shut out. Referring to the last sentence of clause 1, it appears that, in 'Hindus,' converts to Christianity from a particular religion, followed by the majority of the people of India, would be included."

MR. STOKES ventured to say that he had seldom, if ever, read any statement regarding a short and simple Bill, which betrayed so many misconceptions. First, His Grace "much doubts the expediency of creating these perpetual trusts." But the Bill did not create any trust whatever, either perpetual or temporary. It assumed that a trust had been created, and made provision, in certain cases, for the appointment of new trustees and the vesting of the trust-property. Secondly, His Grace observed that these imaginary trusts must be "for a religious purpose." But the words quoted did not appear in the Bill in any one of its stages. The question "what is a religious purpose?" did not therefore arise. The question whether the Bill would apply to Mormon-societies might, MR. STOKES thought, be left unanswered as not very likely to arise in India. When, if ever, it did so arise, our Courts would probably look at the case of *Hyde* v. *Hyde*, L. R. 1 P. & D. 130, as to the non-recognition of a Mormon marriage.

Again, His Grace the Governor in Council failed to see with what reason Native Christians were shut out. The answer was that they were not shut out. If Hon'ble Members would look at section 1, they would see that the Bill applied to every person in British India except "Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists," and persons whom the Governor General in Council might exclude from the operation of the proposed Act. His Grace obviously supposed that "Hindú" was necessarily an ethnic term, and consequently included Native Christians. But, from its connection with "Muhammadans" and "Buddhists," it was clear that the expression "Hindús" was here in the Bill (as it was in the Succession Act, section 331) used strictly as a theological term, and that the exception could not, therefore, apply to converts from Hindúism to Christianity.

MR. STOKES had only further to observe that the Bill would supply an admitted want, and that it had been received with considerable favour by the representatives of many different denominations of Christians in the country,—the Protestant Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon, the learned and excellent Bishop Caldwell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, and others,—whose remarks Hon'ble Members would find in the papers laid before them.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said there was one question regarding which he should be glad to receive an explanation, which he had no doubt the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill would be able satisfactorily to give, but on which he did not find an answer appearing clearly on the face of the Bill, although it might be latent under certain provisions which he had not fully grasped. A large number of those whose opinion was asked in regard to the Bill had urged the necessity of providing some sort of definition of what a "member" of a religious body was. This matter had been noticed by the Calcutta Missionary Conference, the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Madras Government, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, the Legal Remembrancers for Bengal and Bombay, the Archdeacon of Calcutta,

the Bishops of Calcutta and Rangoon, and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. Some of these authorities had suggested a solution of one kind; others of another; and there could be no doubt that the drawing up of a precise definition of what should constitute church-membership was a matter of extreme delicacy, difficulty and doubt. It was provided in section 9 that when any question arose, either in connection with the matters thereinbefore referred to or otherwise, as to whether any person was a member of any such body as aforesaid, any person interested in such question might apply by petition to the High Court for its opinion on such question, and that opinion would have the force of a decree. MR. HOPE would be glad to know whether, if there was a provision in the trust-deed stating what membership should mean, that provision would stand absolutely good in all voting in respect of the matters provided for in sections 2, 6 and 7 of the Bill. He was inclined to think it would.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES replied that he thought it would; and he was sorry he had not brought with him a case (*Forbes* v. *Eden*, L. R. 1 Scotch Appeals 580) which he was looking at only half-an-hour previously in the Legislative Council House, and in which Lord Cranworth laid down that the Court was bound to take cognizance of the provisions of any instrument upon which a voluntary religious association was organised, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to who was entitled, as a member, to the funds.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he was quite satisfied on that point. He would wish further to know the meaning of the words "or otherwise" in section 9 which he had before quoted. Did they mean *any* question in connection with disputes in the body?

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES explained that the words "or otherwise" referred to things *ejusdem generis* with any of those previously mentioned, such as the appointment of a new trustee, the dissolution of the association, and the like. It would not authorize the Court to decide questions as to the exact nature of the religious teaching to be afforded by the body.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE expressed himself satisfied upon this point also. He was much obliged for the explanations, which he had thought it best to elicit, in view of the importance of the two points in question.

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.

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869. He said that the Government of Bombay had lately represented that the repeal of section 30 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV of 1869, by the Repealing Act, 1876, had deprived that Government of a power it formerly possessed under that section, of from time to time altering the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges. The section in question ran as follows:—

"30. The present Principal Sadr Amíns shall be the first Subordinate Judges of the first class, and (subject to any alteration of the limits of their ordinary local jurisdiction which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council) shall severally exercise the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges of the first class under this Act, within the local limits within which, immediately before the passing of this Act, they respectively exercised the jurisdiction of Principal Sadr Amíns.

First Subordinate Judges of first class.

"The present Sadr Amíns and Munsifs shall be the first Subordinate Judges of the second class, and (subject to any alteration of the limits of their local jurisdiction which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council) shall severally exercise the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges of the second class under this Act, within the local limits within which, immediately before the passing of this Act, they respectively exercised the jurisdiction of Munsifs."

First Subordinate Judges of second class.

Now, it seemed to the Government of India that this section rather assumed the existence of such a power than conferred it; but, as it was quite clear that the Local Government should possess such a power, the present Bill had been prepared to confer it. It would merely add to the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, a section conferring power on the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, and would validate such orders as might have already been issued fixing or altering such limits.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma, for the introduction of which leave had been given at Simla. The main objects of the Bill, he said, were in connection with the Cadastral-survey, which had been already commenced in that Province as a preliminary to the proper assessment and settlement of the land,—a measure of great importance as affecting the general interests of the province, and calculated to enhance its public revenues. He should mention that, as prepared by the Chief Commissioner, the Bill was intended, as a General-survey Act, to meet the necessities of the frequent surveys which were undertaken in connection with the alignment of new roads, the construction of railways, of canals and embankments, or other similar projects. But on full consideration it was decided by the Government of India that in legislating upon this subject it was desirable to restrict the character of the Bill to a Revenue-survey Bill, as objections existed to giving it any wider application. He need not detain the Council by detailing the reasons which influenced that decision. It would be sufficient to say that, in a new and somewhat delicate and difficult duty connected with scientific surveys of land in Burma, and in a work which was likely to extend over very many years and to be carried out by officers who had no experience in the conduct of accurate and detailed measurements of land, it was thought better to keep the Bill as simply a Revenue-survey Bill, having sole reference to the preliminary and professional work to be undertaken for the purpose of the proper adjustment of the land-revenue. It seemed to the Government of India also, with regard to the other objects which the Chief Commissioner had in view, that the Land-acquisition Act of 1870, which contained ample provisions for the acquisition of land for public purposes, secured all that was necessary in these respects. The Bill, therefore, which he (MR. RIVERS THOMPSON) now proposed to submit to the Council was one which dealt only with questions connected with the Revenue-survey. Of course, experience had been gained in the numerous surveys and settlements which had been made in the older and more advanced provinces of India as regards such legislation; and the present Bill had at least the recommendation of being concise and simple in its provisions, capable of effecting—what was very essential—a cheap survey, and, he hoped, of securing the objects which it was desired to secure.

The Bill provided, after notification by the Chief Commissioner, for the entry upon land for the purposes of demarcation and for the subsequent professional-survey. It proposed to confer powers for laying down boundaries, for erecting boundary-marks, for effecting clearances and removing obstructions in performing that work, and for giving compensation to any who had suffered loss from the clearances made. The first few sections of the Bill related to the appointment and functions of Demarcation-officers. On the completion of a demarcation, the Demarcation-officer was required to submit to an officer, to be called the Boundary-officer, a report of all his proceedings, with the maps which he had prepared. The Boundary-officer would be one who was qualified to exercise regular judicial functions; and it would be his duty, as a Court of first instance, to hear and decide all cases of dispute which may have arisen regarding boundaries and all objections taken regarding the demarcation-proceedings. It was intended that there should be an appeal from the decision of the Boundary-officer to the Commissioner of the division, and

in certain cases, where there might be intricacy or interference with private rights, there would be a final appeal to the Judicial Commissioner. Ample provision had thus been made for securing the protection of all individual rights. When an order determining a boundary became final, permanent boundary-marks would be laid down, and the Cadastral-survey Department would enter upon the field. As these Survey-officers, to perform their duties properly, would need similar powers to those which were exercised by the officers who conducted the preliminary operations, it was proposed, by section 28 of the Bill, to invest with those powers any officer appointed by the Local Government for such surveys. The only other point which required notice was that the 32nd section of the Bill gave the Chief Commissioner power to make rules for the collection and record of all information connected with survey-proceedings, such as it was usually the practice to collect in such cases.

In the ordinary course he (MR. RIVERS THOMPSON) would have concluded his remarks with a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. But the fact was that the draft of the Bill which was now laid upon the table was only prepared last night, and it had therefore not been sufficiently long in the hands of the Members to enable them to consider and criticise its provisions. Under the circumstances, with his Excellency the President's permission, he would propose to defer the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee to the next meeting of the Council, when, if any Hon'ble Member required any explanations regarding the measure, he would be glad to give them.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd January, 1880.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 9th January, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1879.

Canal Division.		Water distributed during October 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st to 31st October 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
																	Cubic feet per second.
Ganges.	Northern	10·00	...	740	217	5,738	4,055	Saháranpur	7,214	130	138	42	431	7,955	...	·5	*Ganges Canal.*—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct . 1,980
	Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	50	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	7,650	165	619	132	910	9,476	4	·7	Siyana escape 12
	Meerut	8·30	...	969	851	2,944	9,878	Meerut	3,038	...	6	...	37	3,081	2·2	·8	Jáni ,, ... 76
	Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	96	...	10,173	Bulandshahr	3	...	...	...	...	3	1·2	1·0	Khái ,, ... 30
	Aligarh	5·50	...	994	30	... 26	683	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·9	Etawah division escapes . . . 420
	Cawnpore	6·20	...	968	...	...	...	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·7	Cawnpore ditto 258
	Etáwah	4·90	...	771	...	...	...	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	1·3	756
								Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	1·1	Less drainage water . . . 150
								Mainpuri	16	...	...	...	10	26	·7	1·5	636
Total Ganges Canal		...	...	6,104	1,244	8,708	24,689	Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	1·2	Net consumption . . 1,344
								Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·0	
								Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	*Aligarh Division reports.*—Canal opened on 10th, water reached Mandakhera on 12th. No general demand for water.
								Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	1·1	*Eastern Jumna Canal.*—
								Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·1	Water entering 1,210
								Debra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·7	,, leaving 20
								Bijnor	779	...	8	...	137	965	1·1	1·0	Gokulpur escape . . . 56
								Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	·7	76
								Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	1·0	Net consumption . . 1,134
								Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	1·3	
								Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	·6	*Agra Canal* reports.—
Lower Ganges.	Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...								3·7	·9	Canal was re-opened on the 15th October; there was no demand for irrigation during the month.
	Kásganj	...	...	...	...	...	...										Water entering 824
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...										Bata escape 627
	Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...										Kiram ,, ... 739
Total Lower Ganges Canal		...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	18,700	336	763	182	1,525	21,506	...	...	Net consumption . . 65
Eastern Jumna Canal		...	...	1,250	1,134	11,833	6,767	Total for the same period last year	...	1,734	748	5,653	10,535	43,092	...	...	*N.B.*—Besides this rabi irrigation, there was some additional kharif (irrigation recorded) extending over an area of 2,323 acres in the following divisions, *viz.*:—
Agra Canal		...	...	2,000	...	...	2,942		24,422								
Rohilkhand		...	...	...	...	...	7,213										
Bijnor		...	...	...	...	...	...										
Dún		...	...	...	160	965	1,370	Increase	...	1,398	...	5,471	9,010	21,586	...	...	
Jhánsi		...	...	...	...	...	32										
Hamírpur		...	...	...	...	...	79										
Total of each District		...	...	...	...	21,506	43,092	Decrease	5,722								

Divisions.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Food grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Eastern Jumna Canal . .	4	126	...	402	1,276	10	18	1,836
Rohilkhand Canals . .	...	487	...	...	...	...	...	487
Total .	4	613	...	402	1,276	10	18	2,323

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th December 1879.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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							...	...	3,750	...	3,750	...
Rice							...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán							...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)			*Nil.*				...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál							...	...	300	...	300	...
Juár							...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra							...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)							...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,050	...	4,050	...
Cotton							...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds							...	...	400	...	400	...
Salt							...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals							...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials							...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods			*Nil.*				...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood							...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos							...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber							...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber							...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock							...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,450	...	4,450	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	7,552	1,286	30,267	182	37,819	1,468	2,750	...	4,060	...	6,810	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	...	...
Decrease	7,552	1,286	30,267	182	37,819	1,468	2,750	...	...	...	2,360	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

Not enough water in Canal for navigation.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,401	...	243	159
Ton mileage	148,754	...	20,589	18,069
Value of goods . Rs.	2,18,547	...	15,561	10,982
Number of passengers.	9	...	...	...

Allahabad,
The 18th December 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., 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 October 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Khurreef. Five-year Leases. Leased in October 1879.	Leased up to end of October 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Three-year Leases. Leased in October 1879.	Leased up to end of October 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual Leases. Leased in October 1879.	Leased up to end of October 1879.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	522·25	...	141	220	38,287	...	...	...	...	...
		Patamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	10,543	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level Section I	675	336·70	...	321	736	13,654	...	...	...	...	...
		Taldundah	1,300	331·00	...	...	...	9,834	...	...	...	...	...
		Matchgong	650	223·00	...	331	1,288	25,020	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	796	2,244	97,338	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	2,911	81,792	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	612	...	1,199	36,080	84,723	...	12	12	54	216
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	212	...	94	4,207	10,163	...	...	...	38	609
		Total of the month	...	...	...	1,293	40,287	94,886	...	12	12	92	825
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	211	54,218	...	...	...	...	...	824
Soane	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	536	536	...	...	...	...	846	1,915	10	6,488
		Arrah	1,660	551	551	...	...	...	...	6,212	6,986	312	30,754
	Patna & Gya	Patna	1,466	454	200	...	...	...	...	2,140	2,519	230	4,348
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,420	552	41,590
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	(−31)	2,222	...	10,306	69,092
		Grand total of the month	...	...	...	3,089	42,531	192,224	...	9,210	11,432	644	42,415
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	3,122	136,010	...	(−31)	2,222	...	10,306	69,916

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Rubbee. Three-year Leases. Leased in October 1879.	Three-year Leases. Leased up to end of October 1879.	Three-year Leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual Leases. Leased in October 1879.	Annual Leases. Leased up to end of October 1879.	Sugarcane. Leased in October 1879.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of October 1879.	Grand Total. Khurreef.	Grand Total. Rubbee.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand Total of the corresponding period of previous 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.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	984	...	25	38,287	984	25	39,296	29,232	5·14	57·88	...	
		Patamoondee	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	10,543	89	...	10,632	9,279				
		High Level Section I	...	...	...	...	592	...	18	13,654	592	18	14,264	12,569				
		Taldundah	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,834	217	...	10,051	9,784				
		Matchgong	...	...	...	...	307	...	20	25,020	307	20	25,347	22,864				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	2,189	...	63	97,338	2,189	63	99,590	83,819	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	286	81,792	1,741	286	83,819	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,951	...	...	84,951	48,953	1·58	34·75	(10 years.) 50·87	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	10,772	124	...	10,896	6,089	3·44	35·12	51·09	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	95,723	124	...	95,847	55,042	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,042	...	...	55,042	...	...	...	...	
Soane	Shahabad	Western Main	...	...	...	...	...	128	6,817	8,403	...	6,817	15,220	16,852	3·81	51·00	38·79	
		Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,328	37,740	...	9,328	47,068	51,833	5·21	47·25	37·93	
	Patna & Gya	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	6,867	...	1,333	8,200	6,575	4·29	41·72	39·27	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	128	17,478	53,010	...	17,478	70,488	75,260	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	1,940	1,942	401	1,844	71,314	2,102	1,844	75,260	...	...	...	...	
		Grand total of the month	...	...	...	...	2,313	128	17,541	246,071	2,313	17,541	265,925	214,121	..	...	...	
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	1,940	3,683	401	2,130	208,148	3,843	2,130	214,121	...	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 6th January 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 23rd November 1878.	For week ending 22nd November 1879.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Nov. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,61,546	8,11,579	3,15,73,503	3,43,17,336	27,43,833	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	1,10,109	93,529	29,78,047	35,08,908	5,30,861	...
20th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	65,092	96,060	38,19,056	35,50,399	...	2,68,657
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	96,240	85,391	41,43,090	38,93,286	...	2,49,804
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,92,928	2,06,300	76,81,264	94,96,066	18,14,802	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,05,596	1,09,241	58,41,584	58,59,502	17,918	...
13th ditto ...	South Indian ...	59,985	63,818	29,28,545	29,74,816	46,271	...
27th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,79,889	4,56,996	2,45,68,343	2,26,13,085	...	19,55,258
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,40,321	1,20,294	59,24,546	63,58,364	4,33,818	..
	TOTAL ...	22,11,706	20,43,208	8,94,57,978	9,25,71,762	31,13,784	..
	State.						
13th Dec. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,157	2,287	1,13,062	1,17,139	4,077	...
20th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,535	1,673	81,139	81,830	69	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	56,054	61,523	25,65,963	31,66,652	6,00,689	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	14,649	16,406	6,35,786	7,07,996	72,210	...
27th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,353	288	(a)49,091	(b)33,958	...	15,133
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,249	1,318	82,523	62,957	...	19,566
20th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,860	3,668	1,16,216	(c)2,17,369	1,01,153	...
6th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,540	13,116	7,15,762	6,17,495	...	98,267
27th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	11,756	7,284	3,83,748	3,92,880	9,132	...
29th Nov. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	20,154	50,266	8,17,236	16,07,027	7,89,791	...
20th Dec. 1879	Neemuch ...	5,707	6,486	1,75,220	2,76,727	1,01,507	...
13th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,211	18,846	8,83,276	8,66,340	...	16,936
20th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,141	32,287	8,06,283	11,38,916	3,32,633	...
15th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,561	1,566	(d)85,397	88,508	3,111	...
27th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	5,373	8,029	(e)70,008	3,90,141	3,20,133	...
6th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	39,175	54,645	(f)2,56,689	26,19,783	23,63,094	...
27th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	7,680	...	(g)1,82,225	1,82,225	...
20th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	3,122	...	1,13,206	1,13,206	...
6th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	3,027	...	(h)3,027	3,027	...
	TOTAL ...	2,13,475	2,93,517	78,37,399	1,26,84,176	48,46,777	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,25,181	23,36,725	9,72,95,377	10,52,55,938	79,60,561	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,86,18,500	5,26,27,969	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,86,76,877	5,26,27,969	39,51,092	...

(a) Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(b) Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) From 10th January 1878.
(e) From 15th March to 1st June, and from 15th to 23rd November 1878.
(f) From 1st July 1878.
(g) From 21st April 1879.
(h) From 15th November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 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	1,221	8,196 10	113	808 2	48	699 12	3,466	14,205 5	...	...	682	2,444 13	98	361 7	175	455 3	5,803	27,171 4
Received	869	6,526 8	122	440 8	35	109 9	3,193	12,389 1	...	...	671	2,376 0	101	303 9	193	334 9	5,184	22,479 12
TOTAL	2,090	14,723 2	235	1,249 10	83	809 5	6,659	26,594 6	...	...	1,353	4,820 13	199	665 0	368	789 12	10,987	49,651 0
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras	17	65 10	28	107 13	8	21 6	3,593	18,346 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,646	18,541 9
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 13
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras	456	1,888 10	33	128 14	3	11 10	3,355	16,490 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,847	18,514 8
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 3
From West to West— *Vid* Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	3	17 4	4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	43 8
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	11 10	1	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16 2
From East to East— *Vid* Laingha & Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 7	...	...	...	...	1	8 7
TOTAL	473	1,949 4	66	265 9	16	63 12	6,950	34,849 2	...	...	1	8 7	...	...	...	...	7,506	37,136 2
																GRAND TOTAL	18,493	86,787 2

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	869	1,221	2,090	20·60	25·19	23·05
Indo-European	„ Turkey	122	113	235	2·89	2·33	2·59
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	35	48	83	·83	·99	·92
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	3,193	3,466	6,659	75·68	71·49	73·44
	TOTAL	4,219	4,848	9,067	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1552, 1553, 1558 AND 1559, AND 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 46, 47, 52 AND 53 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH DECEMBER 1879 AND 10TH JANUARY 1880.

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.	
	2nd Half of November 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.	
BOMBAY.	Upper Sindh Frontier	10 4	10 1	7 4	13 11	13 8	10 0	6 10	6 4	5 0	9 11	8 5	6 8	12 8	11 9	7 8	10 5	9 1	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 7	8 0	107 0	80 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	
RAJPOOTANA.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	9 11	9 6	12 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	6 4	9 6	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	
	1st Half of December 1879.																															
BOMBAY.	Upper Sindh Frontier	10 12	10 4	8 8	15 0	13 11	10 0	6 10	5 0	9 14	9 14	9 1	6 0	14 8	12 8	9 0	11 10	10 5	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 7	10 10	80 0	107 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	8 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	19 0	17 8	10 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	6 0	7 0	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	9 3	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 14	7 1	6 14	7 8	8 0	7 8	19 3	21 14	16 0	12 0	13 5	11 5	...	...	...	10 7	10 14	12 5	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	
	Gwalior	11 10	11 10	14 2	21 11	18 4	17 5	5 8	5 8	4 15	7 7	7 9	6 6	23 5	25 9	18 0	21 0	23 7	17 1	...	...	...	12 14	13 4	13 8	51 3	89 8	91 4	9 10	14 10	8 8	
	Goona	14 0	12 8	18 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	6 8	10 0	8 12	7 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	
	Rutlam	9 8	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	24 0	22 8	15 12	13 0	11 12	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received.																														

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 nine months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.*

YEAR.	FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER																	
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	35,50,216	3,76,318	39,26,534	1,76,221	1,01,365	2,77,586	13,55,922	8,60,129	22,16,051	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	1,24,17,958	44,38,596	1,68,56,554
1876-77	59,13,628	10,93,566	70,07,194	37,44,072	83,204	38,27,276	1,74,228	20,370	1,94,598	13,17,308	5,62,375	18,79,683	6,94,061	13,58,605	20,52,666	1,18,43,297	31,18,120	1,49,61,417
1877-78	70,15,035	13,03,581	83,18,616	42,25,336	77,517	43,02,853	2,19,462	31,970	2,51,432	10,64,224	1,53,504	12,17,728	8,21,943	10,17,390	18,39,333	1,33,46,000	25,83,962	1,59,29,962
1878-79	59,40,207	11,62,197	71,02,404	39,54,043	1,54,390	41,08,433	1,86,239	19,184	2,05,423	10,83,488	3,38,915	14,22,403	9,99,390	15,32,124	25,31,514	1,21,63,367	32,06,810	1,53,70,177
1879-80	55,95,555	7,67,759	63,63,314	35,74,934	1,52,463	37,27,397	2,95,278	18,814	3,14,092	10,82,767	5,28,195	16,10,962	9,97,817	17,98,235	27,96,052	1,15,46,351	32,65,466	1,48,11,817

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to November only.

H 1

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th January 1880.

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 13th JANUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell during the week in parts of British Burma and Assam, and there were slight showers in two districts of Madras. The prospects of the spring crops still continue favourable, but rain would now be of general benefit. The public health is on the whole good, except in parts of the Bombay Presidency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 10th)	...	*Ragi* 26·51; standing crops in good condition; early dry crops being harvested; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·7; paddy being harvested, withered in one taluk from want of water; *cholum* and cotton harvest commenced; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	·18 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 30·8.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 32·57; standing crops slightly injured by blight in one taluk, elsewhere doing well; wet paddy being reaped; later crops being sown; 20 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	...	*Ragi* 22·7; ploughing in one taluk; sowing and planting in 3 taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in parts of 4 taluks, elsewhere doing well; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 24·02; dry crops withering in parts of all taluks but one; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, outturn of paddy ¼ to full, others ⅛ to ½.
Tanjore („ „)	·16 (in one station).	*Ragi* 29·26; crops in good condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura („ „)	...	*Ragi* 24·46.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 21·59; harvest of second crop commenced in 7 taluks, in others almost completed.
Travancore („ „)	...	State of food market unchanged.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good, except in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and Western parts of South Arcot, where want of rain is still much felt.
Bombay— (Jan. 14th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops healthy; ordinary flow general; small-pox prevalent in taluka Naushahro; in taluka Hála locusts have slightly damaged *rabi* crops; weather unseasonably mild.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* promising; prices falling.
Baroda ...	...	Weather suddenly has become warmer; crops thriving; public health still affected by fever, but improving.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; fever in Mandvi and Pardi.
Násik ...	...	Ague still prevalent in 4 talukas, cattle disease in one; measles in Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Temperature normal till 10th, afterwards 3 degrees cool; vapour in air slightly excessive, wind normal.
Poona (Jan. 11th)	...	Cholera in city, cases 114, deaths 97.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Slight fever; *rabi* crops promising; exotic cotton somewhat blighted.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop continues; severe fever and cattle disease prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops promising; weather warmer; 97 deaths from cholera in Poona city; severe fever in Kanara; fever in Gujerat.
Bengal— (Jan. 14th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; harvesting of *amun* completed; cold-weather crops progressing; cholera in cyclone tract decreasing.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	*Amun* harvest nearly completed, outturn satisfactory; prospects of winter crops fair; public health generally good; some cattle disease in Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well; fever in mitigated form still prevalent in thana Burwa; cholera cases still in Berhampore town, but none fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear; heavy dews at night; winter rice still being cut; outturn generally very good where crop not damaged by floods; spring crops have come up well and are thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Spring crops good; health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; paddy to the north still being reaped; health of people and cattle good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain would benefit *rabi* crops.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather foggy; threshing of *aghani* crop in progress; *rabi* continues favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain much wanted for *rabi* crops; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested; winter crops good; small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rice nearly all harvested except here and there in low lands; threshing in progress; prospects of cold-weather crops generally continue favourable, but rain wanted in parts of Patna Division, and in Hazáribágh, Lohardugga, Nuddea, and Burdwan; pulses being reaped and sugarcane pressed in some districts; fever, small-pox, and cholera still reported in some places; otherwise general health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares ...	...	Rain wanted; prospects and health continue good.
Allahabad (Jan. 13th)	...	Weather still clear; rain much needed in unirrigable lands; *rabi* crops thriving well; health excellent; prices almost stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good, but would be improved by more rain.
Jhánsi („ 14th)	...	*Rabi* prospects fair; prices stationary.
Agra („ 13th)	...	*Rabi* crops thriving well; weather seasonable; sickness disappearing.
Bareilly („ 14th)	...	Weather clear and cold; prospects good.
Meerut („ 14th)	...	Prospects good; wind westerly; health improving.
Kumaun („ 13th)	...	Weather fine; comparatively warmer; crops good.
Lucknow („ 14th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good; millet large, seers 23·8.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; rain needed.
Sitapur („ 14th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; health good.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Health good; *rabi* crops promising; rain wanted in Gorakhpur and Allahabad; prices stationary.
Punjab—(Jan. 13th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Hissar ...	...	Crops continue to do well; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	...	No report received.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops promising; prices falling; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects fair; health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health improving.
Peshávar ...	...	*Rabi* prospects good; prices have fallen slightly.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—No rain during week, but reports generally favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Jan. 14th)	...	Clear; threshing of *jowar* continues; *rabi* generally good; no epidemic; prices slightly easier.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Seasonable; *rabi* prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Seasonable; *rabi* doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear; *rabi* doing well, but needs rain; few cases small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Seasonable; *rabi* promising; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur (Jan. 10th)	...	Cool and clear; *rabi* doing well, but requires slight rain; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; *sugar-cane* cutting and pressing continue; slight small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Clear; *kharif* crops cut; threshing continues; prospects of *rabi* generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Jan. 14th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; reaping in progress.
Rangoon	1·9	Two fatal cases of small-pox in town; fever and small-pox continue in parts of the Hanthawadi District; slight cattle disease, reaping going on.
Bassein	·3	Public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly over.
Prome	...	Small-pox continues, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·3	Public health good; crops nearly gathered.
Toungoo	...	A few cases of small-pox; otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General health good, but small-pox somewhat prevalent; slight cattle disease continues; unseasonable rain fallen in places, but no damage to crops reported; harvest nearly over.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Jan. 14th)		
Gauhâti	·41	Weather unsettled; mornings raw and foggy; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet	·09	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects of cold weather crops good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; outturn of rice crops good; common rice at 73⅝ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh	1·73	Ploughing for *asee dhan* commenced; prospects of mustard fair; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 14th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition generally; prospects continue favourable; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Mysore ..	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 14th)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* prospects good.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops doing well.
Hyderabad (Jan. 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects still rather unfavourable; paddy is selling at 24 seers per rupee, *jowar* at 18 and wheat at 6½.
Central India States—(Jan. 14th)		
Indore	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and cold; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	No report received.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Fever still prevalent; prospects of crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Maximum thermometer 72°; weather fine; *rabi* crops excellent.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Sirohee (Jan. 4th)	...	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever declining; prospects fair again; colder.
Marwar (,, 3rd	3·37	Wells almost full; one week's water in tanks; health good; crops flourishing.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harowtee (Jan. 10th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	
Ajmere (Jan. 15th)	...	*Rabi* crops never more prosperous; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects promising; fever disappearing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur ...	...	No report received.

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

CALCUTTA JAN

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.

COMMISSION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th February, 1879.

No. 6.—WHEREAS it is considered expedient that a Commission should issue to enquire into and consider the provisions of the Bills marginally noted and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the Substantive Law of British India as may seem desirable, the Governor General in Council doth hereby authorize and appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Charles Turner, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Raymond West to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and, on or before the first day of November, 1879, to report to the Governor General in Council, under their hands and seals, their opinion on the several points herein submitted for their consideration.

The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servants Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 9th October, 1879.

No. 22.—WITH reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 6, dated 11th February, 1879, it is hereby notified that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the time therein prescribed for the submission of the Report of the Law Commission to the 1st December, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

REPORT.

WE, the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and consider the Bills marginally noted and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the Substantive Law of British India as may seem desirable, have now the honour to report to the Governor General in Council our opinion as follows :

The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servants Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

I.

In the correspondence extending over several years which has resulted in the appointment of the Commission it has been laid down and repeated that

"the question of giving a Civil Code to India was no longer an open one." The only question, one of great practical difficulty, has been as to "the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification." In what precise sense "code" and "codification" have been used, and whether they have always been used in the same sense, is not perhaps quite certain; but for practical purposes the words may be taken, we apprehend, as referring to the systematic legislation resulting in such works as the Succession Act, the Penal Code, and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. A Code as applied to the laws just named means an orderly and systematic arrangement of the rules relating to some well-marked department of the field of jural rights and duties. In its larger sense of a general assemblage of all the laws of a community no attempt has as yet been made in this country to satisfy the conception of a Code. The time for its realization has manifestly not arrived. The rapid changes going on in social relations make it difficult to appreciate the exact extent to which laws of even a limited scope have furthered or retarded progress. The different principles involved in them have not been so wrought out to their final consequences that their ultimate consistency or inconsistency and their relative value can be pronounced on with absolute confidence. When the effects of the special laws have been ascertained by their persistence under varying circumstances, the causes will become apparent by comparison, and the general principles will be established, on the suitability of which to the people and their circumstances it will then be safe to proceed in the work of final consolidation and arrangement. In the meantime, codification in the less ambitious sense may properly proceed in meeting exigencies which daily experience brings to light along with the materials out of which the appropriate fabric may in each case be formed.

2. This, as we understand it, was the general idea of legislation which the Government of India intended to insist on in its letter No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877. After pointing out the positive gaps in the system which must needs be filled up, that letter says that the "task of arranging scientifically the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced would then remain."

It has been objected that this plan of ultimate scientific arrangement "seems to mix up two radically different ways of looking at law," namely, that which may be called the historical, in that it simply gathers up in orderly synthesis the results of ascertained development, and the abstract, or as it has been called the anti-historical, method, which, taking its stand on the "permanent elements of society and human nature," works out from these "an orderly exposition of fundamental principles," "followed by a statement of all their leading practical applications." We have to confess that we are unable to perceive the inconsistency complained of, or to appreciate the force of the argument adduced in support of the recommendation that, while particular sections of a complete and systematic body of civil law are proceeded with, the notion of their eventual combination in due co-ordination as parts of a single and general Code ought to be abandoned.

3. Although it is necessary, in the circumstances under which Indian legislation is carried on, to deal with the several branches of the law by distinct Acts, yet the ultimate design of forming these Acts into a general Code ought never, in our opinion, to be lost sight of. Every Statute, if it is to be self-consistent and duly proportioned, must be framed with reference to some central group of ideas which dominate the whole work. In constructing a system of laws the same principle should prevail. Although the rule of construing by reference to each other all laws which relate to the same matter does not extend to Statutes relating to different subjects, yet it is obvious that the same principles may be involved in Acts which bear on very different departments of civil rights and duties. The impressions received from a study and application of one branch of the law cannot be cast off in expounding and applying another; nor is it possible that really just and philosophical conceptions of law as an organic structure should gain possession of the minds of the community, or even of the legal profession, unless the minor generalizations embodied in particular laws centre in higher generalizations drawn from the elementary truths of human nature and experience. Unless such a co-ordinating influence is allowed to operate, the development of the law, and the social growth of the community so far as it is affected by the law, must proceed irregularly and disproportionately. In one department a particular set of ideas, which lend themselves readily to the purpose, will obtain an expansion and a

predominance which are at the same time gained in another by a different set of ideas. In the course of time and the complications of human affairs the two come into collision. One must give way, and yet neither can do so without litigation, waste of energy, and personal suffering. Nothing less, perhaps, than an infallible prescience of events, together with a power and precision of language not yet vouchsafed to man, would enable a legislature to construct a system of laws involving in all its ramifications no inconsistency or want of adaptation to its intended purposes; but that affords no reason why the inevitable shortcomings should be aggravated by inattention. If a Code cannot be thrown off, as we know it cannot, by one effort of a wise and comprehensive intellect, the alternative system should be brought as nearly as possible to such a production by being animated throughout with a uniform spirit and logical method, securing, so far as may be, an essential harmony amid multitudinous details.

4. It is true that when legislation proceeds by special laws, more complete and minute attention is paid to the detailed provisions called for by the particular circumstances dealt with. But in the practical application of such laws it often becomes evident through the logical development of one set of rules that it has proceeded upon an underlying conception inconsistent with the radical idea or group of ideas involved in another special law. As the relations, then, which have revealed the latent antinomy are likely to arise again and again, it becomes necessary to subjugate the one principle to the other either by formal legislation or by a forced method of interpretation, with the injurious consequences to which we have adverted. In the case of a Code such a result can hardly arise. The leading ideas of legal relation govern the whole, and the development of each part is worked out harmoniously on the same general basis of rights and duties, however they in detail may be modified by the particular kind of activity that has to be enforced or controlled, or the kind of physical objects to which they are directed. Such is the consummation to which legislation pursued in a philosophical spirit must necessarily tend; but in India we have not at hand such materials as those out of which the Roman Code and the modern Codes of Europe were formed. The responses of a long succession of jurisprudents, the commentaries of the legists extending over centuries, are wanting. Society itself, profoundly altered in external conditions, and subjected to the operation of conflicting currents of thought, is in a state of flux, the result of which may differ widely from the course of evolution of modern institutions in Europe from their germs in the dark ages. We must provide not only for permanent needs but for pressing exigencies of the passing time; yet, in proportion as great changes are unsuitable, we ought, so far as we can, to introduce amongst the materials of the future some constant and stable elements, the virtue of which has been proved by the test of time and of manifold experiment; and which it may reasonably be expected will give a tone and character to the whole system in which they are incorporated. Englishmen, indeed, brought up in the midst of influences which give to them so marked and peculiar a political character, will move spontaneously along lines in legislation, as in other fields of action, determined for them in a great measure by their own history and their law. Their general tendency will be pretty uniform; but this should not exclude the careful analysis of all that the past and the present of English law and English ideas offer for our adoption, the conscious selection from the mass of those principles which promise to be most strong, fruitful and beneficent, and the persistent endeavour to give them recognition and a governing influence throughout the fragmentary legislation to which for some time and for some purposes we are confined. The separate laws, being thus controlled, will be in the main consistent and capable at the proper time, without any harsh disturbance of interests, and almost without a perceptible break of continuity, of uniting into a single and well-compacted general Code.

5. These principles, of the highest importance yet too obvious almost for statement but that they have been called in question by an eminent authority, are, as we think, misrepresented, or at least not correctly presented, by the comparison drawn between legislation and house-building. No one, we suppose, would be so foolish, except in a simile, as to say "I will first build the rooms I want and then devise the ground-plan of the house." What a sensible

man, having a reasonable anticipation of his future fortune and necessities with limited present means, would do would be to build room after room as he could afford it according to a plan laid down from the first, but not so immutably fixed as to admit of no adaptation to circumstances. This is the analogy, if any, which we think ought to be drawn; and if, coming closer to the matter in hand, we could suppose the English law to have been fostered and controlled in its earlier stages by a wide and clear apprehension of general principles, it is impossible to doubt that it would have conferred through many generations greater blessings, at a much less cost, than in fact it has done to the people amongst whom it grew up. The Roman law, being in theory a *jus gentium*, freed so far as its constructors could free it from the narrowing peculiarities of a particular people, has been found more rich in general principles covering a variety of circumstances than the insular product of our own history and character. From the English law, then, we must not take at random, but choose such materials and such models for the structure we have to raise in India as will fit appropriately into a design, however remote in its accomplishment, congruous and symmetrical in the relation of its parts, and adapted, as far as human foresight extends, to the place, to the people, and to their hoped-for share in the general progress of civilized men.

6. We would not have it supposed that in thus vindicating the beneficial effect, and the necessity even, of a constant attention to uniform and expansive general principles in legislation, we in any way underrate the importance of the historical and of the practical elements of the work. The growth of law is always going on. It is the upshot of a contention ever renewed of rival interests and conflicting tendencies of thought. It thus reflects the material and moral growth of the nation. The historical element of existing law as disclosed in actual usage and the decisions of the Courts as well as in special legislation must never, therefore, be disregarded. But by the aid of comparative jurisprudence we may arrive at such clear conceptions of the life, growth and death of legal ideas in the several stages of social and moral progress that we can with a great degree of probability forecast what is already, and will more certainly be, felt as an incumbrance, and remove it. We may determine, at least approximately, what will fit into the general sphere of national thought of which the legal region is but a segment, and introduce it from another system in which it has already been submitted to experiment. We may labour with a fuller consciousness of the general ends to be pursued so as to work parallel to the legislation of the most advanced and prosperous countries. It is of the nature of the human mind and character to be deeply impressed by an orderly development of consequences from received principles, even when that development takes a course different from what unaided instinct and the first rude necessities of practice would have suggested. Thus, by timely legislation, taking just account of existing legal conditions as an outgrowth of the past and a necessary basis of the future, we may save the community many painful experiences, put it into possession of the fruits of others' labours and pains, and hasten by whole generations its entry into the great procession of the nations towards a uniformity of laws founded on uniformity in the conception of right and of the essential elements of human welfare.

7. In attempting to carry out such a scheme it is, perhaps, more difficult to determine, at any given moment, exactly what legal needs exist to be satisfied than to devise the laws which for the time will satisfy them. It is still harder to determine in what precise form and measure an infusion from a foreign system is capable of forming a vital adhesion to the existing body so as to supply an obvious deficiency, or even give a stimulus to its natural growth. The legislature, then, should be in close and appreciative communication with the felt necessities and the active thought of the society for which it is to work. It must be quick to discern permanent tendencies amongst the temporary fluctuations of popular impulse. Without binding itself in the trammels of what has grown effete, it must recognize the existing state of facts as a main element of the structure to be raised, and mould them into a symmetrical fabric with the more universal element drawn from general jurisprudence. Hence a necessity not only for an acquaintance with the contents and the working of past laws, but for a thorough insight into the actual circumstances of the community both in their mutual relation as physical facts and in the way

they are conceived by the mind of the people, in the wishes and aims thus generated, and in the moral preparation made by them for the reception of some new development or some new combination of principles. When we see the untiring care and precision with which the grounds of chemical or mechanical science are investigated, and the observations and experiments verified again and again before a fact is admitted finally as the ground-work of a law, a sense of surprise is awakened at the coarse and slovenly inductions, or the purely *à priori* assumptions, on which the spirit of system is too often content to build in the science of human action. The true use of a system is to co-ordinate the facts, not to neglect or in an arbitrary way to admit or to exclude them. The true purpose of a Code is to further the moral and material progress of a people by fostering a general harmony of thought and action, and by employing all the means afforded by existing conditions for ensuring a future amelioration. There must, then, be exact and sympathetic observation leading to true insight; there must be development; there must also be adoption and appropriation; but all without waste of force, and without neglect of any element which by its unacknowledged presence will set all calculations at fault.

8. In India itself a different set of objections has been raised to any attempt at scientific legislation. Collect, it is said, and group the existing facts of custom and practice, and leave the future wholly to natural development. The answer is that, essential as an exact ascertainment of the facts of the society and of their true relations is to the legislator, a sound theory is just as essential. It is a sound and comprehensive theory which in legal as in physical science alone gives life to the materials which it embraces. Such a theory in any department of human thought can be formed only by careful and continued reflexion on a copious store both of facts and of subsidiary theories by which the facts are viewed and classed according to various methods of arrangement. It implies the exercise of intelligence unbiassed by any predilection except for the truth, a readiness to accept all the teachings of experience, where it points out what is immediately expedient as well as what is permanently necessary. The contempt for theory which is felt by some men of considerable observing powers is, in truth, a contempt for all that makes their observations valuable. They are themselves the slaves, not unfrequently, of partial theories qualified by mere inconsistencies, which can be reconciled only by reference to some higher point of union at which a wider generalization stands ready to reconcile seemingly discordant facts. A mere empirical acquaintance with affairs may become a snare in the presence of new combinations; and in meeting the foreseen difficulties of the future, it is unsafe to yield to the suggestions of unsystematic thought, or of no thought at all, which are dear to indolence, dogmatism and mental impatience.

9. Objections of the kind that we have just been considering have in the last few years been urged so strongly, and even vehemently, in this country against all comprehensive legislation whatever, that we may be pardoned for examining the arguments that have been employed by reference in somewhat more detail to the teachings of history and of social science. It would seem as though a reaction of lassitude had quenched the energies of many distinguished administrators when we find them shrinking from projects which a few years ago they would have heartily welcomed. Legislation generally has for the time become distasteful, scientific legislation a kind of bugbear. It seems to be thought that the effort of grasping the new necessities can be avoided by a simple folding of the hands: it is overlooked that the times of great administrative progress in India have been the times also of great legislative activity. Society, it is in substance asserted, can provide for its jural needs without any intervention of the legislature; and such intervention, being unnecessary, will almost certainly be mischievous. That there is much that is plausible in these arguments cannot be denied; but we believe they have no solid foundation and would hardly have been thought of but for their accordance with the tendency which for the moment is dominant in the minds of their authors. We think that active legislation is essential to the political health of a growing society; that it meets needs which cannot otherwise be satisfied, and that the more systematic it is, provided the system itself is a moderately good one, the more beneficial it will be in its operation and influence.

10. A sense of the necessity for fixed laws is one of the earliest sentiments of every settled community. It rests on the constraining influence of habit, a

centripetal instinct and the perception of utility according to the dominant notions of the general good. The physical circumstances and the prevailing beliefs of a people form an environment or nidus in which the common tendencies of human nature are developed in a tribal or national form which then reacts strongly upon the elements from which it sprung. Thus a people's law composed of a universal and an individual element becomes as characteristic as its language. It presents itself in concrete forms the suitability of which is immediately apprehended by the popular consciousness, or which are rather determined by it in the very process of germination. By time and use what was vague and unorganized becomes in a measure fixed and symmetrical. The yet unrecognized working is felt of the instinct of order and system; a new or unfixed rule of convenience is moulded to a form consistent with the general spirit of the received custom by the influence of association and a sense of congruity; while the lapse of years surrounds with a sacred halo those earlier laws which are linked with the dim and magnified traditions of the past.

11. As a community advances, the extension of its territory, the separation of employments, the multiplied forms of individual development, enfeeble the common consciousness of legal right which made its earlier law. In the subordinate aggregations which form towns and villages, as in those divisions of the people which compose different classes, a unity of feeling springing from local neighbourhood, similar pursuits or identity of moral tendency still gives birth from a contact with new circumstances to usages whose fitness is recognized, and causes their reception as rules of custom. In the wider sphere of general law the requisite developments have to be effected by scientific evolution from the earlier established principles insensibly modified by the medium in which Courts and jurists work,* or by positive legislation on the part of the sovereign authority. The capacity for a spontaneous development of law in the people wanes as the facts to be regulated grow more complex. A sense of comparative imbecility in the presence of the more definite and palpable embodiment of the public force deprives its law-creative faculty of liveliness and vigour.† The cloudy suggestions which come from this source encounter as to all the great interests of society the clear-cut provisions of a written law. New ideas grow up, new discoveries are made, giving rise to new institutions, fashions and employments. An individualism and independence of action have meanwhile become possible and prevalent which submit to no control less powerful than that of the whole State. It is then the legislature alone which can pronounce the doom of effete laws and perform a work of reconstruction answering to the spirit and the needs of each successive generation.

12. Now this, which is true of communities in general, is in a peculiar degree true of the great community of British India. The apposition at almost every conceivable point of all that is oldest with all that is newest in civilization has produced groupings of fact and jural necessities with which it was impossible that the indigenous law should be able to cope. The legal consciousness of a people bound in the chains of caste and tradition could not develop itself concurrently with the new physical and moral changes brought in by the masterful foreigner. Those only who were familiar with the actual working of the new order of things, though in a different region, could hope to frame laws appropriate to the new world they were creating. The introduction of the English law, or of legislation founded on the English law, into British India may be compared with the general adoption in Europe in the Middle Ages, and especially in Germany, of the Roman law, though the rate of change is infinitely faster. In the slowly-won victory of the enlightened classes over the dull persistence of their ignorant countrymen, the diffusion of new ideas and the creation of new wants and new sensibilities produced in the jural sphere a craving for regulations which could not be built up upon the rude framework of Teutonic tradition. The official depositories and mouth-pieces of custom found no formulas quite adapted to the new exigencies, while the Civil law presented in a consistent

* See Maine's Ancient Law, Ch. II, pp. 31-33 (third edition).

† The establishment of the British power in India has been followed by a decline of the village-communities as independent centres of political life, which is sometimes regretted but was plainly inevitable. In providing for the growth of society as a whole, and favouring individual enterprise, the Government had to limit the authority once exercised by the small communities, and once the necessary stay of their corporate existence, but become in the presence of a higher organization a means only of isolation and obstruction. Restricted in its power to enforce rules by the predominating influence of the ubiquitous "sarkár," the village-assembly soon lost the capacity to invent them. It ceased in be an effective organ alike of the public strength and of the public will. This atrophy in its turn necessitated an increased energy on the part of the Government, and centralized legislation took the place of customary law, as it alone could provide for the extended relations springing from a freer and wider-ranging activity.

system plain rules for daily needs, which yet conformed to general principles of the widest application. There was no need to find out through costly failures the way to sound conclusions. The requisite experiment had been made, and the result so expressed as to produce instant conviction. Thus, the Roman law took its place beside the Customary law, and in the course of generations went far to supersede it. Anomalies in time grew up in this system of double origin. There were inconsistencies of judicial decision and a wilderness of contradictory literature. The Code of Frederick the Great first attempted a thorough-going remedy. The Austrian Code followed; and then the Code Napoléon collecting the opinions of the great legists of France became a model, even in its errors and defects, for half the continent of Europe.

13. We may gather from this retrospect that the influence of English government, of an English mercantile class, of English literature, and acquaintance with English institutions, made the adoption of the English law in its leading principles an inevitable necessity for modern India. The new conditions of social existence raised questions to which the indigenous law gave no answer, or worse than none. Recourse was instinctively had to the law which furnished the requisite solutions, and its decisions once admitted in a few cases exacted conformity throughout a wide area to the principles on which they rested in order to prevent obvious and glaring contradictions. The English race could effectively construct—could even imitate—no civilization but the English; and of this the English law is a vital part. Step by step it made its way by occasional direct legislation, by methods of exposition and by the judgments of the Courts in a fragmentary way into every corner of the country. Mufassal munsifs, speaking no language but their vernacular, were told at last by a Chief Justice through their superiors that they were bound to dispose of the litigation of Maráthas according to the principles of English law which the Courts at Westminster would bring to bear on the same cases.* This, which might seem a *reductio ad absurdum* of the assumptions on which the highest Courts of India had for years proceeded, was after all not a mere logical disproof of the premises from which it was inferred. It was but a somewhat premature anticipation of the result to which things were inevitably tending. The earlier and more obvious works of codification—the Criminal Codes and the Code of Civil Procedure—had then already been produced; but it was now demonstrated that a more searching and laborious task must be undertaken. In the new difficulties which were daily arising, the Native judges, cut off by an elaborate education from sympathetic accord with the thought of their own people, ill-read in their own legal literature and thoroughly conscious of the tests by which their abilities would be appraised, would resort for guidance to the English text-books—to them and to judgments of the High Courts steeped thoroughly in English law, as might be expected from judges long familiar with the lore of the reports. By the Appellate judges the decrees of the lower Courts would be approved or condemned, an improved reading of the English law only being substituted for a defective one, and the chain of precedent at every step growing stronger. A system having won acceptance, no individual judge, however enlightened and sensible, could set bounds to its predominance. Even the terms of the English Real Property Law, drawn straight from the feudal system, have become, with all their misleading connotations, a part of the common vocabulary of the Courts.

14. From such an irregular and haphazard mixture of incongruous systems, some kind of order would in time no doubt have been evolved by the Courts. But the time might be a very long one—all the longer on account of the replenishing of the High Courts periodically by barristers sent straight from England, and therefore, however able, strangers necessarily for some time to the special tendencies of thought, and the special ways of confronting facts, proper to the Indian lawyer. Meanwhile, the people would suffer from uncertainty, and the law become a luxury for the rich or a gambling excitement for men on the brink of insolvency. The Legislature was imperatively called on to regulate the new development on a rational appreciation of the principles to be adopted or rejected, of the forms in which they should be grouped and of the proper place of each greater chapter in the general system of law. A Code, in short, had become necessary in order to prevent the endless litigation, the ruinous losses, the manifold embarrassments and the discouragements to traffic

* See 2 Bom. H. C. R. 38, per Couch, C.J.

and enterprise which would attend the slow formation of a complete body of law by the wasteful process of natural selection. The necessity has not diminished with time. On the contrary, such progress as has been made, as it has rested on an assumption of principles drawn directly or by generalization from the English system, has given to those principles a range of influence,—has so imbedded them in the living body of the Indian law—that all further growth of the jural system must in some way conform to them. The choice is between the halting and contradictory action of the Courts and of chance usages growing up amongst a miscellaneous population and the systematic action of the Legislature, taking all appreciable conditions into account and aiming constantly at reducing the law not only to substantial accordance with actual necessities, but to the most simple, consistent and intelligible form.*

15. The work, moreover, must be one of cautious discrimination as well as of organization. The marked characteristic of the English law, in spite of a much larger infusion of the Roman system than our lawyers are, or were, willing to admit, is its insularity, its shrinking from general principles, its bit-by-bit growth on the results of particular cases. This empirical process has caused our law, no doubt, to grow with our growth, to mirror our history and to fit the peculiar stamp which the national character has received from our antecedents and surroundings. Moreover, a body of decisions has been collected in the reports, greatly outnumbering even the 30,000 *responsa prudentum* which Tribonian and his colleagues compiled at the bidding of the Emperor Justinian. Treated in a really scientific spirit, these decisions should be of inestimable value to the jurist and legislator. They are so many experiments which even in their not infrequent failure are in the highest degree instructive. But it must be said that when read without the aid of wide generalizations, and without the control of dominant notions drawn from the necessary relations of organized society, they may be a clog to progress and a means of almost infinite divergence from the track along which society is destined to move in the coming generations. It needs at times a Mansfield and a Cockburn to break the shackles of precedent, to go back to first principles, and to educe from them results which shall place the law once more abreast of the novel and extended needs of a time when every day brings forth some change.

16. This law, however, so isolated, so special, so indifferent to aught but a practical grasp of the legal relations which a single society presents for discussion, we must of necessity make the basis in a great measure of the law of India. It may serve the purpose; but it is certain that the good will be mixed in a needless degree with evil unless it be used with prudence and sagacity. Those peculiarities which adapt it best to England are in some respects disqualifications in India. From amid the mass of precedents and proximate rules of the practical lawyer, the Indian legislator, if his work is to be beneficial and enduring, must seize the central and governing idea. He must compare it with the results arrived at as to the same class of relations under other systems. If he finds a general accordance between them, he may safely proceed to consider how far the special circumstances of the country and the people for whom he has to legislate admit, repel, or qualify the application of an apparently universal principle. Hindú society has its own laws of unmeasured antiquity. It has its religion closely interwoven with those laws. It has the customs which that religion consecrates and springing fresh from the nature of the people. To ignore these facts is to invite failure. It is a living body that we have to deal with, identical in some respects with others of the same species, but with its individuality and its need for individual treatment as well marked as our own national character.

* Inaction on the part of the Legislature retards but does not arrest legislation. In the absence of enactments the judge makes law declaring what is the customary law, and what rules regulate rights not governed by customary law.

Beyond his own experience the judge must look for materials to the suitor who is interested to secure a particular decision rather than the accurate ascertainment of a usage or the establishment of sound principles; who frequently lacks the means requisite to procure such proof as may be available or to retain a competent advocate. In the ascertainment of the customary law, then, the Legislature has ordinarily greater facilities than the Courts. A proposed law is published. Information can be obtained from the best sources and tested by the experience of individual members, who bring to the discussion of the proposed law experience acquired in the different districts of the empire or province. It may happen, but it must happen less frequently than is possible with the imperfect machinery of Courts of justice, that customary law is rejected where it should be recognized, or recognized where proof is inadequate.

In legislating on subjects not governed by customary law, the Legislature has again this advantage over the Courts, that before it arrives at a decision, its proposals are published, and criticism from all parts of the empire invited and weighed.

17. It is true that in the sphere of the criminal law and of procedure successful steps have been taken in legislation, governed to a certain extent by English analogies. But, if scrutinized, these experiments prove rather the necessity of recasting the materials of the English law than the expediency of adopting them undigested, unassayed and unmodified. The grounds of penal legislation are much the same everywhere. Murder, theft, arson, forgery, are essentially identical wherever a possibility of committing them exists. No serious difficulty is found in drawing up parallel tables of equivalent crimes for the purposes of extradition-treaties. Procedure, again, is a merely mechanical process for getting the parties to litigation and their witnesses before the Courts, for securing a fair hearing, and for giving effect to the Court's command. But when we come to the laws of property and of the family, a very different set of considerations presents itself. The dominion of man over external nature, his right over the actions of his neighbour arising from contract, may assume endlessly various forms. His personal relations as a husband, father, brother or caste-fellow are not only susceptible of infinite variation but touch his sensibilities in their tenderest points. In dealing with the substantive private law we place ourselves in the very midst of the actual life of the sentient beings who look to us for furtherance in happiness and prosperity. Every step we take is full of the peril of wounding some unknown susceptibility. The mass of people are incapable of proceeding *per saltum* to a recognition of the ultimate advantages of great changes which at the time jar on their traditional prejudices and reduce them to a state of puzzled uncertainty.

18. If, then, by means of additional laws we wish to contribute a new expansive force to Native society, we should, first of all, free ourselves from the fetters of a too exclusive devotion to our own somewhat narrow legal system. The work to be done calls for a wider survey, for a comparison of systems and a truly philosophical induction. The late Mr. Justice Willes insisted strongly on the advantages of such a method, even for English legislation. He argues for "a really well-considered Code . . . . embodying improvements suggested by a comparison of our own laws with those of other countries," which, as he truly says, "can hardly all be mistaken." When we see how one proposition after another insisted on by the great continental jurists has to force its way after years or generations of controversy into the body of English jurisprudence, we cannot but be struck with the narrowing effect of an almost purely deductive method confining professional genius to a range in no way commensurate with human nature, and obstinately refusing admission to any legal principle which cannot be proved needless by the possibility of referring it directly to something already admitted. When one sees the vehemence with which the continental jurists themselves contest some important points, a further lesson is learned of the limitation even of highly cultivated faculties. What fits the whole scope of expanding human capacities can be determined only by the profound insight of genius; but ordinary intelligence can pronounce with certainty on the insufficiency or unfitness of many rules for any people or any system except those in whose midst they have grown up.

19. How far, and in what form, the particular rules accepted in England are suited to this country and community is thus in every case a question which must be met on grounds, not of mere prejudice or senseless imitation, but according to a just analysis of what is proposed and what are the conditions under which it is to operate. To answer the question aright, something more than mere juristic science must be brought to bear on it. There must be a competent knowledge of the existing written and unwritten law, intimacy with Native habits and modes of thought, a set of associations through which the mind of the inquirer is spontaneously affected with an emotion, or the reflex of an emotion, akin to that which will be on any occasion felt by the ordinary Mussulmán or Hindú. A large degree of this responsive faculty is no doubt sometimes acquired by men of sympathetic temperament in the work of the Courts, but in general it exacts early and familiar relations between the Native and his would-be benefactor; it requires an intercourse kept up in varying positions through several years to enable the European to go outside himself and see how matters look from the purely Native point of view. It may not be right or safe to accept the view thus presented as conclusive; but it cannot be right simply to ignore it. Proceeding on a method of disdain some of our measures may by

chance succeed; many of them must necessarily fail. We work in the dark, and our legislation, being founded on no appreciative insight into the moral nature of the Natives, can never become in its entirety a portion of their intellectual being. "Government," as Burke says, "is a practical thing made for the happiness of mankind, not to furnish out a spectacle of uniformity to gratify the schemes of visionary politicians;" while the true end of legislation is "to follow, not to force, the public inclination, to give a direction, a form, a technical dress and a specific sanction to the general sense of the community." The experience of the world, the decay of superstitions, enable us now to go back with comparative intellectual freedom to really first principles. In pursuing this course, we come upon springs of thought and action common alike to Hindú, Mussulmán and Christian. At these we should pause and appropriate all they can yield to us; employ the results with frugal skill, and, having thus established the base-line and some of the principal points of our system, leave the development of its details to time, to the sure germination of sound thoughts and to the action of the Courts, continually checked in any tendency to aberration by the constraining influence of great and conspicuous landmarks.

20. The principles, then, which we attempt to introduce in our legislation, and especially in a Code, should be comparatively few, carefully chosen and thoroughly approved. They should be cast in a form as far as possible resembling that of rules already accepted, or appear as the logical outcome of already recognized doctrines.* The new law would thus link itself naturally to the law previously existing, blend with it imperceptibly, and form a basis for a new departure. It is the characteristic of sound and fruitful principles to embrace an ever-widening mass of details within their operation. Contradictory rules and reasonings are either modified or perish before them. Those principles which in themselves are consistent with the elementary facts of human nature are sure as matters progress to be recognized as the proper complement of others already accepted. Thus, from step to step a logically organized system is formed, while by a process of reaction the character of the community itself in which this process is going on is moulded insensibly to a development in which the maximum of its beneficial energy can be put forth in the manifold lines of activity which the law leaves invitingly open in every direction consistent with the common welfare.

21. The leading principles of a Code, such as we have conceived it, would be principles of human nature itself, but principles arrived at by a process of scrupulous comparison. Its propositions should be broad, simple and readily intelligible.† Their remoter consequences should be left to be traced out by judicial interpretation and the play of the popular consciousness. The induction on which they are based should be wide and accurate for the very purpose of avoiding entanglement in the details of subordinate and derivative principles. A Code thus formed will not retard or hamper progress and development: it will afford a new outline to fill up, a new platform to start from, a new impulse to systematic thought. It is conceivable that here and there its rule will constitute a barrier in some direction which otherwise the course of social evolution would have taken; but the slight obstruction thus caused will be as nothing to the positive aid afforded by a well-devised and consistent scheme of fundamental laws. Such a scheme, by the standards it sets up, by the mental standing points which it provides and imposes, contains the most certain and effectual means of its own further amelioration in the future. As the subtilties and complications of human affairs exceed the most sagacious human prevision, it will be found in time that some rules are in effect out of harmony with others. Some will correspond to the spontaneous movement of society and some will not. It may be that those which years before rested on a more specious support of sentiment and reasoning, being in truth the weaker, their inexpediency by degrees comes out. The better-founded rules, meanwhile, gain more and more on the convictions of the community; and a sense of the real incongruousness of the two having arisen, the moment has come for revision and excision. Such a process is as inevitable as human work is necessarily imperfect; but a system

* The concrete application of the law should be facilitated by the now familiar aid of illustrations of as simple a character as possible and drawn from actual cases or the incidents of every-day life.

† "Les lois ne doivent point être subtiles: elles sont faites pour des gens de médiocre entendement."—Mont. Esprit des Lois, XXIX, 16.

sound as a whole will meanwhile have done much to form the character and the turn of legal thought which will make reparation easy and natural without any general disturbance.

22. Due regard being had to the considerations on which we have dwelt, it must be admitted that a variety of laws under the same Government is not only an embarrassment to the Courts, but an impediment to intercourse and fruitful activity. The business of merchants, bankers and carriers, pursued under different conditions in different localities, is hampered with difficulties which check enterprise resting on nice calculations and adjustments. The public law ought to be substantially the same throughout the territories under a Government, as otherwise people may expose themselves without knowing, without having reason to know it, to ruinous penalties. When Caste-laws do not restrict intercommunion, uniformity of marriage and family-laws is as obviously desirable. The law relating to immoveable property and its incidents may well admit of considerable variations according to local circumstances. Landed estates are usually collected in one province and subject to one law; but even when this is not so, little or no practical inconvenience arises from a property in Bengal being held on a different tenure from one in Madras. Within the sphere of transactions variable at the will of those who engage in them, it is in the mutually dependent and ever-extending operations of commerce that a need of uniformity of law first becomes apparent; and thus the law of contracts, first in fragmentary sections and then in a systematic collection of general principles, claimed early recognition in the formation of the Indian Code. As society with its desires and needs settles down, in various phases of its being, to an approximately permanent scheme of existence, the tendency to assimilation which in ruder times would have extended identical customs over a wider and wider field appeals to the Government to effect the same objects by legislation. The spirit of the community at large spreads by gradual infiltration through the mass of local peculiarities and subdues them to itself. Change of dwelling-place and sale of land become more frequent; and the necessity is felt of rules for the holding of property and for all common transactions which will best express the average general convictions as to what is beneficial and convenient.

23. By opponents of scientific uniformity in legislation for India we are often reminded of the extremely different social conditions and stages of progress attained in different parts of the country. That very great differences exist is undoubted; but it is in no way conclusive of the question of systematic, as opposed to casual, law-making. Looking at the matter by the light of history, we have to admit that the contrasts in civilization amongst the several provinces of the Roman Empire were not less marked than those to be observed in British India. Yet this was not allowed to prevent the growth and application of a uniform system of legal principles. The prætorian law, in fact, gained largely by its necessary adaptation to the needs of citizens and foreigners alike, and its consequent rejection of all that was specially local and peculiar. Principles of universal application according to the standards then recognized had to be sought out, because it was felt that what was a good reason for a rule to a Roman was sometimes no reason at all to a foreigner, or even to a provincial. It was in this way that the Civil Law gained that character of generality which has given it such an ascendancy on the Continent of Europe. In India analogous conditions must lead to not wholly unlike results. The law to be introduced, or framed out of existing local materials, has always to be tried by the test of its suitability to the varying circumstances of the different provinces. What is insular or cramped either in thought or in expression is thus almost certainly eliminated. The central ideas of the English law are, in such works as the Penal Code and the Contract Act, cleared from the remnants of a lower stage of organization with which, in the English books, and in the English Courts, they are still encumbered, and presented in a simplicity and generality of expression which has re-acted very perceptibly on the ideas of lawyers in England. The more searching analysis forced by his situation on the Indian lawyer and legislator may thus in the end prove highly beneficial both to the science of law, and to its practical application.

24. Still, exceptions must undoubtedly be made in many cases in which it can be seen that what is special and local cannot be made immediately to yield

to what is general without a diminution of the people's happiness. In such cases the question occurs, "Le mal de changer est-il toujours moins grand que le mal de souffrir?"* and it must receive a reasonable and considerate answer. But even the most backward districts are by degrees drawn within the general circulation of thought and activity. Their people become stamped with much the same intellectual marks as their neighbours. Transactions between them increase in frequency. After a time familiarity and habit have made a removal of anomalies welcome; and in this way a well-ordered uniformity subdues tract after tract by a perfectly natural process. It is quite possible, indeed, that, in the future, provinces which had few or no definite legal ideas of their own may become, like Gaul in ancient days, remarkable for the completeness and tenacity of their adhesion to the new system. In the meantime, the existence of necessary exceptions in particular districts is no more a reason against a systematic Code in other parts of India, than the operation in Scotland or the Channel Islands of their own laws is a reason against a scientific recension of the law of England.

25. It is not, however, necessary or desirable that a Code, taking it in even its narrower sense of an aggregate of the rules in a particular department of the law, should include chapters or separate statutes on every branch and subsection of the whole subject. As to some of these a change of circumstances, such as the discovery of an entirely new means of utilizing property, the growth or decline of population, or a rapid variation in people's conceptions and sentiments, may make it desirable to await the natural evolution of the new order of ideas. Custom itself in such cases undergoes a silent metamorphosis, which undue urgency would arrest, as it would call in alarm and prejudice to the support of established use and wont, and make reform possible only at the cost of dissatisfaction and resentment. In other cases wholly new institutions, such as railways or Government currency-notes, have to find by tentative adjustments their proper place amongst those already existing. Special and temporary legislation, and that only, is properly applicable in such instances. By degrees it is found out how far the change of facts and of ideas necessitates a permanent enlargement or modification of accepted general principles; and when this has come to pass, the time has arrived for an incorporation of the special law within the general system of the Code. In a well-ordered system a place will be ready for it.

26. A consideration of the first importance in the formation of laws is the character of the machinery by which they will be carried into effect. However well devised they may be in substance to meet the needs of the society for which they are made, yet if they involve theories and ways of regarding the facts they propose to deal with wholly foreign to the conceptions of those who are to apply them, it is inevitable that variations and errors of practice should arise which will largely detract from their success. In order that the administrator should work in the spirit of the legislator, it is necessary that the legislator should first bring himself within the sphere of thought of the administrator. He may enlarge and even transform that sphere by judicious endeavour, but it will not in general admit of sudden expansion or thaumaturgic change. Human stolidity, the force of habit, the faith in professional formulas, the disinclination to analysis of common notions—all these are factors in the problem with which the legislator has to deal. If he is bent rather on practical effect than theoretic excellence, they reconcile him to a slow march, in which his followers may accompany him, as preferable to any flight, however brilliant, in which he will be altogether alone. Thus, to make a law in India practically beneficial, account must be taken of the means of professional education,† of the constitution and relations of the several official ranks,

* Mont. Esp. des Lois, XXIX, 18.

† In some provinces necessarily, in others without such apparent necessity, the qualifications for admission to the profession of the law exact little either of technical or general knowledge.

In some provinces, and generally in the Mufassal, except in the cities, where there are law-professorships established by the Government in connexion with a University or Central College, technical education other than self-instruction is not available. The system of apprenticeship is unknown outside the Presidency-towns, nor there always resorted to.

The remuneration of professional assistance is, owing to the poverty of the people generally, meagre; and pleaders without private means are unable to provide themselves with text-books or reports, if they are sufficiently educated to study them. The judges can count on little assistance from the Mufassal Bar in any case that falls outside the range of their daily experience. The parties, at what is too often to them ruinous expense, are compelled to appeal from Court to Court, and eventually find themselves deprived of justice from the unskilfulness with which their cases have been launched or prosecuted in the Court of first instance. No radical improvement is to be expected in the administration of justice in India until the better education of the Mufassal Bar is secured; and having regard to the circumstances of the people, the most effective, because to the Bar the least expensive means of securing this result appears to be the extension of codified law.

of the special merits and defects of the administrative class, and the traditions in which they have been trained, as well as of the physical situation, the history and character, of those on whom the law is to operate. Abstract perfection must yield in this as in other ways to the narrowing conditions of actual practice and of work to be done by ordinary officials. This, however, is so far from affording any reason against scientific legislation adapted to eventual consolidation that it supplies an argument in favour of that course. A poor and generally ill-trained class of advocates must derive obvious advantages from the economy and uniformity of method of a well-constructed Code. Busy administrators, dealing off-hand with innumerable details, cannot afford the time, even if they have the turn of mind, when a legal question arises, for sifting a particular Act so as to make themselves by a special study masters of what it says and of the spirit in which it has been written. If, however, all the principal Acts are composed on substantially uniform principles and with reference to higher unities towards which those principles converge, much of the official's labour is saved. He becomes himself penetrated by the spirit of the Code, and naturally brings to bear on the construction of every passage a method of interpretation substantially identical with that of the Legislature itself. The consummation is thus furthered, though it may never be quite achieved, of a uniformity of administration giving full effect everywhere to uniformity of law.

27. If, in endeavouring to state the grounds and principles on which, as we think, sectional and eventually general codification should proceed in India, we have been led into undue prolixity, a reason or an excuse may be found in the existence at this time in this country of a strong current of feeling which is opposed to all systematic legislation whatever. Its influence may not improbably be felt even in England, and by some whose interest in this country entitles them to a full statement of the reasons on which we would base systematic legislation; but, without dwelling on any speculation of that kind, it is, we think, highly desirable that in India, and for Indian purposes, a notion to which indolence and arbitrariness incline us to give a too ready welcome should be met, and if possible dissipated. The success of laws depends in some degree everywhere—in India in a special degree—on the spirit in which they are received and administered: and the zeal of the great body of public functionaries will, we believe, be more heartily engaged in giving effect to a legal system when they perceive its solid groundwork and its beneficial aim. A Code framed according to the conceptions we have tried to set forth ought not to fail in either requisite. It involves no preference of conjectural anticipation to that clear apprehension of fact which is the only sure foundation of science. In the sphere of legislation, as in other spheres, true reformation is a process of evolution rather than of revolution. The life of a community, as of an individual, implies continuity and assimilation. Society is a complex aggregate, swayed by inherited tendencies, beliefs and sentiments with respect to family-relations, to neighbourly rights and duties, to liberty and property, which no purely speculative plan of legislation would fit. All this is true and of unspeakable importance; but the same study and experience which establish its truth reveal also the capacity for progress which every community presents, the immense efficiency of co-ordinated action, the power to control, to stimulate and to mould a national character, of a reasonable, just and consistent system of laws.

28. It is not necessary or desirable that the principles of human action, and of men's relations, as they appear separately on ultimate analysis, should be the ground of a classification of laws or of the subjects for legislation. If we may resume the comparison to a house, it is plain that in constructing one as well as another, the builder must have regard to the same principles as to strength and applicability of materials, to the same mechanical laws and the same rudiments of design. But a classification of houses—still more of rooms—according to the predominance in them of one or the other of these elements of their construction would be of no service for the ordinary uses of life. For such purposes they are classed according to a set of more obvious external characteristics—their fitness for particular purposes—not because the others are less important, but because habit has taught us to expect a general conformity to a reasonable standard which on occasion we test in the proper way. The classification according to position, shape and fitness brings the objects into connexion

along a more extended line of useful and practical ideas than one according to more abstruse resemblances. So in arranging laws, it is not so much the underlying principles of their construction which should determine their classification, as the readiness with which particular series of rules hang together, or group themselves about some central doctrine, by a spontaneous association of ideas. When we use such words as "marriage," "partnership," "insurance," each of them calls up a train of thought more closely connected in fact, than the artificial combination of the infinitely various concrete instances embraced under such a word as "contract" or as "property." The use of method in legislation, as in arranging the contents of an existing aggregate of laws, is to aid the true conception and the recollection of the individual rules, and to bring out most forcibly their mutual relations in those respects in which they bear on actual practice. A grouping thus determined has somewhat the same relation to a purely abstract system, such as Austin favoured, as the natural system in botany to the Linnæan system. It takes account of the whole being and attributes of the objects to be dealt with, instead of properties of them, determinable indeed, but not by their determination bringing sufficiently together those which for the observer have most significance, and thus combining in each species the objects which in their totality are for him most really and closely related.

29. Another observation of some importance with reference to the arrangement of laws is that the chronological order of their emergence by no means coincides with that which they would occupy either according to the abstract scheme of a speculative jurist, or their co-ordination in a complete system. The practical needs of a society, arising from its moral and physical circumstances, may give rise to an institution at a comparatively early stage of its progress, the logical reasons for which are not disengaged for ages afterwards; while simple and obvious rules spring up in the latest as in the earliest stage to meet by slight adjustment some slight change. Thus Austin's analysis of sovereignty and law followed, not preceded, the practical outgrowth of innumerable institutions logically referrible to the notions thus brought into distinctness; and in the work of practical legislation it would not be possible either to await a final resolution of aggregate right into its irreducible elements, or to make those elements, when ascertained, the basis in their crude individuality of separate jural structures. The facts with which the law has to deal are essentially complex. It must yield, therefore, to the cross-divisions of human affairs, build on organic combinations of primary ideas, and accept great leading principles rather as a permeating influence than as a sole or chief ground of discrimination from each other of the great chapters of a Code.

30. The inference from such considerations as well as from the general practice of mankind is, that neither the purely abstract principles involved in laws, nor their historical relations, however necessary a study of these may be for their full comprehension, and for their scientific reconstruction, afford a safe or convenient basis for their arrangement. The great necessary relations in society which the laws do not create, but only regulate, are those which, combining the largest collections of naturally connected doctrines, suggest the best working plan. The State, moreover, does not and cannot as such come forward in its law-making capacity until society is already formed and tolerably well advanced in a rudimentary civilization. Its very existence as a political power presupposes a community already by common consent submitting in many things to fixed laws. What the sovereign-power, wherever it resides, has under these circumstances to do is, first, to provide for its own continued existence, and next for that of the society, by checking the disruptive force of private violence. The acquisition and devolution of property must already have become subject to customary rules before law in the strictest sense becomes possible. The governing ideas are modified and defined rather than created by legislation. The family in some form must have been coeval with, if not prior to, distinct personal ownership. In its essence it involves a set of relations but very partially amenable to external coercive regulation, but its continuity of existence brings it into connexions with property which at first are recognized and then regulated.

31. In all these cases the State has to deal with relations conforming to regular types of a permanent or at least durable existence, and susceptible of

strict regulation. In the great field of personal obligations the power of legislation as bearing on the essentials is comparatively limited. The natural instinct of freedom asserts itself in making bargains, and there is no interest of the community in general to be served by checking its indulgence. The law here is concerned rather in facilitating than in controlling the action of individuals. But if one fails in the duty he has undertaken to another, the State intervenes, and by force compels him to perform this duty, as it would one directly imposed in the public interest, or else to render an equivalent. The intervention must, however, be called for. No interest of the community is so directly touched that the State should voluntarily step in to repress a breach of contract. Nor is it concerned, without invitation, to enforce redress for the large class of wrongs, ranging from inappreciably petty injuries at one end of the scale up to offences at the other. The public is but remotely interested in the contentions that arise from this source, in which, too, as in cases of contract, the right or wrong is seldom all on one side. The general characteristic of both classes of obligations is that they can be satisfied by a money-payment,—liquidated or unliquidated damages,—if not, then by some stipulated or compensatory act enforceable in a like way, from whichever source the obligation has sprung. Here the connecting link which associates cases otherwise very diverse is the substantial identity of the remedies, as in family-law it is the identity of physical and moral relations, and in the law of property the identical nature of the material objects of men's rights and duties.

32. The law of personal capacity lies rather collateral to, than in any relation of logical antecedence or sequence to, the other great branches of the law. We may regard the impersonated State as either addressing its commands only to persons of particular conditions, as alone conceived able to obey them, or to the whole body of citizens, with following clauses of exception in favour of those deemed incapable of performing the duties imposed on each man in general. In a Code recognizing caste or other distinctions of race or birth as stamping an immutable legal character on every subject from the first, the law of status in this sense, and the legislation determining it, might properly take precedence of other private laws. It would define certain dominant capacities by which the whole operation of the laws of property, family, and obligations would be pervaded and modified at every step. But in a system accepting as a principle the possibility of indefinite changes of personal condition a different set of considerations prevail. We are not met at every turn by an enlarged capacity attending a high caste or a *deminutio capitis* caused by a low caste: capacity for rights and duties presents itself as generally uniform, subject only to particular exceptions requiring special discussion. Thus, physical imbecility due to age or sex, mental, as in the case of lunacy, and disabilities arising from a foreign nationality or domicile, give rise to qualifications for their subjects of the commands and permissions that bear on others. A special extension of personal rights, as in the case of a British-born subject, is anomalous, and, like the exemption of a Native notability from attendance in Court, is best treated perhaps only as a singular provision of the particular law which in each case gives the privilege.

33. The cases of restricted capacity that we have mentioned may obviously in a general system be as well dealt with after as before the laws of property and of obligations. The case of insolvency, in which a man labours under a positive incapacity to pay debts which the law bids him pay, is a case of personal disability which cannot possibly be dealt with in legislation without an assumption of laws of property and obligation already established. Corporations and societies, whether formed for mercantile or for charitable purposes, are significant to the law solely or chiefly as artificial persons capable of holding property subject to special restrictions: the place of the law respecting them should naturally be determined by this consideration. The legal relations of such loose aggregates as the inhabitants of a hamlet, or the Dhers or Mhárs of a village, stand on the border between the political and the private law. Co-ownership and co-liability, solidarity of rights and of obligations, being notions which come into activity as a rule only when the performance of obligations is due, and not really affecting the extent or essence of the rights or duties in themselves, the rules concerning these subjects group themselves most naturally

under the law of obligations. Within the same principle falls the law of partnership.

34. The duties and rights of persons in a quasi-representative character, such as trustees, have reference necessarily in the main to property, and imply laws of property already recognized. The assignee, the incumbrancer, the judgment-creditor, the liquidator, the executor and the administrator have each his peculiar, and for some purposes representative, position. But the legal right or duty devolving on such persons on account of another is not in itself essentially varied by the devolution. It is determined only as to details by the particular law which makes them substitutes, and the law relating to it is united by a stronger association to the law of property or of succession than to the general law of persons. In like manner, the rules investing particular functionaries, unitedly or individually, with special competencies are connected more naturally with the political or public law than with a law of personal capacities. Many offices are regarded in England as freeholds. With these may be compared such groups of rights and duties as belong to a village-astrologer. The holder of such an office has no doubt a special personal position; but it consists in this, that, in consideration of his performing certain duties, he holds property or a right against the property of his fellow-villagers. There is in this no peculiar status, no medium through which the incidence upon him of the law generally is disturbed or varied.

35. Although, then, as men are the subject of all laws, it might seem proper to place the law of persons first in any complete system, yet, looking to the actual needs of society, the rules of the public law are those which must first be established. "*Jus privatum sub tutela juris publici latet*," as Bacon says; and the higher stages of its development cannot be reached save in the security afforded by fixed and known laws of penal coercion. It was practically indispensable, therefore, that the Indian Government should enact the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure before reducing to scientific order the branches of the private law which have since engaged its attention. They express the rules according to which the State will exercise its external coercive force; and though the Code of Civil Procedure ought, perhaps, in theory and in a final arrangement, to follow the laws to which it supplies a sanction, yet, as being simply imperative, it rightly stands historically where it does. The substantive law of property and of obligations, though as yet untouched in great part by legislation, was sufficiently understood when the Code was enacted to furnish unwritten rules for the common cases; and to these the procedure could be applied. So, also, could rules of authentication, such as the Registration-laws, and fiscal rules, such as the Acts relating to stamps and court-fees. Limitation may be deemed a part of procedure itself, and has called for regulation in a series of Acts. In the same branch of legislation the rules of evidence were summarized in 1855, and more completely by Act I of 1872. Its outline may be deemed completed by the Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.

36. If, now, we should suppose the legislature to proceed from the absolutely imperative rules embraced in the public law to those by which it will enforce duties by remedial interference at the request or suggestion of a person injured, we should look next for a Law of Wrongs. In a complete system, starting from the basis of what acts or abstinences one subject is to be allowed to exact from another, no doubt the laws defining rights and their exercise throughout the whole range to which compulsion is properly applicable would precede a law concerned with the infringement of such rights and the redress of the consequent injuries. But laws in the legislative era are directly concerned with duties, and but indirectly with rights. The practical measure of a right created by Statute is the obligation that this Statute imposes. To some duties there are no corresponding rights in the proper sense of an extension of the power of a private individual over the action of another. The State simply commands that, under given circumstances, a particular duty shall be done on pain of damages or a penalty for default. The notion in such cases of the conduct being properly compulsive, apart from any special engagement, is what links the law affecting them to that of private wrongs in the chapter of absolute duties. For all practical purposes, moreover, each genus of right is well established long before its species are determined and their characteristics finally settled by the later refinements of legislation. If, then, the legislature says that, apart from any exercise of volition in engaging to do this or that act, each subject shall abstain from particular classes of actions, or under circumstances shall act in particular ways, in which another subject is directly interested, those classes of actions can be easily defined by reference to well-understood rights, although the remotest distinctions of the latter may not yet have been fixed by the positive law. An "earlier Statute deals [with cases] as a genus within which a new species is brought by a subsequent Act," even without an express reference to the earlier, "*ubi enim casus exprimi non poterat . . . . casus omissus habetur pro expresso si similis fuerit ratio.*"* The law of wrongs, then, is theoretically possible and practically eligible as a subject for legislation without waiting for the detailed evolution of the laws of property and contractual obligations. As to the obligations arising from faults and failures of duty, which range from breaches of the law of quasi-contract up to the gravest civil injuries, that law itself must depend on another which defines the wrongs, and the kind of reparation which the law deems proper for each. It happens, here, as in every department, that according to any possible arrangement each class of laws is dovetailed in practice into some other. The real activities of social life are all going on together, and what a moment ago was a consequence has now become a cause in a tangle of interdependence. It is a necessary incident of all consecutive legislation that in earlier Acts there should be an anticipation of the main principles at least of others yet unconstructed.

37. As a matter of fact, the strict law of persons has acquired a definite form and purpose in the Acts relating to minority and the relations connected with it (Act IX of 1875, &c.), in the Lunacy Acts, and in the Naturalization and Extradition Acts, the last two standing on the border-land between personal and public or political law. The Companies Act, X of 1866, deals with the whole class of subjects suggested by its title. Act XX of 1863, removing the subject of temple-management from the domain of public to that of private law, has provided for the constitution of the bodies by whom the endowments are to be held and dealt with. The time for an expansion of this law and for recasting it in its final shape may hardly yet have arrived, though it seems clear that it will shortly need revision. In the department of family-law, marriage and divorce have been provided for by legislation in those sections of the community whose legal circumstances seemed to call for such regulation. Relations with regard to property as affected by marriage are in part determined by the Succession Act, X of 1865. The legal relations of parentage still await regulation, but for the great mass of the population are mingled, like all the family-relations, with religious laws which it would be political sacrilege to touch—a blunder under present conditions of thought and sensibility worse than a crime.† There is a law of guardian and ward, Act XIII of 1874, of very limited application, which may well be revised and extended. As to kinsmanship and its rights and duties—a topic of great importance under the Hindú Law of Inheritance, and of some importance under the Muhammadan law—legislation cannot be thought desirable until a systematic revision of these laws is called for with substantial unanimity by the Native communities themselves. Whenever such a work becomes expedient, Act XXI of 1850, preventing loss of property through loss of caste, and Act XV of 1856, permitting the remarriage of Hindú widows of all castes, will be embraced within further-reaching laws. The daily rule of civil life is disengaging itself by degrees in custom from the purely religious law, and the severance is hastened by the action of Courts working in a plane of thought but partially coincident with that of the Native mind: the growth of ideas in a wholly changed medium must here be awaited, not in any way anticipated. For the sections of the community not subject to the laws of Manu or of Muhammad, or other special personal law, the Succession Act provides a law which, during a trial of fourteen years, has been found well suited to their necessities, so far as can be gathered from the silence of those most interested. In matters not touching the personal law of Hindús, the same Act has been made applicable to them by the Hindú

* Bac. De Augm. B. VIII De Just. Univ. Aph. 20.

† No proposal, we are informed, has been entertained by the Government of India for legislation on the subject which would have the effect of withdrawing it in the case of Natives of this country from the control of their religious or personal laws. Any suggestions to the contrary must have rested on an entire misapprehension of the facts.

Wills Act, XXI of 1870, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay. As opportunities arise, it will be well to work on the same principle, by giving definition, regularity and means of authentication, so far as this can be done without causing misconception, to the various transactions which must still be governed as to their substance by rules sacred to those amongst whom they prevail, and not to be hastily moulded to conformity with a wholly alien system. The laws devised for this purpose should, however, stand for some years outside the general system of the Code, to be embraced within it only when time and use have shown with what variations, if any, they may be finally adopted.

38. Laws of the class to which we have just adverted would be instances falling under the principle we have stated of transitory circumstances met by a consciously transitory action of the legislature. To the same class would belong the rules which it may be necessary to enact on the thorny subject of change of personal law or of status attending a change of religion either on the part of the person held in view, or of some other person connected with him. It is a principle of the Hindú law as old as Manu that effect is to be given not only to local custom but to the usages of classes and of families. Under this rule it has been recognized that a Hindú family migrating may adopt the law of its new domicile or retain that of its former home. Primogeniture has been favoured in many cases. Female succession has in some been denied. The anomalies which a family may retain, it may also cast off, by indicating its submission to the general law. It was hardly an extension, therefore, of the existing law when the Privy Council in the great case of *Abraham* v. *Abraham* determined that a convert to Christianity might choose the law by which the devolution of his property should be governed. The High Court of Madras has ruled that a Hindú by his conversion subjects his estate to the operation of the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865). It is obvious that there are cases in which, according to the law as thus interpreted, an affected change of religion might be made a means of inflicting grievous wrong. In some districts conversions of Hindús to Muhammadanism are pretty frequent, though only amongst the lower orders. Fishermen on the Western coast oscillate sometimes between Christianity and a Hindúised Muhammadanism. The questions raised by cases such as these cannot, it is plain, be disposed of by the legislature with advertence merely to the single possibility of conversion to Christianity. Christians have become Mussalmáns; Sikhs return sometimes to ordinary Hindúism; and a family once Jains has been found included within the community of the Lingayats. In the confusion of classes and the corruption of creeds, of which some provinces present such strange examples, it may eventually be found expedient to place the law of status as to property and as to succession on a footing wholly unconnected with religious belief or profession wherever the two are not indissolubly united. But for the present, and perhaps for a generation to come, the steps taken towards the solution of this legislative problem should for the most part be local, tentative, and occasional. In the meantime it deserves consideration whether, as regards property wholly at his own disposal, the Native of India, who may under circumstances elect amongst different forms of the Hindú law, ought not to be empowered to place himself under the sway of the Succession Act, and the other general laws of the same class enacted by the legislature.* It seems highly undesirable to make a declaration of a change of faith a condition precedent to admission to an improved law of property and succession; and a public notice duly registered may perhaps be thought a sufficient safeguard against fraud on the part of one desiring to embrace the benefits of modern legislation.

39. Taking, then, the great divisions of a complete future Code to relate to (1) Public and Political Law, (2) Absolute Rights and Duties, (3) Obligations, (4) Property, (5) Personal Law, (6) Family Law, and (7) Successions, we find that the most marked deficiencies are under heads (2) and 4). For the law of

* Sir Charles Turner observes that a Hindú may by will distribute property wholly at his own disposal in accordance with the Succession Act, but he doubts whether he can merely by election place himself under a particular form of the Hindú law. He would substitute for this passage the following:—

"It deserves consideration whether, as regards property wholly at its disposal, a family which may by usage place self under a special form of law, whether Hindú, or any other, might not be empowered to declare that its property hall be governed by the Succession Act and other general laws of the same class enacted by the legislature."

property, judicial investigations, conducted now in a much more enlarged spirit than formerly, are rapidly paving the way to safe and comprehensive legislation; but to strike out into a region not thoroughly pioneered, or to follow the unsafe guidance of the English law, might do infinite harm. The work must be one of time and watchfulness and patience. Meanwhile, should the Bills which we now recommend obtain the approval of the legislature, the positive rules as to rights in the substantive Civil law will have received a considerable development. The Contract Act, with the Acts relating respectively to Negotiable Instruments, to the Transfer of Property, and to Trusts, will have settled the main principles of free bilateral transactions and fiduciary relations. The law as to the estates and interests to which the State will give effect in immoveables cannot as yet be reduced in its whole extent to systematic uniformity; but Alluvion is an important fact, which has daily to be dealt with, and our acquaintance with the broader features of the law of fixed property enables us to pronounce on the expediency of such limitations and extensions of proprietorship as are involved in a reasonable law of Easements. On the frontier-line of contract and family-law we place the Master and Servant Bill, carefully avoiding any aggression beyond what is absolutely necessary on the delicate domain of purely domestic relations. When these Acts or the chief of them have been passed,* we think that the Law of Wrongs, or of absolute private duties and rights, may next most profitably engage the attention of the legislature. This law, standing between the criminal law and the laws of property and obligations, is interwoven with both. It has numerous connexions also with the law of persons and of the family, and even with the law of succession, considering the onerous responsibilities which the latter throws on executors. If, in legislating on the subject, there will be some slight anticipation of rules yet to be precisely formulated, it may be said that there will at least be no presumption of leading principles still to be established. On the other hand, the positive rules as to rights which have already been enacted require, as a complement, a rational law of wrongs. What acts or omissions, under what circumstances, are civil wrongs may be answered generically at least on principles already accepted and embodied in our positive law, and beyond broad general rules it is not expedient to go. Such rules well co-ordinated and not frittered away in transcendental distinctions may, we apprehend, be safely left for minute development in the hands of the judges. The details of life and of social relations differ infinitely in this country from what they are in England, albeit the foundations of morality are in both countries the same: great care therefore should be exercised to avoid giving an arbitrary generality to special or secondary principles of the English system. Within firm and unmistakable outlines ample room should be afforded for the play of individual energy, for the growth of beneficial influences springing from sources within the community itself, and for the plastic force of judges and administrators at once in thorough sympathy with the legislature and thoroughly instructed in the habits, practices and tendencies of the Native community. We are not without hope that a clearly-drawn Code of absolute civil duties, well adapted to the character of the people, may, with the Penal Code and the Contract-law, serve in the course of time as the solid core of a greatly improved scheme of popular ethics. The argument that by knowing their absolute civil rights people will in many instances be led into litigation for the sake of asserting them, though it has been seriously advanced, is hardly worth serious discussion. Its natural conclusion is that all civil laws are an evil; it may be all penal laws too, since, if no one knew that he could obtain redress, no one would complain of any injury. In the one case or in the other the clearer the legal duty becomes, the fewer occasions will there usually be for litigation. Laws are made and administered in the interest of the general wellbeing. No rights should be given by law except those which it is important to maintain; and when the law conforms to this principle, the man may be regarded as a friend to society who, in vindication of his private right, enforces observance of a rule universally beneficial.

* As to the order in which the several Bills should be brought forward, none more convenient suggests itself than that in which we have here mentioned them. The Transfer of Property Bill is probably the most important in the extent of its bearing on the transactions of the people at large, and on that account might claim the first attention of the legislature; but the Negotiable Instruments Bill would probably be passed with greater rapidity, and would in its department be a very useful measure.

40. The Law of Torts, in the scope which we think ought to be given to it as a principal division of a general Code, will exact from its framers a great deal of labour and discrimination. The time to be expended on its preparation, if used with reasonable diligence, ought not to be in any way stinted. The various propositions and rules contained in it should be dwelt on for so long that they may be brought fairly and closely into comparison with the innumerable other jural notions, which will not come at a moment's notice, but present themselves spontaneously in the course of leisurely deliberation. To the legislature at large such a law will supply a subject on which all available experience and acumen may well be expended for a considerable time. Whether, then, any other far-reaching measure should at the same time be in hand may admit of question. We are inclined to think that when a topic of difficulty and great extent, having widely ramified connexions with human affairs and interests, has to be dealt with, the most effective course is to allow the mind for the time to be in a great degree possessed by it. By this, mental activity is not checked, rather stimulated; but all thoughts are for the time weighed with reference to the main and central object of consideration, until a coherent body of ideas has taken form and substance. A comparison of results then brings out the strong and the weak points of each man's conclusions and opinions; superficialities are readily disposed of. And all this care the Law of Torts in an especial degree requires. But if time and thought can be found for other subjects concurrently with this, we would suggest that the scheme set forth in paragraph 7 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877, should be carried to completion. The laws of insurance, of carriers, and of lien are all of considerable importance; and they are to a great extent in the incipient stage in which they can be moulded according to the wisdom of the legislature without individual injury or inconvenience.* Still they do not affect the daily life of the great bulk of the people in any serious degree. No great harm will arise from the postponement of legislation regarding them until the heavier task is done.

41. When the Acts that we have suggested have been passed, the Law of Property in its whole extent will be a fit object of attention.† It is a wide and intricate subject, demanding for its mastery a mind well furnished with general principles, and with ability to grasp and measure details. To predict whether out of the multitudinous interests and rights relating to property which present themselves in India a uniform system of propositions and rules applicable to the whole country, or to a great part of it, can be evolved would be to anticipate the result which can really be reached only by close and prolonged study and observation by specially capable men.‡ In the meantime the work already accomplished by the legislature, united with other deeply reaching influences, must gradually produce great changes in the mental attitude of the people towards a scientific reformation of the law in those respects wherein an amelioration shall seem called for. When a new set of ideas has been received into the popular mind, an older set logically inconsistent may for some time stand side by side with it; but the intellectual ground having been taken away, the hold of superannuated notions by mere association is gradually loosened, and the way is prepared for their modification or complete absorption. As industry and enterprise extend in India, and larger capitals are invested in improvements

* The principal foreign trade of India is carried on with England; the internal trade has been mainly developed by the operations of English or other foreign merchants residing in the Presidency-cities and towns of export, who are familiar with English law. The law of contracts adopted by the legislature and now in force follows closely the English law. These considerations point to the desirability of securing a conformity of the mercantile law of India to the mercantile law of England, provision being made for the preservation of such Native customs as have survived the extension of commerce. To the codification of this branch of the law no objections have been taken.

† This, in its final form, will obviously include the chapters on Alluvion, as a mode of accession, and on Easements, as particular extensions and restrictions of the rights of ownership, which as subjects for practical legislation require immediate attention. Closely connected with these are incorporeal rights, which in India sometimes take peculiar and characteristic forms. The law of boundaries, the rights and duties of neighbouring owners as to delimitations and landmarks, is a topic of practical importance requiring careful investigation. There are many other objects falling under the same general title which it is not necessary to enumerate, and which indeed would in some instances vary in their name and their contents according to the presiding theory ultimately adopted.

‡ Constituted as is the Legislative Department of the Government of India, it appears to promise better results that the Law Member of Council for the time being should (save when legislation is urgently called for on any other subject) select for codification those branches of the law with which he is most familiar. Thus the valuable chapter on Powers drawn by Sir Arthur Hobhouse and included in the earlier editions of the Transfer of Property Bill came from a hand specially skilled. It has been found necessary to lay this aside for the present, but only, as we anticipate, to be resumed when a general sense of its utility and fitness has been developed by the further growth of legal conceptions.

of the land, many existing customs will so palpably be impediments to progress that their extinction will be generally welcomed. Any general law which may be framed for many years to come should be traced on spacious lines, avoiding over-interference, while leaving ample room for inevitable change. Such partial improvements as are meanwhile called for may best be made with special reference to local circumstances. For that important branch of the law which relates to landlord and tenant we have made provision, so far as at present seems expedient, by the chapter on Leases in the Transfer of Property Bill.

42. We do not think that at present our suggestions for the extension of general legislation could with advantage or prudence be pushed any further. What Bacon says of cases is equally true of laws themselves,—*Angustia prudentiæ humanæ casus omnes quos tempus reperit non potest capere,** and the work we have proposed should not be hurried through any premature reaching beyond it to remoter aims and ends. But by the side of constructive legislation we think that a preparation might well be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation. It would be desirable, indeed, that the main propositions of such a chapter should as soon as possible be laid down, at least provisionally, and consistently adhered to throughout the component parts of the future Code. To some extent this principle has been followed; but if once the resolution be adopted of reducing the rules of interpretation to a system, they will of necessity operate forthwith more strongly and uniformly on the legislation of the future. We would not, indeed, be understood as advocating any large introduction of English legal nomenclature into the Indian law. Technical words are seldom quite correctly apprehended by Natives of India: they often have a connotation which leads one into a field of ideas quite foreign to the Indian law; and they are subjected, as time goes on, to explanations and developments in the English Courts which cannot always coincide with the intention of the Indian legislature. These are inconveniences which we would as far as possible guard against. As matters stand at present, the reports of the English Courts, inestimably valuable to the lawyer and the judge if rightly and reasonably used, are not infrequently made a means of upsetting the law in India; and as to the legal vocabulary in particular, a word originally admitted with reserve as the nearest in sense to some idea for which expression was sought has in after-days sometimes gained an established position and supported fallacious arguments. As the Code is gradually built up, such accidents would have a most mischievous effect; and yet they are almost inevitable, unless they are prevented by interposing a timely check to all ingenuity of perversion. Framed in this spirit, a Code of construction may, we think, be widely beneficial. In modern times, as the freedom of judicial interpretation becomes more restricted, the reaction of the form of the law upon its substance is more extensive and deeper than in earlier days. This is the palpable danger of a complete Code. It fixes the mobile elements of the law at the moment of its creation; it may petrify them and deprive them of their capacity of growth under the care of scientific doctrine at the call of extended needs. The danger reaches its climax when the principles of a foreign system are imposed on a community of different character and habits; and the danger lies very much in the terminology. While, then, our legislature itself takes out the kernel of English judicial wisdom, it must guard against the *lex viva*, the concrete law, becoming a composition of shells and rind. As in the field of physical science every great advance in discovery is attended with some enlargement of general conceptions and some improvement of method, so in the progress of legal development under any system accepting purely rational standards, each step towards perfection involves a recognition of human relations hitherto less clearly seen, or a change of standing point from which new truths come into view. To enable such truths to be widely appropriated, such benefits to be gained with the least incumbering admixture, should be the purpose of a good Code of interpretation. Thus, in the language of Lord Mansfield, "our jurisprudence should be bottomed on plain broad principles, such as not only judges can without difficulty apply to the cases that occur, but as those whose rights are to be decided upon by them can understand;" while, pending the enactment of a Code of interpretation, and even after its enactment, our judges and administrators may well follow the maxim of Lord Eldon that, "instead of struggling by little circumstances

* De Augm. VIII Aph. 10.

to take cases out of a general rule, it is more wholesome to struggle not to let little circumstances prevent the application of the general rule." The Digest which has been proposed would hold out too many temptations to the mischievous ingenuity that Lord Eldon condemned. It is needless, as private enterprise has supplied it. If made discriminative, it would be a bad form of legislation. Of Indian judgments, as of books, it may be said "some are to be read only in parts, others to be read but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence." In resolving which were good, bad or indifferent, the Government would have to determine what the law was or ought to be; and, having so determined, it had better legislate at once in order to prevent all further contradictions and errors.

43. Regarding the subject of codification and of systematic legislation finally from the purely practical point of view, it is to be observed that we have one supreme and three local legislatures. We have four High Courts, one Chief Court, and several Judicial Commissioners with the powers of High Courts, of which none are bound to accept as binding the rulings of others. To the tribunal of Her Majesty in Council, which alone can constrain the decision of the local Courts of appeal, access is possible only in cases of high pecuniary value and at an expense beyond the reach of the large majority of suitors. Working under the higher Courts of appeal are a number of Judges, European and Native, who in many instances display remarkable ability, but of whom the majority have had but a defective training owing to the conditions under which they have have had to work as members of the public service. It is manifestly desirable that Judges of the first instance, by whom so large a portion of the judicial work of the country is done, should in their often remote and isolated stations receive all the guidance and support that can be afforded them. It is desirable, too, that the superior Courts should be provided with a uniform body of rules applicable to the chief relations of social life, in order that inconsistencies and contradictions of decision may be prevented, and the great difficulty averted which must eventually arise from irreconcileable systems completely established in different parts of the country. A well-framed Code will not only reduce the necessary bulk of law-libraries, but will focus the wisdom and acumen of many learned expositors upon identical points of construction and detailed development. In such a concourse of intelligence the better interpretation, the sounder principle, must prevail; and thus the lower Courts will be trained, not only to a right understanding of particular enactments, but to a rational and effective method of dealing with the whole range of problems set before them.

44. Amongst the many communities which have in recent years recognized the great advantages of codification is that of Lower Canada, where, as in India, a heterogeneous population made it necessary to build on wide and liberal general principles. From the introduction to its Civil Code we borrow an extract with which we conclude this part of our report:—

"Prospectively, the Code promises uniformity of jurisdiction which contributes to diminish litigation, and to add to the security and stability of our civil rights.

It offers great additional means of legal education from which may be expected a higher standard of professional excellence.

It will ensure among the individual members of society a more intimate acquaintance with their civil rights and obligations, tending to increase and facilitate business-relations and to promote the natural welfare of the community. Moreover, as a barrier against the continual inroads of fragmentary legislation, it is an earnest of stability in the law itself.

To this we would add that it is an element in good government that there should be certainty in the rules regulating the conduct of the governed, so far as they are to be held by law accountable for such conduct to the State or to their fellows, in the rules regulating the rights and obligations of property, and in the rules providing remedies for the invasion of rights. Certainty in these rules conduces to the happiness and prosperity of the governed scarcely in a less degree than does their conformity to the highest standard of jurisprudence. 'It matters little what the law is, so that it be settled' may be truly said in all cases in which it is of necessity arbitrary, and in many in which it is conventional.

II.

On the six Bills referred to in the margin.

1. The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
2. The Transfer of Property Bill.
3. The Alluvion Bill.
4. The Master and Servant Bill.
5. The Easements Bill.
6. The Trusts Bill.

We have carefully enquired into and considered the six Bills referred to in the margin: we have also perused the comments on those Bills sent up by the several Local Governments at the request of the Government of India, the criticisms of the same Bills volunteered by Sir James Stephen, and the important paper of Sir Henry Maine; and we are unanimously of opinion that those Bills deal with branches of the law which may properly be codified; that the proposed enactments should extend to the whole of British India; that, except in the case of the Master and Servant Bill, no class of the community should be excluded from their operation; and that, subject to certain modifications which we proceed to suggest, they should all, with the exception of the Easements Bill, be enacted with as little delay as possible. As to the Easements Bill, Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner are of opinion that, with the amendments hereinafter specified, it might become law at once; but Mr. West, being of opinion that the introduction of this measure may, without public detriment, be for a short time postponed, desires not to be finally committed to all the details of the Bill, should further information suggest modifications in them.

In the following remarks we shall refer to the Bills as printed in the book entitled "*The Six Codifying Bills laid before the Indian Law Commission*, Calcutta, 1879."

1.—THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

On the Negotiable Instruments Bill.

This Bill, originally framed by the late Law Commission, was, as far back as 1867, introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General and referred to a Select Committee. Since then it has been redrawn by Mr. Phillips of the Calcutta Bar: it has received copious and valuable criticism from the Local Governments, the High Courts and the Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, and it has been carefully revised by a Select Committee comprising the Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Evans of the Calcutta Bar, and Mr. Morgan, a leading Calcutta merchant. We have found little or nothing to change in the Bill (*a*); but we think that certain additions, which we proceed to specify, may usefully be made to it.

Chapter I: *Preliminary*.—Section 1, paragraph 2, saves, in our opinion rightly, local usages relating to hundís and other instruments in an oriental language. But, in order to facilitate the assimilation of the practice of Native shroffs to that of European merchants, we recommend the insertion of a proviso that such usages may be excluded by any words in the body of the instrument indicating an intention that the legal relations of the parties shall be governed by the proposed Act. An eminent critic of the Bill says that he "cannot see why uniformity of practice is desirable." The reason is that it prevents uncertainty and litigation, and facilitates dealings, not only between English and Native merchants, but between Native merchants in different parts of India. The practical working of a system of credit is made safer and more beneficial when the bills of exchange under which a banker or merchant is responsible are governed by precisely the same legal conditions as those on which he is a creditor and with reference to which the others were issued or accepted.

We think that a definition of "signed" may usefully be added. Sir Charles Turner suggests the following: '"signed" means having the name of the person whose signature is by this Act required written by such person or by an agent authorized in that behalf, or indicated by a mark intended by such person as his signature, or impressed by a stamp or seal when a stamp or seal is commonly used by such person for such purpose.'

Chapter II: *Of Notes, Bills and Cheques*.—To sections 4, 5, explanations shewing when an undertaking to pay is 'unconditional,' when the sum payable

(*a*) There is a misprint in Section 90, line 5, where 'drawers' should be 'drawees,' and another in Section 125, line 7, where 'from' should be 'for.'

is 'certain,' and when the payee is a 'certain person' should, we think, be added. They might run thus:—

"A promise or order to pay out of a specified fund is 'conditional'; but an undertaking to pay in terms absolute is not rendered 'conditional' by a declaration that provision for the payment will be made out of a specified fund.

A promise or order to pay is not 'conditional' by reason of the time for payment being expressed to be on the lapse of a certain period after the occurrence of a specified event which, according to the ordinary expectation of mankind, is certain to happen, although the time of its happening may be uncertain.

The sum payable may be "certain," although it includes future interest payable at a rate specified according to an indicated rate of exchange, or is expressed to be payable according to the course of exchange, or by instalments (if such instalments are declared to fall due on fixed dates), and although the instrument provides that, on default of payment of an instalment, the balance unpaid shall become due.

The person to whom payment is to be made may be a 'certain person,' although he is misnamed or designated by description only, or though it be directed that payment be made to one or to another of several persons, if it appears on the face of the instrument that there is community of interest between them.

In a bill of exchange the person to whom it is clear that the direction is given is a 'certain person,' although he may be misnamed or designated by description only. If an address only is given, and the person residing at such address accepts the direction, the uncertainty is cured. The direction may be given to a "certain person," though it be given to one or other of several persons."

Section 8.—Before 'parties,' the words 'maker or' seem wanted.

Section 18 might be extended so as to meet cases of error not uncommon in Native documents purporting to specify the sum, its half and the double of the half. It might run thus:—

"18. Where the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid is differently stated in the body of the instrument and on the face of, but outside the body of, the instrument, the sum stated in the body of the instrument is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where the sum is in the body of the instrument stated differently in figures and in words, the sum stated in words is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where the sum is in the body of the instrument more than once stated in words and differently, the less sum is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid."

Section 19 should, we think, provide also for undated instruments. The requisite clause might run thus: 'A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, in which the date of making or drawing is not specified, takes effect from the date of the first negociation thereof.

Sections 21 *and* 23.—In the former section, after the word "acceptance" we would introduce the words "or noting for non-acceptance;" in the latter, line 7, after the word "sight" the words "or noted for non-acceptance."

Chapter III: Parties to Notes, Bills and Cheques.—Section 33: The statement of the obligations of the drawee of a cheque is not complete. After the word "must" we think there should be introduced the words "unless he has received notice that the drawee is dead or has been declared insolvent, or declared by the proper authority of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs;" and the following proviso should be added: "Provided that the drawee is not so liable, unless such funds have been in his hands for a sufficient time before the presentation of the cheque for payment to enable him to ascertain the state of accounts between him and the drawer."

Section 34.—For the first nine words we would substitute "subject to the other provisions of this Act," and omit the final paragraph.

Section 35.—For "all or some of several joint drawees" we would substitute "all or some or one of several drawees." We suggest that in some part of the Bill, and possibly here, a clause should be inserted showing that, to determine who is liable as an acceptor, the address to the drawee and the acceptance should be read together. We would also insert clauses showing that there may be a valid acceptance before the bill is signed or while it is otherwise incomplete, or after it is overdue: that an acceptance is invalid if the acceptor undertakes to comply with the request otherwise than by payment of money: that an acceptance may be qualified in certain specified cases. The case where the drawee is the same person as the drawer or a fictitious person should also be provided for. These clauses might run as follows:—

Time when acceptance may be made.

"A bill of exchange may be accepted—

(*a*) before it has been signed by the drawer or when it is otherwise incomplete;

(*b*) after it is overdue;

(*c*) after it has been dishonoured by a previous refusal to accept or by non-payment.

Acceptance when invalid.

"An acceptance is invalid if the acceptor undertakes to comply with the direction otherwise than by payment of money.

Acceptance unqualified or qualified.

"An acceptance may be unqualified or qualified.

"An acceptance is unqualified where the drawee, or, where there are several joint drawees, all of them, assent without qualification to the order of the drawer.

"An acceptance is qualified—

(*a*) where it is conditional, declaring the payment to be dependent on the happening of an event therein stated;

(*b*) where it undertakes the payment of part only of the sum ordered to be paid;

(*c*) where, no place of payment being specified on the order, it undertakes the payment at a specified place and not otherwise or elsewhere; or where, a place of payment being specified in the order, it undertakes the payment at some other place and not otherwise or elsewhere;

(*d*) where it undertakes the payment at a time other than that at which under the order it would be legally due;

(*e*) where it is made by one or more of several joint drawees, not being partners, and not by all.

"If the drawer and drawee of a bill of exchange be the same person, or the drawee be a fictitious person, the holder may at his option treat the instrument as a promissory note or a bill of exchange."

Where the drawee is the same person as the drawer or a fictitious person.

Sections 47 *and* 48.—We would redraw these sections thus:—

47. A negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, endorsed or transferred without consideration, or for a consideration which fails, creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction. But if any such party has transferred the instrument with or without endorsement to a holder for consideration, such holder, and every subsequent holder deriving title from him, may recover the amount due on such instrument from the transferor for consideration or any prior party thereto.

48. Any person who, being liable as a party to a negotiable instrument to pay the amount due thereon, pays the same, may recover such amount from any party to such instrument prior to himself and to a transferee for consideration, or to himself as such a transferee.

Chapter IV: Of Negotiation.—Though the subject of delivery of negotiable instruments is to some extent treated in sections 8 and 14 and chapter IV, we would prefix to the sections dealing with negotiation clauses relating to delivery generally, and to the following effect:—

"The making, acceptance or indorsement of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is completed by delivery, actual or constructive.*

As between parties standing in immediate relation, delivery to be effectual must be made by the party making, accepting or indorsing the instrument, or by a person authorized by him in that behalf.

As between such parties and any holder of the instrument other than a holder in due course, it may be shown that the instrument was delivered conditionally or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely the property therein.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by the delivery thereof.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof."

Section 60.—The rule declared in this section is incomplete. We would substitute "appearing to be due on" for the word "of" after "amount," and add: "but where such amount has been partly paid, a note to that effect may be indorsed on the instrument and the instrument negotiated for the balance."

Section 65.—Sir Charles Turner would substitute the following:—

"65. The holder of a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand must negotiate it within a reasonable time, or present it for acceptance.

In order to charge any party thereto, a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand, or containing a direction to that effect, must be presented for acceptance, unless such presentment has been excused by the party sought to be charged therewith.

Any other bill of exchange may be presented for acceptance.

Presentment for acceptance must be made to the drawee or to some person authorized on his behalf to accept or refuse acceptance (if after reasonable search the drawee or such per-

* Sir C. Turner would here explain 'delivery' as "the transfer of possession, actual or constructive, by the party making, accepting or indorsing an instrument with the intention of accepting the liability of a maker, acceptor or indorser, as the case may be."

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son can be found) within a reasonable. time after the bill is drawn and in business-hours on a business-day.

Explanation.—In determining what is a reasonable time for the negotiation or presentment of a bill for acceptance, regard must be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade with regard to similar instruments, and the circumstances of the particular case, looking to the interests of the holder as well as of the drawee.

If default is made in the due presentment for acceptance of a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand, or containing a direction that it should be presented for acceptance, no party thereto except the drawee or a party who has excused such presentment is liable on the bill: Provided that, if a competent drawee, or a person authorized to accept on his behalf, cannot after reasonable search be found, the bill is dishonoured."

Section 66.—The words "if he can, after reasonable search, be found," should apparently be inserted in line 2, after "sight."

Section 67.—For this section Sir C. Turner would substitute the following:—

"67. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may require that it be delivered to him, and may retain it for twenty-four hours, exclusive of public holidays, to consider if he will accept it. After the expiry of the twenty-four hours, he must re-deliver it to the person by whom or on whose behalf it was presented, whether he has accepted it or not."

Mr. Stokes and Mr. West would merely substitute for 'may' in line 1, the words "must if so required by the drawee."

Section 78.—Mr. West thinks that the drawer of a negotiable instrument payable on demand ought not to be subjected to risk through unreasonable delay on the part of successive holders in presenting it for payment. Unreasonable delay by parties subsequent ought, he thinks, to excuse prior parties from liability when such delay appears on the instrument.

Section 80.—We would add to clause (*a*) the words "as against any party sought to be charged therewith, if he has engaged to pay notwithstanding non-presentment." Mr. West thinks that this engagement ought not to give the person bound by it any recourse under section 48 against prior parties.

Section 83.—We would strike out "and" in the fourth line, and insert "due thereon." [The amount may not be claimable in full (sections 49 and 50), or it may have been in part paid.] We would insert "of the principal-money" after "amount" in line 3. We would then substitute "such" for "the" in line 5, and strike out "due thereon."

Similarly, in section 84, we would substitute "due thereon" for "thereof" in line 2.

Section 85.—It would be useful to insert a section to the effect that a cheque satisfied by payment is the property of the drawer, but may be retained by the drawee till accounts are settled between him and the drawer.

Chapter VII: Of discharge from liability.—We would here insert a section:—

"If a bill of exchange which has been negotiated is at or after maturity held by the acceptor in his own right, all rights of action thereon are extinguished."

Section 87.—After the words "twenty-four hours" there should be introduced "exclusive of public holidays."

Section 88.—After "payment", in line 2, there should be introduced "within a reasonable time."

Section 90.—We would either add to this section as it stands the words "unless on notice given by the holder they assent to the acceptance" or substitute the following:—

"90. If the holder of a bill acquiesce in a qualified acceptance thereof, he is bound to give notice of such acceptance to the other parties to the bill: any party to whom he omits to give notice is discharged."

Chapter VIII: Notice of dishonour.—To section 91 there should be added, after the first paragraph:—"or where presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted"; and in the second paragraph, after the word "contract," there should be introduced the words "or the acceptance is qualified."

Section 94.—Mr. West thinks that presentment excused should be equivalent to actual presentment, only against the person excusing it; but that an impossibility of presentment, as in the case of an absconding or fictitious drawee, should rank as dishonour.

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Chapter X: Of reasonable time.—Sir Charles Turner would omit section 108, leaving the rule as stated in section 107. The section as it stands is, in his opinion, inconsistent with section 107, and declares a rule which is not only far more strict than the existing law, but would be highly inconvenient. Bills are often negotiated before presentation for acceptance. Cheques need not be presented on the day after they come to the holder's possession; and negotiable instruments payable on demand are frequently given as a continuing security.

Chapter XI: Acceptance and payment for honour.—The Bill contains no statement of the procedure in the case of acceptance *supra protest*. It appears to us desirable that the law of India should in this respect be assimilated to mercantile law elsewhere and to the practice obtaining in this country. We therefore recommend that the following clause be inserted:—

"An acceptor *supra protest* must personally appear before a notary public with witnesses, and declare that he accepts, under protest, the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour, and that he will satisfy the same at the appointed time; and then must subscribe the bill with his own hand."

Unless the person who intends to accept *supra protest* first declares in the presence of a notary that he does it for honour, and has such declaration duly recorded in the notarial register at the time, his acceptance shall be a nullity."

Section 111 should, we think, run as follows:—

"When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person, not being a party already liable thereon, may, with the consent of the holder, accept the same for the honour of any party."

And for section 112 we would substitute the following:—

How acceptance for honour must be made.

"*Section* 112.—A person desiring to accept for honour must in the presence of a notary public subscribe the bill with his own hand, and declare that he accepts under protest the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour; and such declaration must be recorded by the notary in his register. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer."

Chapter XIV: Of Foreign Bills.—Although in practice inland bills are not generally drawn in sets, they may be so drawn; and in this country, where the postal service is in parts necessarily performed with unavoidable insecurity, we think it desirable it should appear in the beginning of the Bill that inland bills may be drawn in sets. In the Commissioners' Bill it does so appear.

We would alter the heading of this chapter, and transfer section 128 to chapter XI, and section 129 to chapter IX.

Section 126.—The Exception to this section does not go far enough. If an acceptor has accepted one of the parts of a set, payment of another part which he has not accepted will not discharge him from liability to pay a holder in due course of the accepted part. Again, not only is the indorser who has indorsed two parts to different persons, but indorsers subsequent to him of the part not paid, are liable to holders of such part in due course. In the Exception, for the last thirteen words, we would therefore substitute "he and the indorsers of each part are liable on such part as if it were a separate bill."

Section 128.—A referee in case of need may be named in an inland as well as in a foreign bill of exchange, and as well by an indorser as by a drawer. When a referee is so named in an inland bill of exchange by an indorser, presentment to the referee is optional. In foreign bills it is compulsory, in order to charge the person who has given the reference and all subsequent indorsers.

A referee in case of need may accept and pay without previous protest according to Chitty (120) (see also Chalmers, art. 37, note). We would, as we have said, carry this section into chapter XI, with some additions. We would head that chapter, "Of acceptance and payment for honour and reference in case of need."

The definition "drawee in case of need" should be amended as follows—

"When in the bill or in any endorsement thereon the name," &c.;

and section 128 should run—

"Where a drawee in case of need is named in a bill of exchange or in any indorsement thereon, the bill is not dishonoured until it has been dishonoured by such drawee."

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We would add a section: "A drawee in case of need may accept and pay the bill of exchange without previous protest."

Mr. West thinks the Bill ought to contain a section embodying the principle stated in *Maillard* v. *Page*, L. R. 5 Ex. 312, 319, that an acceptance and any accompanying written contract are, as between the immediate parties, to be construed together.

We think that the second clause of section 125 (as to the non-liability of a banker who has received payment for a customer of a crossed cheque) should be amended in accordance with the views of Grove and Lindley, JJ., in *Matthiessen* v. *London and County Banking Company*, 48 L. J. C. P. 529, by omitting the first word "but."

As to the arrangement of the Bill, we would suggest that the provisions in sections 26 and 103 as to presumptions, and those in sections 42, 43, and 44 as to estoppels, might better be placed together in a separate chapter headed "Special Rules of Evidence." Section 31 should, apparently, follow section 35: section 48 should precede section 47; and some other slight alterations in the arrangement may be found desirable.

2.—THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

Recognizing in this Bill, which was originally drawn by the late Law Commission and has since been repeatedly revised, the most important of the measures laid before us, we have devoted to it perhaps an undue share of the limited time at our command.

Although it has been objected to the Bill that it deals with subjects which at a later stage of the work of codification will have to be arranged under separate chapters, it has appeared to us convenient to retain for the present in a great measure the form in which it was originally drafted.

Dealing generally with the transfer of property, its arrangement enables the legislature to determine to what general principles the law of transfer should conform, and to apply such principles consistently.

Read with the Contract Act, this Bill covers almost the whole of the ground which could be profitably occupied by law relating to the transfer *inter vivos* of interests in property; and for the convenience of the practitioner it could hardly be enacted in a more accessible form.

This, it appears to us, justifies the introductory chapter, which, after declaring what rights are inalienable and by what persons transfers may be made, proceeds to declare restrictions of the transfer of property called for in the interests of society. These restrictions are identical with those which are already incorporated into the law of India in the Succession Act.

In considering the necessity for these provisions, it must not be forgotten that the number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians holding property in India has of late years greatly increased, and that the value of the property held by them in plantations of tea and coffee, in mills and machinery and in other investments, now amounts to many millions of pounds sterling. These persons and their estates are subject to the law of succession (Act X of 1865), and it would be obviously inconsistent that they should possess powers of creating estates in their property by transfers *inter vivos* which the legislature has declared they should not enjoy by testamentary disposition. Moreover, where the declared law is silent on the subject in respect of transfers *inter vivos*, the Courts may, and probably would consider themselves bound to, recognize principles stamped with the assent of the legislature as conclusive of the question that transfers *inter vivos* creating estates in violation of these principles are invalid as opposed to public policy.

The Privy Council has already ruled that estates cannot be created by Hindús in contravention of the principles which underlie the Thellusson Act, or subject to conditions which are void for repugnancy.

The rules contained in sections 10 to 35 impugn, so far as our experience goes, no law or practice of Hindús, Muhammadans or other sects recognized in India as enjoying special personal laws, unless it may be the now obsolete practice among Muhammadans of devoting property to the maintenance of the

family of a particular saint. But to avoid any disturbance of rights enjoyed under personal laws, sufficient provision is made in the Bill.

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The persons to whom the provisions we are now considering will in practice be found mainly applicable are property-holders who have been designated in former Acts as "persons to whom the English law applies," a phrase which gave rise to no little difficulty in the case of persons holding property in the mufassal. This class has now attained sufficient importance in numbers and wealth to demand at the hands of the legislature an explicit declaration of restrictions which may be imposed on their dealings with their property, and where these restrictions are founded on approved principles and not inconsistent with personal law, there is no reason why they should not be declared of general application.

The sections from 36 to 53 embody rules already applied in the Courts of India, or flowing naturally from accepted principles.

The rules relating to sales, mortgages, exchanges and gifts declare generally no more than is understood and applied as law in the Courts. The exceptions will be noticed in our detailed observations.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—We would expressly save, in section 2, transfers by decree or order of Courts of competent jurisdiction.

In the interpretation-clause (section 3) we would insert definitions of "ownership," and "property;" we would extend the definition of "attached to the earth" so as to include trees and shrubs; and with reference to sections 40, 56, 78, 79 and 80 of the Bill as we have revised it, we would define "notice" as follows:—

> "A person is said to have 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry which he ought to have made or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, section 229."

We would declare that all chapters and sections of the Bill which relate to contracts should be taken as part of the Contract Act, 1872. When the body of substantive civil law enacted for India is rearranged in a more compact and convenient form than that of a series of fragmentary portions from time to time passed by the legislature,* the chapters on Sale, Mortgage, Lease and Exchange, contained in the present Bill, will probably be placed in close connection with the rules contained in the Contract Act. But till then they may fitly be left in a law containing what the Contract Act does not contain, namely, general rules regulating the transmission of property between living persons.

Chapter II: Of Transfers of Immoveable Property.—We think that chapter II should be extended to transfers of property, whether moveable or immoveable; that it should be entitled "*Of Transfers of Property by act of Parties*"; and that it should commence with two sections,—one defining "transfer," the other showing what may be transferred. The latter section should, we think, to some extent follow the analogy of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 266, clauses (*e*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*k*), as to property which may be attached.† We also think that this chapter should contain a section declaring that a transfer may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law.

The Law Commissioners, by whom the original draft of this Bill was framed, observed that their chief object was to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work which they commenced in framing the law of Succession. With this view they inserted rules that conditions in restraint of alienation should be void; that conditions making an interest to cease on insol-

* This, we understand, is all that was intended by the Government of India in paragraph 18 of its Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877, by the phrase "scientifically arranging the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced", and some such rearrangement was contemplated by the late Indian Law Commissioners, who observe in their Sixth Report, referring to their rules relating to the transfer of property: "It is probable that several of these rules will eventually find a different place whenever a final distribution and rearrangement of the whole law shall have been effected; but some blending of subjects is unavoidable in a work which the Government has, for sufficient reasons, instructed us to submit to it in portions, as each portion is completed."

† In view of the more general prohibition that no transfer can be made which is opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby, Sir Charles Turner thinks it unnecessary to declare that "a strictly personal right," &c., cannot be transferred.

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vency or attempted alienation should also be void; that restrictions should be placed on the power of tying up property by transactions *inter vivos*, similar to those imposed by the Indian Succession Act, sections 100 to 104, in the case of wills. They also proposed rules as to when certain interests created by transactions *inter vivos* should be deemed vested. And they applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to transfers the rules of the Succession Act as to contingent bequests, conditional bequests and bequests with directions as to application and enjoyment. It seems to us that, subject to the following remarks, these rules are in themselves reasonable, and may properly be extended to the transactions *inter vivos* of all the inhabitants of India, whether they are or are not subject to the Succession Act. But as to the rule corresponding with section 100 of the Succession Act, Sir Charles Turner and Mr. West think that the law should be modified so as not to exclude the unborn beneficiary in the case supposed, but to make void any limitation beyond his interest. As to the rule corresponding with section 102 of the Succession Act, they think that, where distinct interests are given to persons as members of a class, which interests are ascertainable within the term prescribed by the rule against perpetuity, those interests should not fail by reason of other interests failing through the operation of that rule; and as to the rule corresponding with section 103 of the Succession Act, they think that, where an intermediate interest fails, the subsequent interest should not fail, if it is ascertained and vested immediately on the death of the specified persons who were living at the time of the transferor's death. Mr. Stokes is averse to making any of the modifications thus suggested. As to the rule prohibiting accumulation, we all should prefer the more liberal enactments of the Thellusson Act (39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 98), which allow an accumulation for twenty-one years, and do not affect provisions for payment of debts or for raising portions.* But as the rule embodied in the Succession Act, section 104, has now been in force for fourteen years, Mr. Stokes and Mr. West do not press its alteration. The Law Commissioners also proposed to extend to transactions *inter vivos* the rules as to election contained in Part XXVII of the Succession Act. We think that these rules also, founded as they are on principles of equity which are universally applicable, may also properly be inserted in the Bill.

We think provision should be made for the satisfaction of a right arising in favour of several persons, where, in consequence of a transfer, property is divided, and held in several shares; and we have framed a section with this object. Mr. West is of opinion that a corresponding rule is necessary for the case of a division of the property burdened with an obligation, and that the rules should apply in all cases of legal division.

Section 7 of the Bill treats of the title which the transferor of immoveable property can confer, and of the protection given to innocent transferees for value. We think that this matter should be dealt with in more detail, and have accordingly framed sections in substitution, providing for each of the following five cases:—

(1) where there is a transfer for consideration by a person, such as a Hindú widow, authorized only under circumstances in their nature variable to dispose of immoveable property;

(2) where a third person has a right to receive maintenance from the profits of immoveable property and such right does not amount to a charge;

(3) where, for the more beneficial enjoyment of his own immoveable property, a third person has, independently of any interest in the immoveable property of another, a right to restrain the enjoyment of the latter property;

(4) where a third person is entitled to the benefit of an obligation arising out of a contract and annexed to the ownership of immoveable property, but not amounting to an interest or easement; and

(5) where a person holds immoveable property as its ostensible owner with the consent of the other persons interested therein.

We recommend, too, that the Bill should here provide for the following cases:—

(*a*) where a person, erroneously representing that he is authorized to transfer certain immoveable property, assumes to transfer it for consideration and afterwards acquires an interest therein;

(*b*) where a transfer of immoveable property is made for consideration by persons having distinct interests therein;

(*c*) where several co-owners of immoveable property transfer a share therein without specifying that the transfer is to take effect on any particular share or shares of the transferors;

(*d*) where a person creates, by transfer at different times, rights in or over the same immoveable property, and such rights cannot all exist or be exercised to their full extent together. Mr. West thinks that the rule dealing with this case should be supplemented by a rule providing for the satisfaction of each later created interest to the fullest extent compatible with the rule of priority and for such adjustments as may further this object.

It seems to us that a clause resembling Act XI of 1855, section 2, which provides, in cases to which the English law is applicable, for improvements of immoveable property made by *bonâ fide* transferees who are subsequently evicted, may fitly be introduced into the Bill and applied to all persons in British India. We think, too, that such transferees should be allowed to remove growing crops which they have planted or sown on the property.

We think that the section (10) relating to transfers of land *pendente lite* should not forbid such transfers when made under the authority of the Court and on such terms as it may impose, and that the section (10A) relating to fraudulent transfers may properly be extended to cases of fraudulent forfeitures and to cases where the persons defrauded are co-owners or creditors.

Chapter III: Of Sales of Immoveable Property.—We think that "sale" should be defined as a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised, or part-paid and part-promised. We entirely agree with Sir Henry Maine as to the desirability of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property a system of public transfer. But we must remember that, in the absence of a much larger number of registration-offices that at present exist in India, the requirement of registration in the case of every petty transaction relating to land would be an intolerable hardship. We have in this matter been guided by the analogy of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877, section 17), and required that sale should be made in the case of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards only, by a registered assurance, but that, in the case of immoveable property of a less value, it may be made either by registered assurance or by delivery of the property. As to delivery, we think it will be enough to say that it takes place, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, when the parties consent to the delivery: and in the case of other immoveable property, when the seller places the buyer, or such person as he directs, in possession of the property.

The rights and liabilities of the seller and buyer may, we think, be conveniently classified as follows:—(*a*) duties of seller; (*b*) rights of seller; (*c*) duties of buyer; (*d*) rights of buyer, and according to that phase in each case which is the more prominent in practice. In addition to the duties which the Bill (section 12) imposes on the seller, and which are generally recognised by the Courts, we think that, when the property is, or forms part of, a revenue-paying estate, he should be bound to present an application to the proper officer for the requisite alteration of the revenue-register;* that between the date of the contract of sale and the delivery of the property, he should take due care of the property and the title-deeds in his possession; that, on being so required, he should give the buyer, or such person as he directs, such possession of the property as its nature admits, and that he should pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property up to the date of sale. As to his duty regarding incumbrances on the property sold, we conceive that it will be in accordance with what is generally understood to be the law throughout India merely to require the seller, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, to pay the interest due on the date of sale, and, where the property is sold free from incumbrances, to discharge all incumbrances thereon then existing. As to the implied contracts of a seller, we think it will be enough to provide that

* Sir Charles Turner would also urge that these enactments are frequently required by the circumstances of large zamíndárí properties.

* In practice (according to Sir Charles Turner) the consideration-money is hardly ever fully paid until the seller has presented such an application.

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he shall be deemed to contract that the interest which he assumes to transfer to the buyer subsists, and that he has power to transfer the same; provided that, where the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, he shall be deemed to contract to the like effect so far only as his knowledge extends.

As to the buyer's duties, we would require him, in addition to the duties expressly imposed by the Bill (sections 12, 15, 16), to pay or tender, at the time and place of completing the transfer, the purchase-money to the seller or such person as he directs. Power to retain out of the purchase-money the amount of the incumbrances should, we think, be given to the buyer only when the property is sold free of incumbrances. We would expressly require the buyer to re-transfer the property when the ownership thereof has passed to him before payment of the purchase-money, and he fails to pay or tender it. We also think that, where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he should, as between himself and the seller, be expressly bound to pay all public charges which may become due in respect of the property, the principal-money due on the incumbrances subject to which the property is sold, and the interest thereon afterwards accruing due.

Chapter IV: Mortgages of Immoveable Property and Charges.—The objection raised by one eminent critic, that this chapter deals "with matters which do not transfer property, but only create a charge upon it" is one which seems to us to rest on an assumption that a transfer must of necessity extend to the whole property or interest of the transferor in the subject-matter of the transaction. We, considering ownership as generally divisible, have regarded the term "transfer" as properly applicable to any interest carved out of the aggregate called "ownership." This is consistent with the English law. "A security," says Mr. Fisher in his work on Mortgages, "is a redeemable estate or right which one person has in the property of another."

We think that the definitions of the four chief kinds of mortgage with which this chapter commences, and which were taken from Mr. Macpherson's well-known work, require some modification to adapt them to the various parts of India. Mr. West is of opinion that the words 'without delivering possession' in the definition of 'mortgage by conditional sale' are not essential, and are opposed to a common practice in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Charles Turner considers that transfer of possession is not of the essence of such mortgages, although they are very generally combined with transfer of possession and usufructuary provisions.

We are of opinion that writing and registration should be compulsory whenever the principal-money secured is one hundred rupees and upwards: when the principal is less than that sum and the property is not delivered, we would also require registration; and in all such cases we think the mortgagor, on payment of the amount remaining due, should be entitled to require the mortgagee to register an acknowledgment that any right in derogation of the interest tranferred to him has been extinguished. The requirement of registration will not only discourage fraud and facilitate investigations of title, it will also preclude some difficult questions as to priority.

Mr. West would introduce a provision in the section treating of the right to redeem, to the effect that, if the time fixed for repayment of the mortgage-money has been allowed to pass, or if no time has been fixed, the mortgagee should be entitled to reasonable notice before payment. Mr. Stokes and Sir C. Turner are opposed to this provision as unsuited to India. In mortgages for considerable sums the parties would sufficiently protect themselves: in the far more numerous cases of mortgages for small sums to saukárs, it would be inconvenient to require notice.

We think that a person interested in a share only of the mortgaged property should be entitled to redeem his own share only where the mortgagee, or, if there are several mortgagees, all of them, has or have acquired a share in the right to redeem.

The section (61) of the revised draft, declaring the right of an usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession, should, in Sir Charles Turner's opinion, enable him to do so—

where the profits are to be applied in payment of interest at a rate agreed or prescribed by law and then in reduction of principal—when the mortgagor pays or tenders

to the mortgagee, or deposits in Court as hereinafter provided, the sum then due thereon;

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where the profits are to be taken in lieu of interest and no time is specified for redemption; or where the profits are to be so taken and the mortgage is made for a term of years, but it was not the intention of the parties that redemption should be postponed to the expiry of the term—when the sum then due on the mortgage is paid, tendered or deposited as aforesaid;

where the profits are to be taken in lieu of interest and the mortgage is made for a term, and it was the intention of the parties that redemption should not be allowed before the expiry of the term—when, after the expiry of the term, the sum then due on the mortgage is paid, tendered or deposited as aforesaid.

Explanation.—It is not necessarily to be concluded from the circumstance that a mortgage is expressed to be made for a term of years that it was the intention of the parties that redemption should not be allowed before the expiry of the term. The contrary intention may be declared by, or inferred from, other stipulations of the contract.

The case where accessions to mortgaged property have been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee should, we think, be provided for.

As the law stands, there is no implied contract on the part of the borrower to produce a security of any particular degree of safety, or any particular title, as in the case of a contract for sale. The implied contracts of the mortgagor should, therefore, in our opinion, be that the interest which he assumes to transfer subsists, and that he has power to transfer the same; that the mortgagor will defend, or, if the mortgagee is in possession, enable him to defend, the mortgagor's title to the mortgaged property; that where the mortgage is a second or subsequent incumbrance, the mortgagor will pay the interest accruing due on each prior incumbrance and at the proper time discharge the principal due thereon. There should also be, in the case of mortgaged leasehold, the stipulations specified in the Bill (section 24) as to payment of rent, performance of conditions, observance of contracts and indemnity.

For the section (27) treating of waste by a mortgagor in possession, Mr. West would substitute the following: "A mortgagor must not by any act or wilful omission destroy, or materially impair the value of, the mortgaged property or his interest therein as a security for the mortgage-money."

We recommend the omission of the section (28) requiring certain notices to be given by mortgagors making, or proposing to make, second and other subsequent mortgages. This provision (which was inserted by the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred) is a novelty, and does not seem to us likely to be of any practical use.

Section 34, expressing the present rule in the case of a mortgage by conditional sale, treats the mortgagee as having no remedy against the mortgagor personally, except in certain specified cases. Mr. West would substitute the following: "A mortgagee may sue a mortgagor for mortgage-money which has become payable in all cases except those wherein a personal liability has been excluded by express contract or by the nature of the mortgage."

Where, by any cause other than the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor or mortgagee, the mortgaged property has been wholly or partially destroyed, or the security is rendered insufficient, the mortgagee should, we think, be entitled to require the mortgagor to give him within a reasonable time another sufficient security for his debt, and if the mortgagor fails to do so, to sue him for the mortgage-money.

We think that a mortgagee interested in part only of the mortgage-money should not be precluded from suing for a partial foreclosure where the mortgagees have, with the consent of the mortgagor, severed their interests under the mortgage.

We would modify section 35 so as to allow powers of sale in all cases where the principal-money originally secured is five hundred rupees or upwards. They save litigation and expense. Their validity has been recognised in many parts of India. Moreover, interference with freedom of contract is *primâ facie* undesirable, and it is, in our opinion, only in small transactions, where the mortgagor is generally poor and ignorant, that any real danger exists as to the misuse of such powers. In some cases the mortgagor obtains money on easier terms by conferring a power of sale on the mortgagee, and the power is usually, and not unreasonably, inserted in mortgages to agents of indigo, coffee and similar estates, where the value of the security might be considerably impaired,

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were the property neglected while the mortgagee was seeking a sale by order of Court.

Where the receipts from the mortgaged property are to be taken in lieu of interest, or of interest and defined portions of the principal, we do not think that a mortgagee in possession should be bound to collect the rents and profits and to repair.

The section (45) relating to mortgages made to secure the balance of a running account and expressing the maximum secured should, we think, be extended to mortgages to secure future advances and the performance of engagements.

We think that the Court should not postpone the day appointed for payment in a foreclosure-suit unless sufficient security is given as well as good cause shown, and we would modify section 50 so as to enable it to require such security.

The power conferred on a Court to order, in a foreclosure-suit, a sale in lieu of foreclosure, at the instance of the mortgagee, or at the instance of the mortgagor furnishing security for any balance which may remain unsatisfied by the proceeds of the sale, will be novel throughout the greater part of the Mufassal.* But it seems to us expedient for the mortgagor that the Court should possess this power, and that where the sale takes place at the instance of the mortgagee, he should not be allowed to recover any balance which he could not have recovered in the event of foreclosure, and that where the sale takes place at the instance of the mortgagor, the mortgagee obtains all that he is entitled to, if he receives his principal-money and interest.

Where a decree has been made for redemption, if the amount due is not paid on the day fixed by the Court, the plaintiff, where the mortgage is simple or usufructuary, should not be foreclosed, nor, where the mortgage is by conditional sale, should the property be sold.

Where one of several mortgagors redeems the mortgaged property and obtains possession thereof, we think that he should be declared entitled to a charge on the share of each of the other co-mortgagors in the property, for his proportion of the costs properly incurred in so redeeming and obtaining possession. A decision of the late Sadr Court, North-Western Provinces, is to this effect. The High Court of Bombay also has ruled that the purchaser of the interest of one of several co-sharers in an equity of redemption may redeem the whole property and hold it subject to the rights on contribution of the other co-sharers.

The Bill should, Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner think, provide separately for the rights and liabilities which arise where two or more forms of mortgage are combined.

Mr. Stokes would insert the following:—

"97. Where a simple mortgagee is, under the contract of mortgage, entitled as lessee or otherwise to receive the rents and profits accruing from the mortgaged property, such rents and profits shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be credited to the mortgagor against the interest of the principal-money, and if they exceed the amount due in respect of interest, against the principal-money also. In other respects the rights and liabilities of the parties are the same as if the mortgage were purely simple.

Simple mortgage usufructuary.

Where a mortgagee by conditional sale is, under the contract of mortgage, entitled as lessee or otherwise to receive the rents and profits accruing from the mortgaged property, the rights and liabilities of the parties are, up to the date on which the principal-money has become payable, the same as if the mortgage were purely usufructuary, and from and after that date the same as if the mortgage were purely by conditional sale."

Conditional mortgage usufructuary.

Sir Charles Turner thinks that it would be enough to insert a simple declaration that the mortgagee and mortgagor have respectively the same rights and liabilities as are declared to be created in each of the several forms so combined, so far as such rights and liabilities are consistent with the mortgagee's availing himself of any of his remedies. Mr. West thinks that the general provisions of the Bill sufficiently cover this matter.

* But see, as to the Presidency of Bombay, Bombay Regulation V of 1827, *ad finem*.

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There is a common practice on the part of mortgagees of suing their mortgagors on the debt as such, and in execution selling the mortgagor's interest in the property. This is purchased by strangers to the mortgage, who are thus virtually defrauded by an enforcement of the security, of the existence of which they were wholly ignorant. In order to check this practice, we have framed a section providing that, where a mortgagee, in execution of a decree for the satisfaction of any claim, whether arising under the mortgage or not, attaches and brings to sale the mortgaged property, or the mortgagor's interest therein, his security shall be extinguished unless before the issue of the proclamation under the Civil Procedure Code, section 287, he gives notice thereof to the Court executing the decree.

We concur with the late Law Commissioners in thinking that mortgage by deposit of title-deeds should not be recognized. It is now hardly known in the Mufassal. It is opposed to the policy of our registration-law: it leads to evasions of the stamp-duty; and it is at variance with the principle of making the system of transfer of immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer. When the amount secured is Rs. 100 or upwards, it would also be inconsistent with our proposed rule requiring a written instrument.

The section (64) relating to the merger of charges is, in the opinion of Mr. Stokes and Sir C. Turner, in exact accordance with the English and Indian decisions on the subject. Mr. West would substitute the following: "The holder of one of two or more incumbrances may purchase another, or the property subject thereto, and hold the same with his original incumbrance as separate interests."

For section 54 (as to the right to recover a balance due on a mortgage) Sir Charles Turner would substitute the following:—

"Where the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, together with the costs, if any, awarded to the mortgagee by the decree or in execution thereof, he may recover such balance and costs—

if the sale has been made in a suit for foreclosure, under the last paragraph of section 87, in execution of the decree, by enforcing the security; and if such security is a bond, with sureties, both against such sureties and the principal:

in any case, if under the contract the mortgagee was entitled to any other remedy for the recovery of the mortgage-debt in addition to a sale of the property sold, and such other remedy has been claimed and decreed in execution of the decree; but

if such other remedy has not been claimed and decreed, then by subsequent suit, unless he has by release or abandonment or otherwise lost such other remedy, or the suit is barred by limitation."

Lastly, we all think that the Bill should contain provisions as to serving notices, and making or accepting tenders and deposits, under this chapter, when the person concerned is non-resident, or unknown, or incompetent to contract. These provisions (which will be found in the revised Bill, ss. 101, 102) are novel; but they are suggested by difficulties which have occurred in practice. Mr. West is of opinion that the following principles should be explicitly set forth: (1) a transaction in any guise, the real intent of which is to make property a security for a continuing debt, is to be deemed a mortgage; (2) an unreasonable restriction on redemption is void; (3) time specified is not of the essence of the transaction for either party. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner consider that it may be left to the Courts to determine in each instance what is the nature of a transaction, and whether time is of its essence, and that it would be inexpedient to do more, in respect of restrictions on redemption, than to give effect to the intention of the parties when it can be collected from the contract.

Chapter V: Of Leases of Immoveable Property.—A high authority objects to this chapter in that it deals "with matters which do not transfer property, but only create a limited interest in it." This is not, we venture to think, in accordance with either English or Indian law. The lessor not only creates, but conveys, an interest in the property concerned. We conceive, and have defined, a lease to be a transfer of a right to enjoy specified immoveable property, made in consideration of a premium or a rent. Such a right is "property," and the present chapter, therefore, in our opinion, rightly falls within the scope of a Bill entitled "The Transfer of Property Act."

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

We would require all leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, to be made by registered assurance. This agrees with the rule in the Registration Act (III of 1877), section 17, save that it omits the power given by that Act to the Local Government to exempt leases for terms not exceeding five years and for annual rents not exceeding fifty rupees. It is hardly necessary to point out that it also carries out the policy above referred to, of rendering the system of transferring immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer.

As to the respective rights and liabilities of the lessor and lessee, we would expressly recognize the right to distrain, subject to the local law relating to distresses. We think that the lessor's implied contract for quiet enjoyment should not in India be limited to the acts of the lessor or his transferees, or any person claiming through him or them. Where any material part of the property leased is by *vis major* destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose for which it was let, we recommend that the lessee should have the option of treating the lease as void. The lessee should, we think, in the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, be bound to make good only such defects as have been caused by his own act or default.

As to the effect of a surrender on an under-lease, we think that when the under-lease has been granted on terms and conditions substantially the same (except as regards the amount of rent) as those of the original lease, the under-lease should not be prejudiced. Mr. West thinks that the original lessor ought to be guarded against loss through sub-leases at reduced rents, and that sub-lessees willing to make good the terms of the original lease should be guarded against loss by any wilful forfeiture.

Mr. West would extend the section (73) relating to relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent to all cases free from fraud and wilful neglect and reparable by damages.

Local legislation as to the relations of zamíndár and raiyat being so copious and elaborate, we think that the provisions of this chapter should not apply to leases for agricultural purposes, except in so far as the Local Government may declare all or any of such provisions to be so applicable, together with, or subject to, those of any local law for the time being in force.

Chapter VI: Of Exchanges.—This chapter will supply a distinct defect in the Contract Act. We would define "Exchange," not as an agreement, but as the fulfilment of an agreement by mutual transfer of dominion, and accordingly make the first section of this chapter run thus:—

"When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an 'exchange.'

A transfer of property in completion of an exchange can be made only in manner provided for the transfer of such property by sale."

The effect of this will be to render a registered assurance necessary in the case of an exchange of land worth one hundred rupees or upwards. Here again we have borne in mind the expediency of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer.

We think the clause (section 77) relating to the right of a party evicted from a thing received in exchange should be made subject to a contract to the contrary.

In accordance with the suggestion of a distinguished Native lawyer, Srínivása Rao, we recommend the insertion here of a chapter on Gift *inter vivos*, saving of course the rules of Muhammadan law on this subject. We have framed some sections on this subject which will be found in chapter VII of the revised draft of the Transfer of Property Bill annexed to this Report. They define "gift": they show how a transfer must be effected for the purpose of making a gift (*a*) of immoveable property and (*b*) of moveable property: they require registration in the case of gifts of immoveable property of whatever value (Act III of 1877, section 17, clause *a*), and in the case of gifts of moveables, whenever the property given is not delivered: they provide a rule as to the effect of giving benefits to the persons attesting gifts of land: they declare that a gift comprising both existing and future property is void as to the latter, and that a gift of a divisible thing to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept it, is void as to the interest which he would have taken had

he accepted it. They show when a gift may be suspended or revoked. They exempt the donor from warranty. They deal, finally, with onerous and with universal gifts. Gifts of one's whole property to a relation or friend are not uncommon before an execution or in anticipation of insolvency. For such cases of fraud section 53 of the revised Bill would provide when the property is land. But an universal gift may conceivably be honest and comprise moveable property. It should therefore, we think, be specially provided for.

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

Of these provisions it may be said, generally, that some have not hitherto been declared by the legislature or the Courts; but they proceed on principles already recognized. The rule declaring an universal donee liable personally for the donor's debts due at the time of the gift to the extent of the property given is not only obviously equitable but is, as we have said, required to meet a not uncommon fraud. It is also in conformity with Hindú law.

Chapter VII: Of Transfers of Debts.—We think that this chapter should be entitled "Of Transfers of Actionable Claims," and that its provisions as to charges on debts and beneficial interests in moveable property should be omitted. We would provide rules as to the application and extent of the warranty of the solvency of a debtor. We think that in India it would be expedient to declare that, as a rule, when an actionable claim is sold, he against whom it is claimed is discharged by paying the buyer the price and incidental expenses of the sale with interest from the date of payment. Lastly, we think that no judge, pleader or other officer connected with Courts of justice should be capable of buying any actionable claim falling under the jurisdiction of the Court in which he exercises his functions.

We have inserted in the repealing schedule the Statute of Uses (27 Hen. VIII, c. 10). It has no operation in the Mufassal; and in the Presidency-towns it will be inconsistent with the provisions of section 8 of the Bill as now revised.

We annex to this Report a copy (marked A) of the Bill as we have revised it.

3.—THE ALLUVION BILL.

On the Alluvion Bill.

This Bill, introduced into the Council of the Governor General on the 2nd October, 1878, has been settled by a Select Committee comprising amongst its members the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans, Thompson, Colvin, Cockerell and Thornton.

We think that this Bill should save local customs, not only in the Panjáb, but in all other territories to which it is to apply. At the same time, seeing that customs, such as *dhárdhúra*, have in a measure survived the existence of the circumstances which made them reasonable, we are of opinion that the Bill should enable all persons whose interests as riparian owners are likely to be affected by custom in any particular place, by consent to abolish the custom and place themselves under the operation of the general law. This might be effected by a registered instrument.

We would omit the definition of "owner." The Courts may safely be trusted to determine who in a given case is the riparian owner.

We would omit the first of the three definitions of "thread of the stream."

In other respects we regret that we have been unable to come to an agreement regarding this Bill. Subject to the amendments just specified and those next hereinafter mentioned, Mr. Stokes approves of the Bill as settled by the Select Committee.

He thinks that each of the provisos to sections 4 and 7 should run thus:—

"Provided that, where the land or any portion thereof forms on a site which is proved to belong to a private owner, such owner is entitled to the land or portion so formed."

This expresses the rule in the case of *Lopez* v. *Muddun Thakur*, and reverts, substantially, to the wording of the Bill as introduced to the Legislative Council. To save the rights of Government as is done by the Bill as amended by the Committee would, as appears to him, render sections 4 and 7 altogether inoperative.

On the Alluvion Bill.

He agrees with the Bombay Government and Mr. Justice Mutusámi Ayyar, that islands formed in the sea should in all cases belong to the Crown.

He thinks that, where any question arises as to the division of lands under section 4 or section 6, an appeal should be given to the Civil Courts.

For the reasons given by Mr. Ibbetson in Paper No. 32, he would, in sections 7 and 9, substitute the word "bank" for the word "frontage," and for the second clause of the rule contained in section 7 he would substitute the following:—

"Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any bank, and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line; and where more than one of such normals, being of equal length, can be so drawn, and there is no shorter normal, the line bisecting the angle between the extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line."

He agrees with the Panjáb Government in thinking that this rule might usefully be illustrated by diagrams.

Sir Charles Turner considers that the Bill as settled by the Select Committee is defective, and where it alters, does not always improve, the law obtaining in the Presidency of Fort William. He thinks rules for the guidance of the Courts should be framed in the simplest terms, and that instances of imperceptible accretion are so rare in a land of tropical rain that they may be left to be dealt with by the Courts on a general principle sufficiently understood. He agrees that all islands formed in the sea should be declared the property of Government, but believes they will be more speedily utilized if, when connected by a ford with a shore, they are given to the owner of the shore. He would reframe the bulk of the Bill as follows:—

"Shortest ford" and "nearest land" mean respectively the ford which is shortest, and the land which is nearest, when the water is at its average height, neither swollen by flood nor shrunk by drought.

Nature and extent of rights of owners in lands regained or acquired.

Where, under the provisions of this Act, land has been regained by reason of ownership of the site, or acquired by reason of ownership of land contiguous with or proximate to such acquired land, every person having an interest in land superior to that of a tenant from year to year without right of occupancy, or a tenant-at-will, has in the land so regained or acquired an interest the same as, or similar to, the interest he had in the site or such other land, as the case may be; but nothing in this Act shall be construed to enlarge the interest of any person having an interest limited in its nature or duration in derogation of the interests of a superior landlord or reversioner.

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Re-formation of land on a site of which the surface has been submerged or carried away.

4. Where land, owned by the Government otherwise than as part of the public waste or by a private owner, is submerged by the influx of the waters of a sea, lake or river, or where its surface is by the action of such waters carried away, and the land is rendered unfit for useful occupation, the ownership thereof continues and may be transferred by operation of law or act of parties, notwithstanding such submergence or destruction of surface; and, unless in the meantime it has been abandoned, may be asserted when, by the recession of the waters, alluvial deposit or otherwise, such land again becomes fit for useful occupation.

Land gained on a site forming part of the public waste.

5. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where, on a site forming part of the public waste, land is by any of the causes mentioned in that section rendered fit for useful occupation in any sea, lake or river,—

(*a*) if it be gained as an island separated from the shores or banks by a channel or channels not fordable at any points, it is the property of the Government:

(*b*) if it be gained as an island and the channel or channels between it and the shore or bank are fordable at any point, it belongs—

in all parts of India except the Lower and North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to the Government;

in the Provinces last mentioned, to the owner of the land from which access to the island can be obtained by the ford, or, where there are more fords than one, by the shortest ford, and, as between the owners of lands from which there are fords of equal length, to such owners in equal shares:

(*c*) if it be gained as an increment to the shore or bank, it belongs to the owner of the land to which it is adjacent.

Land gained on a site not forming part of the public waste.

6. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where, on a site not forming part of the public waste, land is by any of the causes mentioned in that section rendered fit for cultivation in a sea, lake or river—

(*a*) if it be gained, whether as an island or as an increment to the shore or bank and within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of such estate:

On the Alluvion Bill.

(*b*) if it be gained as an island in a sea or lake and not within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of the land on the shore to which it is nearest; and if different parts of it are respectively nearer to the lands of different owners, each owner is entitled to so much of the island as is nearest to his land on the shore:

(*c*) if it be gained as an increment to the shore or bank of any sea or lake and is not within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of the land on the shore or bank to which it is adjacent:

(*d*) if it be gained as an island in the bed of, or an increment to the bank of, a river and within the estate of the owner of the bank on the one side or the other, such estates being conterminous, but the boundary between them is not otherwise ascertainable, the middle thread of the stream in the season immediately before the land was formed shall be deemed to have been the boundary, and the land lying between the line occupied by the thread of the stream and each bank shall belong to the owner of such bank.

Land severed by inundation.

7. If land is severed by inundation, the owner retains the ownership thereof, notwithstanding such severance.

Abandoned river-beds.

8. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where a river suddenly abandons its bed, the land thereby gained—

(*a*) if it lies in the public waste, belongs to the Government;

(*b*) if it lies within the ascertained boundaries of an estate, to the owner of such estate;

(*c*) if it lies within the estate of the owner of the bank on the one side or the other, such estates being conterminous but the boundary is not otherwise ascertainable, the middle thread of the stream in the season preceding the abandonment of the bed shall be deemed to have been the boundary, and the land lying between the line occupied by the thread of the stream and each bank shall belong to the owner of that bank.

Division of lands falling under sections 5 (*c*), 6 (*c*), 6 (*d*), and 8 between different owners on the same shore or bank.

9. Where newly-gained land falling under the rules declared in sections 5 (*c*), 6 (*c*), 6 (*d*), or 8 is adjacent to or lies in front of the lands of different owners on the same shore or bank, each of such owners is, as between himself and the others, entitled to the newly-gained land lying adjacent to or in front of his own land, and the newly-gained land shall be divided among such owners on such principles as appear to the Court equitable and consistent with the principle of the rule declared in this Act respecting the ownership of land so gained.

Revenue to be assessed on lands acquired under the Act.

Notice to be given to Collector when land becomes fit for useful occupation.

Persons liable to pay revenue or entitled to engage to be deemed to have abandoned their title to the land on failure to give notice.

10. Where land is regained or acquired by a private owner under the provisions of this Act and is not at the time assessed with revenue, it may be assessed as soon as it becomes fit for useful occupation; and if within three years after it has become fit for useful occupation the person liable to pay revenue for the same, or entitled to engage for the revenue payable in respect thereof, fails to inform the Collector of his readiness to pay the revenue (if any) payable in respect thereof, or to accept a settlement or engagement for such revenue, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his title to the land.

Dues or rent payable by sub-proprietors or tenants for lands acquired by them under section 4.

11. Where land is regained by a sub-proprietor or tenant under the provisions of section 4, and proprietary dues or rent have not been payable by him for the site thereof while unfit for useful occupation, and he is not entitled to hold the land rent-free, he shall, in respect of the land so regained, and in proportion to its extent, pay to his immediate superior in title or landlord dues or rent—

(*a*) where the rates payable by such sub-proprietor or tenant have been fixed in perpetuity—at the rates so fixed;

(*b*) where the rates have not been so fixed, but prior to the date of becoming unfit for useful occupation such sub-proprietor or tenant was entitled to hold at favourable rates—at such rates;

(*c*) and in any other cases—at such rates as are paid by sub-proprietors or tenants (as the case may be) of a similar class for land of a similar character and subject to the same conditions in the neighbourhood.

Dues or rent payable by sub-proprietors or tenants for lands acquired under section 5 or 6.

12. Where land is acquired by a sub-proprietor or tenant under the provisions of section 5 or 6, and the site thereof is not included in his original holding, nor are proprietary dues or rent paid by him for such site, unless such holding be rent-free, he must pay to his immediate superior in title or landlord, in respect of such newly-acquired land and in proportion to its extent, dues or rent (as the case may be) at the rates payable in respect of his original holding.

13. If any sub-proprietor or tenant entitled to any land under the provisions of this Act shall for three years after the same has become fit for useful occupation fail to inform his immediate superior in title or landlord of his intention to take such land and of his readiness to pay for such land such dues or rent as may be payable under this Act in respect thereof, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his rights thereto. Such surrender shall not defeat the title of any inferior proprietor or tenant who has given notice under this section to the person to whom he is required to give the same.

Omission of sub-proprietor or tenant to notify intention to take land to which he is entitled under the Act.

14. All land and islands formed, and all river-beds abandoned, under the circumstances mentioned in this Act and which are not by this Act declared to belong to private owners, are the property of the State, and any such land, island or abandoned river-bed which has not for three years after it has become fit for useful occupation been occupied by a person declared by this Act entitled thereto shall lapse to the Government.

Right of Government to land not hereinbefore provided for or unoccupied for a certain period.

15. The Local Government may for the purposes of this Act, from time to time, declare—

with reference to any river, at what season in the year, and with reference to any tidal river, at what time of the tide, the average height shall be ascertained; and

with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of this Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin.

Power to declare season at which average height of a river shall be ascertained and where river ends and sea begins.

Every declaration made under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and have thereupon the force of law; and no such declaration shall be altered or cancelled save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

In section 11 of the Bill he would substitute, in clause (*c*), the word "boundaries" for "area," and the word "have" for "has;" and he would add to clause (*b*):—

"or, where such right has been, immediately before any alteration in the shore or bank, enjoyed, the free access of the public to the waters of a lake, sea or river, or the free passage of cart, horse or foot-traffic along the shores or banks; and such right shall subsist notwithstanding any alteration of the shore of a sea or lake, or the bank of a river, from the causes mentioned in this Act, and be exercised in such a manner as to secure to the public as far as possible the convenience theretofore enjoyed."

He would also add to clause (*g*)—

"where such power has been heretofore enjoyed."

Mr. West thinks the Bill should provide as follows:—

"The bed of the sea, of lakes below the ordinary dry-weather level of the water, of tidal rivers and of rivers capable of use for navigation or traffic belongs, in the absence of private interests acquired by grant or prescription, to the Government.

The bed of any other river or stream may be presumed to be the property of each riparian owner as to the space lying between his frontage and the mid-thread of the stream.

Explanations.—'Frontage' means the line described by the edge of the water at its medium height. 'Mid-thread' means the middle line between opposite frontages.

The up-stream and down-stream boundary of property in the bed is to be ascertained by drawing perpendiculars from the extremeties of the frontage to the mid-thread.

Where two or more equal perpendiculars shorter than all others can be drawn, the boundary is the line bisecting the greatest angle contained by them.

Where the mid-thread is a curved line, the perpendicular lines are to be drawn to lines tangential to the curve where such perpendiculars strike the mid-thread.

The bed of a lake not being the property of Government may be presumed to belong to the riparian owners according to the following rules:—

(*a*) In the case of an inlet whose length landwards exceeds its breadth, the middle line between the opposite frontages is to serve as the mid-thread of a stream up to a point where the prolongation of such line to the shore equals the perpendiculars drawn to the line from the opposite frontages.

(*b*) Land intersected by any line drawn from such point perpendicular to the general line of the shore belongs to the owner of the frontage struck by it.

(*c*) Where the two rules would give different boundaries between contiguous properties, the latter is to prevail.

(*d*) In other cases the boundary-line between properties having contiguous frontages is the shortest line that can be drawn from the point at which they meet to the line described by the edge of the water at the ordinary dry-weather level, disregarding slight inequalities.

(*e*) If two or more such lines be equal, the boundary is the line bisecting the greatest angle contained between such equal lines.

(*f*) Where the conformation of the lake prevents the application of the foregoing methods, the boundary towards the lake of properties having contiguous frontages is a line drawn from the point where they meet so as to be continually perpendicular to the edge of the water as it recedes to the ordinary dry-weather level.

If land is severed or submerged by water, the ownership thereof and of its site, if capable

of identification, remains unchanged until expressly or impliedly abandoned, or the acquisition thereover of new rights inconsistent with such ownership.

Land formed by natural causes on any site belongs to each owner thereof for his interest therein.

Exception.—Land which can be identified as belonging to a property whence it has been carried away by avulsion and cast on another may at his option be taken away by the owner of the former property.

Imperceptible accretions to riparian land, and accretions to such land to which no superior claim is asserted, belong to each owner of such land for his interest therein.

Where a river is divided into channels by an island, an owner of property in such island, having a frontage on a channel, is a riparian owner with reference to owners of contiguous properties and to owners of property on the opposite bank of the river, and, as between such owners, the dividing channel only is to be deemed the river or stream.

In the districts wherein Regulation XI of 1825 is in force, and in the districts wherein the interests, rights and duties arising from formations or diminutions of land, from the submergence of land, or from its exposure by the recession of water, are governed by any customary or other local law, such Regulation and such law shall, as to all matters provided for by the same, continue in force notwithstanding anything in this Act contained.

The owner of any property abutting on, or extending into, the sea or a river or lake may apply to the Local Government to determine by survey and enquiry the proper boundary of his property, to set up proper land-marks, and to make correct plans for the said boundary with reference to known permanent objects. One of such plans shall, when the survey has been made by the person appointed by Government, be deposited in the office of the Collector, and one shall be registered by such owner, with a declaration that his ownership extends to the boundary thereby defined. After the lapse of one year without a suit to contest their correctness, such plan and declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the boundary.

Should any person deem himself injured or likely to be injured by such proceedings he may, within one year from the registration aforesaid, bring a suit for the rectification of the boundary, which shall in such case be determined according to the result of such suit; and new plans, in case of variance, shall be deposited by the person interested in the office of the Collector, and shall be registered by such person.

Such plan shall be conclusive of the boundary as between the parties to the suit. As to other persons, it shall be conclusive, unless within one year from its registration a suit is brought for a rectification of the boundary as therein defined. To any such suit the preceding section shall apply.

The expenses of the surveys hereinbefore contemplated must be defrayed by the person calling for or requiring the same, according to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe.

The Local Government, after giving public notice, may of its own accord and at the public expense make a survey of any such boundary as aforesaid; and the plans and declaration corresponding to the result may be deposited and registered by the Collector or other officer authorized on that behalf, with the like consequences and subject to the same proceedings as in the case of a private person.

The Local Government may make rules for giving effect to this Act, which, when published in the Government Gazette, shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may appoint officers either generally or specially for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

No owner of land submerged by a (lake or) river capable of use for navigation or traffic shall be at liberty, while such land is covered with water so as to be included in the bed of the stream, to occupy or make use thereof in any way which may prevent or impede the use of such river for navigation, traffic or other usual purposes. All legal regulations as to navigation, the use of the water, and of the bed of the stream, applying to a river generally, shall apply equally to those places where it flows over land which is private as to those where it flows over public property.

A custom inconsistent with this Act shall be abrogated by disuse for twelve years, or, as to any village or town, at the request of a majority of the riparian owners with the assent of the Local Government.

Section 11, clause (*a*) of Bill, extended so as, when a riparian owner is entitled to alluvion in virtue of his estate, to give it to him according to (or for) his interest in such estate."

4.—THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.

We think that this Bill not only fills up a distinct gap in the system of Indian jurisprudence, but will tend in practice to prevent misunderstandings and consequent ill-feeling and litigation between Master and Servant; and its rules as to notice will preclude much uncertainty on the part of the Courts. We are of opinion, with Savigny (*System d. h. R. Rechts*, s. 55) and other jurists, that the law of hired service should be dealt with as part of the law of persons rather than as a branch of the general law of contract. The relation of

On the Master and Servant Bill.

master and servant, though, like marriage, it arises from contract, yet when once constituted involves rights and duties of a kind essentially different from those arising on a sale of timber or wool. They are but partially amenable to strict regulation, and the peculiar relation of the parties specializes and limits, while it justifies, a particular sanction and jurisdiction for enforcing the reciprocal duties that arise from it. We, therefore, all approve of the inclusion of the Acts empowering Magistrates to deal punitively with artisans who have received advances and with workmen employed on public works. We recommend the omission of the sections in their present form giving Magistrates jurisdiction in disputes between masters and domestic servants. They are not, in our opinion, open to the objections taken by an eminent critic; but they might, we think, have occasionally caused hardship. Sir Charles Turner would put nothing in the place of these sections. His reasons are fully stated in a note appended to this Report. But breaches of contract seem proper subjects for penal legislation when committed by persons from whom it is impossible to recover damages. For this and the other reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Mr. Stokes and Mr. West are of opinion that selected Magistrates ought to have a summary power to enforce the servant's principal duties. The complaints should be made promptly and by the head of the household. The punitive jurisdiction should be exercised only in extreme cases, and means should be secured for an effective review. On the other hand, a domestic servant should have a simple, cheap and speedy remedy against a a master who wrongfully discharges him or withholds his wages. To attain these ends, they propose the following sections :—

"22. If a domestic servant commits any of the following offences—

Complaint by master.

(*a*) wilfully and wrongfully fails to enter into his master's service,

(*b*) wilfully and wrongfully absents himself therefrom,

(*c*) wilfully disobeys any order which as a domestic servant he is bound to obey,

(*d*) does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain or wrongful loss to his master,

(*e*) wilfully damages his master's property,

(*f*) intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to, any person to whom he is bound, as a domestic servant, to be respectful, intending, or knowing it to be likely, that such provocation will cause such person to break the public peace or to commit any other offence,

his master, or the person having control of his master's household, may, within fifteen days of the date on which such offence is committed, make a complaint of such offence to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.*

Explanation.—Nothing is an offence under this section where the harm thereby caused, or intended to be caused, or known to be likely to be caused, is so slight that no person of ordinary sense or temper would complain of such harm.

"23. The Magistrate shall examine the complainant on oath, and if after such examination there is, in the Magistrate's opinion, no sufficient ground for proceeding, he may dismiss the complaint. But if, in the Magistrate's opinion, there is sufficient ground for believing that the servant has committed any offence mentioned in section 22, he shall issue his summons, or, if for reasons to be recorded by him it appears necessary, his warrant, for causing the servant to appear or to be brought at a certain time and place before him.

If the Magistrate convicts the servant of any offence triable under this section, he may by a certificate signed by him with his name of office, discharge the servant from the service of his master, and the master from all or any obligations to the servant. But if, in the opinion of the Magistrate, such discharge will not be a proper or adequate punishment, he may, after recording the facts proved and the grounds of his judgment, sentence the servant to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to one month, or to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or to both.

When the servant is a male under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may sentence him to whipping in lieu of the fine or imprisonment aforesaid.

"24. If a master wrongfully discharges a domestic servant or fails to pay his wages for a period of more than fifteen days from the time when they become payable, the servant may, within three months of the date of such discharge or the expiration of such period, make complaint of the facts to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Complaint by servant.

The Magistrate shall examine the complainant on oath, and if after such examination there is, in the Magistrate's opinion, no sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall dismiss the complaint. But if, in the Magistrate's opinion, there is sufficient ground for believing that the master has been guilty of the act or omission complained of, he shall issue his summons for causing the master to appear at a certain time and place before him.

* He will be, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first or second class specially empowered by the Local Government.

On the Master and Servant Bill.

If the complaint is proved, the Magistrate shall order the master to pay to the servant such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as the Magistrate thinks reasonable compensation for such discharge or failure, together with the wages, if any, due to the servant, and, in case of non-payment of the amount so ordered to be paid, may levy the same as if it were a fine.

25. In the trial of cases under section 23 or section 24, the Magistrate shall be guided, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by the rules contained in the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877, sections 114 and 237, and elsewhere by the rules regulating the trial of summons-cases. He may make such order as he thinks fit in regard to the costs of the summons or warrant.

Procedure.

26. If any complaint under section 22 or section 24 is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, frivolous or vexatious, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 209, or (in the said towns) of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877, section 242, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply."

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

We agree with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma that the Bill should extend to the whole of British India. Where, as in Burma, most of the domestic servants come from Madras or Bengal, a law with which they were unfamiliar might be held sometimes *in terrorem* over their heads in order to make them submit to unjust treatment, and false and exaggerated reports gaining currency might seriously interfere with the supply of such servants. Provisions corresponding with Acts XIII of 1859 and IX of 1860, which confer magisterial jurisdiction over artizans and others who have received advances, and over workmen employed on public works, may now, we think, be made generally applicable. Both Acts have worked beneficially in large portions of the country. They have been tested by twenty years' experience; and, while the High Courts do their duty, they cannot be made a means of oppression. But we think that the section corresponding with Act XIII of 1859 should not extend to cases where the advance has been worked out or duly expended.

We are of opinion that the following minor changes should be made in the Bill.

We think that the clause (section 11) relating to the servant's obligation to be obedient should run thus: "He must obey all reasonable orders relating to his employment given by his master or by any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders."

We would omit the clause (section 11, clause *l*) imposing on a domestic servant the duty, on being so required, to accompany his master to any place not more than one hundred miles from the place where he entered the service. Considering the very various classes of persons included under the expression "domestic servant," it would be impossible to frame a rule on the subject which would not often give rise to hardship; and we think the matter may properly be left to arrangement in each case.

Where a servant is disabled by illness from performing his duty, he should provide at his own expense a substitute satisfactory to his master; but this rule should not in our opinion apply where the illness arises from injury received in the course of his employment.

We would not allow a master in every case to discharge without notice a servant for habitual idleness, for being declared an insolvent, or for theft, rape or adultry while in the master's service; but we think he should have that power in the case of a single instance of the servant's intoxication or insolence, or gross negligence in the performance of his duties, and also where the master discovers that the servant has been guilty of misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, implying a defect in character which unfits him for such service.

We would omit the two sections (14, 15) dealing respectively with the master's right to sue third persons for compensation for loss of service and with the effect of a servant's contributory negligence. They will find their proper place in the Code of Torts or Actionable Wrongs, which we think should be undertaken without delay. We would retain the section dealing with the servant's right to compensation for breach of the master's duties.

We would confine the master's obligation (section 17, clause *j*) to provide fellow-servants of ordinary care and reasonable skill to cases where the service is a work of danger.

On the Master and Servant Bill.

Mr. West is of opinion that the power of moderate chastisement may properly be delegated to the masters of minor servants by their parents or guardians. It will, he thinks, save boys from sudden dismissal and loss of character at an age when remote consequences cannot be appreciated by them; it is the only kind of discipline to which young and rude natures are amenable: under section 29 of the revised Bill an apprentice is subject to chastisement; and the omission of the power, so guarded as it is, may do an injury to many Native boys by preventing masters who know what boys are from employing them. It is a discipline to which virtually every English boy in a like situation and under the like circumstances is subjected—and on the whole for his good. The instances in which boys suffer any ill usage at the hands of their employers are so rare that they may be almost excluded from consideration in framing a general rule. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner, on the other hand, consider that in this country it would be inexpedient for the legislature to sanction the employment of violence by a master on any servant.

Mr. West would expressly forbid the servant to receive, without his master's consent, any premium or commission from any other person on account of any business or transaction in which he has dealt with such person as his master's agent. The prevalence of the dishonest practice at which this rule is pointed is, in his opinion, a reason for its introduction, not for its omission.

Mr. West would extend the section (27) empowering Magistrates to deal summarily with disputes between employers and their workmen employed on public works to cases where those works are on account of a municipality. In such cases, owing to the large number of persons employed, the settlement of disputes by the ordinary civil process might, in his opinion, well occupy the whole time of the employer and bring the works to a standstill. At the same time such disputes as arise are, legally, of the simplest character. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner do not consider the proposed extension desirable. We all think that the amount awarded under this section should (as is the case under Act IX of 1860) be recoverable only by distress and sale of the defaulter's moveable property.

We doubt whether the presumption in section 6, clause (*d*), that artizans and workmen are hired for no specific term, is justifiable in some parts of India, and we suggest that special inquiry on this point be made of the Local Governments. We would also suggest for consideration that the Bill should contain a rule that an artizan or workman breaking off in the middle of a day should forfeit that day's wages unless hired by the hour, and that, conversely, a master dismissing an artizan or workman in the middle of the day should pay him that day's wages.

We have considered the question raised by the first draft of the Bill, as to whether a compulsory system of registering domestic servants should be introduced by imperial legislation. We are, on the whole, opposed to such introduction. It may be that in some places registration is desirable, if not absolutely necessary; but where the expediency of legislation in this direction is recognised, the end should, in our opinion, be sought by municipal regulations under local laws.

Lastly, we would repeal and re-enact, as part of the Bill, the substance of Act XIX of 1850 (*for the binding of Apprentices*). We make this recommendation partly because the subject is intimately connected with the law of Master and Servant, partly because we think it desirable that the provisions of the Apprentice Act should now be revised with reference to the changes produced by recent legislation and by the establishment in India within the last thirty years of railway-workshops, factories and steam-packet companies. We would, for example, suggest that the provisions of that Act, as to depositing contracts of apprenticeship in the Magistrate's Court or the offices of persons appointed under Act X of 1841 to register ships, might now be modified so as to require deposit in the ordinary registration-offices.

We annex to this Report a copy (marked B) of the Bill as we have revised it.

5.—THE EASEMENTS BILL.

On the Easements Bill.

We concur in the opinions expressed by Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes that it is desirable to codify the law on this subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) "for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate judges". We also agree with Mr. Justice Elsmie, that the frequent litigation in the case of urban easements is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves nor the majority of the Courts understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined.

The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognized only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a Court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the Courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears to us calculated to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usage, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so-called. Easements, being restrictions on the free use of property in others, are regarded with disfavour by the law; and section 7 of the Bill was accordingly framed so as to state the fact that all easements are in derogation of certain natural rights and to prevent attempts to create new kinds of easements. It enumerated the rights of one or other of which every easement must be a restriction, and thus intentionally excluded every kind of servitude not now known to the law. This, however, has been objected to on the ground that there may be in some parts of India rights not so enumerated. We admit the possibility, though not the probability, of the existence of such rights; and we recommend that section 7 should be modified as follows:—

"Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely):—

(*a*) the exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same, and all products thereof and accessions thereto, as he thinks fit;

(*b*) the right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy, without disturbance by another, the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(*b*). The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*). The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person.

(*d*). The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*). The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure, and the 'subjacent and adjacent soil' mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition.

(*f*). The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through, his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*). The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose within his own limits of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel.

(*h*). The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over, his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natu-

On the Easements Bill.

ral lake or pond, into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

(*i*). The right of every owner of upper land, that water naturally rising in or falling on such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto.

(*j*). The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond, to use and consume its water for drinking, household-purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners."

Should, for instance, a 'natural right' to lateral access of light or air, or to the non-diminution of the supply of fish, be hereafter established in any part of India, the section as now modified will not exclude an easement in derogation of such right. We are aware that section 7, even in its new form, may operate indirectly as a statutory recognition of various rights connected with the ownership of land. But a definite conception of these is a necessary preliminary to the codification of the law of actionable wrongs, and we see no substantial objection to inserting it for the present in a Bill dealing with restrictions of the rights in question.

We would also insert the following section :—

"19. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

"*Illustrations.*

"(*a*) By the custom of a certain village, every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

"(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house."

And to the first section of the chapter containing the rules as to the incidents of easements, we would add the following sentence : "And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect such incident."

The other amendments which we would recommend are comparatively unimportant.

We would modify the clause (section 2) saving Government-rights to regulate distribution of water, so as to avoid stating positively that the Government has such rights in the case of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels. It is true that the preamble to the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, contains a statement to that effect ;* but the correctness of that statement is open to doubt, and in any case it applies only to the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces. We would extend the clause so as to save any right of Government to regulate the collection and retention of the water of such rivers and streams, and the collection, retention and distribution of water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation.

We would expressly save rights in gross possessed by the Government or public, and rights acquired or arising out of relations created before the proposed Act comes into force.

We would add to section 6 an illustration showing that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill, and is a negative easement. Such an easement, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India : it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil Law ; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such a right should not, we think, be followed by the legislature.

* This preamble is identical with the preamble to Act XXX of 1871. Sir James Stephen says that he always understood that this "was one of the parts of that Act which was most strongly objected to and one of the principal causes of its being disallowed by the Secretary of State." As a matter of fact, the preamble was not objected to, and the reason of the disallowance was that the Act contained six sections (44 to 49) providing for the levy of a special water-rate on lands irrigable but not irrigated.

On the Easements Bill.

We think it would be well to add to the section (10) dealing with the power of lessors and mortgagors to impose easements a clause declaring that no lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the rights of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

For the provisions of the Bill (section 11) relating to the acquisition of easements by lessees, we would substitute the following : "No lessee of immoveable property can acquire, for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own, an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease."

We think that easements of necessity, strictly so-called, should be separated in section 12 from those apparent and continuous easements which arise when a transfer is made, which are necessary for enjoying the thing transferred, or other immoveable property of the transferor, as it was enjoyed when the transfer took effect.

When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, we think the dominant owner should be entitled to set it out. The second paragraph of section 13 declares that a way of necessity cannot be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. We have struck out this paragraph, as Mr. West thinks it opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience, on account of periodical fallows of parts of the same land, of crops sown and growing at different times, and of the great temporary changes arising from the extremes of wet and dry weather making a strict adherence to the same road in all seasons in many instances almost impossible.

In the section (15) relating to the acquisition of easements by prescription (which with the exception of the clause relating to easements of support, has been the law of the land since 1871),* we would restore the words "and as of right" to the clause dealing with the access and use of light and air. Under the English Prescription Act, a claim to an easement is defeasible if the easement can be shown to have been enjoyed by express agreement in writing, and we think that the following explanation should be inserted in the Indian law :

"Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease."

With reference to the decision in *Angus* v. *Dalton*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 85, we think that the following explanation might usefully be inserted :

"In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to an artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner."

We have struck out section 18, which declares that no right to an easement can be acquired by long and continued possession, except under section 15. It was intended to abolish prescription at common law, which has been held to exist in the Presidency-towns. But it appears to be unnecessary, and might possibly mislead in the case of rural easements special to India or to particular districts, and not included amongst those enumerated in section 15, or not readily yielding to the conditions imposed by that section.

We think that the provision (section 29) as to the extent of an easement where the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion or diminished by diluvion should run thus :

"Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased ; and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished."

It appears to us that the section (45) relating to the extinction of an easement by alteration of the dominant heritage should be thus worded :

* See Act No. IX of 1871, section 27 = 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, secs. 2, 3.

On the Easements Bill.

"An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change; or

(*b*) where by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended by the parties to be subject to increase by such change."

As to the extinguishment of easements by non-user (section 59), we think that a distinction may properly be drawn in this respect between continuous and discontinuous easements, and that in the case of a discontinuous easement the dominant owner should be enabled to keep it alive by registering a declaration of his intention to retain it.

Though fully recognizing the propriety of the rule (section 52) that the servient owner has no right to require that an easement should be continued, we think, nevertheless, that the dominant owner ought not to be allowed to damage the servient heritage by suddenly and maliciously abandoning or suspending the easement. We recommend, then, that the rule should be, that the servient owner is not entitled to compensation for damage caused by the abandonment or suspension, if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage.

We think that the Bill may properly be supplemented by a chapter on Licenses, which, though mentioned in the Evidence Act, sections 116, 117, are nowhere dealt with in the body of Indian codified law; and we have framed rules on this subject which we think will be useful.

We annex to this report a copy (marked C) of the Bill as we have revised it, Mr. West, however, desiring it to be understood that the details of the measure should, in his opinion, be open to revision according to the further information which may become available to the Legislature by the time the Bill is before it.

6.—THE PRIVATE TRUSTS BILL.

On the Private Trusts Bill.

It seems to us that this Bill, especially the chapter dealing with constructive and resulting trusts, will supply a real defect in the codified law of India, and be of practical utility to the Mufassal Courts and pleaders. We have duly considered the remarks of Sir James Stephen on the ambiguity of the word "trust" as understood by English lawyers. But we are unable to agree that they constitute an argument of any weight against the Bill, or that its enactment will introduce the serious evils that he anticipates. Cases frequently arise in which in one sense there has been a trust, though not in the sense to which the Bill confines it. Pleaders having got hold of the word "trust," then build upon it arguments drawn from the English books which may well mislead Judges who are not more than usually circumspect. This must go on until legislation regulates this branch of the law. By saying what is a "trust" and which of the relations arising from it amongst those recognized by the English Courts are to be admitted and which not, the Legislature will obviate the very evil which Sir James Stephen fears. The Courts are introducing, and from the necessities of the case must introduce, the English Law of Trusts indiscriminately, unless the law distinctly says how far they may go. Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, stepdaughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence among the Natives of India; and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates, in which without the intervention of the legislature they are certain to become entangled. We need hardly say that the system of *benámi*, or the enjoyment of the profits of property held by another in trust for the beneficiary, was familiar to the people of India before the introduction of British rule, and in no country, owing to the extreme subdivision of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common. Gains made by one person at the cost of another are an every-day source of litigation: these cases must be dealt with in some way; and here, too, definite legislation will clear and simplify the law. But, apart from the Native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and

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taken advantage of a trust-law recognized by our Courts; and, now that the number and wealth of this class have increased, and every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law, the question of the advisability of its codification seems no longer open to discussion.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—We would expressly exclude from the operation of the Act private religious or charitable endowments (which may fitly be left to family or local usage); and we would declare that nothing in its second chapter (*Of the Creation of Trusts*) shall apply to trusts created before it comes into force.

To avoid the conceivable risk of confounding trusts with bailments, we recommend that the definition of "trust," which was taken from the New York Civil Code, should be modified as follows: "A 'trust' is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner." And in order to prevent the possible introduction by pedantic lawyers of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, we would define the "beneficial interest" of the beneficiary as his "right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property." The beneficiary should, in our opinion, have no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust.

We think that the definitions of "passive trust," "active trust," "executed trust" and "executory trust" are unnecessary and should be omitted.

We would extend the definition of "notice" so as to cover cases where information is given to, or obtained by, an agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229.

Chapter II: Of the Creation of Trusts.—We would provide expressly in section 4 that, where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

We agree with the framer of the Bill as to the expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust in every case where land forms the subject-matter: but we think that the requisite written declaration may be signed by the trustee as well as by the author of the trust; and we are of opinion that, unless the trust is declared by will, or the author is himself the trustee, the property should be actually transferred. We would, therefore, make the sections relating to the declaration and creation of trusts run as follows:—

"5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or the trustee.

"No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless so declared, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

"These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

"6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty, by any words or acts, (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee."

We would declare that the subject-matter of every trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary; and, in order to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust, we would say that the subject-matter must not be a mere beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

We think the Bill should provide for disclaimers by proposed beneficiaries.

Chapter III: Of the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees.—In the section (11) relating to the trustee's duty to fulfil the purpose of the trust, we would insert an explanation that the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts should, unless a contrary intention is expressed, be deemed to be to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

When a beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government, we think that the trustee should be bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person, in such manner as the Government directs.

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Chapter IV: Of the Rights and Powers of Trustees.—We think that the prohibition (section 32) as to enforcing a trustee's charge upon the trust-property for proper expenses paid out of his own pocket should not apply where the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

We think that the section (33) entitling the trustee to be indemnified by the gainer by a breach of trust should expressly exclude this right when the trustee has, in committing the breach, been guilty of fraud.

As to the management of the trust-property (section 36), we think that, for the purposes of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, every trustee in the actual receipt of the rents and profits of land should be deemed to be a landlord. A similar provision is contained in the English Statute 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114. We consider that, except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee should have power to lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years.

We would enable the trustee, with the permission of the Court, but not otherwise, to apply the trust-property, in whole or in part, to the advancement in life of a minor beneficiary.

Where power to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the Bill should, in our opinion, provide that the power may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless, from the terms of the instrument of trust, it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Chapter V: Of the Disabilities of Trustees.—The Bill declares (section 46), in accordance with the present law, that, where there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides. Mr. West is of opinion that the rule ought to be that, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, a majority of the trustees may act subject to control by the Court on application by the minority. We think that the section declaring that no trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property may buy the same should be extended to the agents employed by such trustees for the purpose of the sale. Of the two alternative rules given in the Bill, as to when the trustee may buy the trust-property, we consider that printed in the text to be best adapted for India (namely):—

"No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

"And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for his beneficiary may buy it or obtain a mortgage or lease of it for himself."

Chapter VI: Of the Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary.—The Bill declares (section 56) that the beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of it. Mr. West considers that the beneficiary should not be allowed to substitute a trust in favour of another for one in his own favour, without the assent of the trustee, except in the case of a passive trust.

We think that to the section (58) declaring the beneficiary's right to proper trustees, and a proper number of trustees, the following explanations may usefully be added:—

"*Explanation I.*—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:

"a person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary provides otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

"*Explanation II.*—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least."

With regard to the first of these explanations, we would observe that in Hindú and Muhammadan families, a minor son often succeeds to property burdened with a trust for dependent relations of his father, and a married woman is sometimes made by her father trustee for herself and her son or daughter.

Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has under certain circumstances, a right to have the property declared subject to

the trust or retransferred. We think that to the section (61) embodying this rule should be added a clause saving the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or his sub-purchaser (8 B. P. C. 42), and disallowing the right to a declaration or retransfer when the beneficiary has ratified the sale to the trustee, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

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The section (62) enabling the beneficiary to follow trust-property saves transferees in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and a transferee for consideration (with or without notice) from such a transferee. Mr. West would also save a gratuitous transferee from a *bonâ fide* transferee for value, and a transferee *bonâ fide* for value from a volunteer.

Where the trustee wrongfully mingles trust-property with his own, we would adopt the rule given in the margin of the Bill, section 65, namely, that the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him. It accords with the decision in *Cook* v. *Addison*, L. R. 7 Eq. 471.

It seems to us that section 68 should be extended to the cases where one of several beneficiaries (1) knowingly obtains any advantage from a breach of trust, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or (2) becomes aware of a breach, and either actually conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach; and that in such case the other beneficiaries should be entitled to have his interest under the trust impounded.

Chapter VII:—Of Vacating the Office of Trustee.—It seems unnecessary to require a trustee desiring to be discharged by the Court to institute a suit for that purpose. It will be enough to require him to present a petition.

We think express provision should be made for the appointment of a new trustee in place of one disclaiming, or accepting an inconsistent trust. Mr. West is of opinion that, if no provision has been made by the instrument of trust, the Court only should nominate the trustee.

Chapter VIII: Of the Extinction of Trusts.—The Bill should, we think, declare that no trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust (1 Coll. 655, 659). Mr. West considers that a trust should not be allowed to be revocable except on the same terms as a gift.

Chapter IX: Certain Obligations in the Nature of a Trust.—We doubt the expediency of attempting to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benámi* transactions: we would point out that in many, perhaps most, of those transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives; and we think that, in lieu of section 78, clause (*d*), and section 81, the Bill should simply declare that where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide the consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

We think that, in addition to the ten constructive trusts expressly set forth in the Bill, it should mention those that arise in the following cases:—

where a testator bequeaths certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose:

where property is bequeathed, and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion:

where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake:

where any person, bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another, enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are or may be adverse to those of such other person, and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage:

where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained, in derogation of the interests of another, without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised:

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where a tenant for life or other qualified owner of property, as representing all persons interested therein, gains some advantage; and, lastly,

where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of them, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors.

We think that some words should be inserted to show that a resulting trust cannot be implied in evasion of any law for the time being in force (*Ex p. Yallop*, 15 Ves. 60.)

Some of the rules applied by this chapter might conceivably be held to extend to the manager as such of an undivided family. We would therefore declare that nothing contained in the Act shall be deemed to affect the mutual relations of the members of undivided families as determined by any customary or personal law.

Mr. West is of opinion that the Bill should also provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the constitution of trusts for alimentary provisions and the forfeiture of the interests of persons for whom such provisions have been made:

(*b*) the illegality of trusts (other than trusts for payment of debts, for keeping on foot a policy of life-insurance, or for public purposes) involving an accumulation of the proceeds of trust-property for more than twenty-one years:

(*c*) the power of a trustee to carry on a business, at the charge and risk of the beneficiaries, so far as may be necessary in order to its liquidation:

(*d*) the non-effect on the trustee's transactions of slight deviations by the trustee from his duty:

(*e*) the liability of a trustee of his own wrong, for losses and gains as well as for the trust-property.

He would also add, either to the Bill or to the Limitation Act, appropriate sections on limitation of certain suits relating to express or constructive trusts.

We annex a copy (marked D) of the Bill as (subject to the above remarks) we have revised it.

III.

Summary of recommendations.

In conclusion, we have to recapitulate briefly the specific recommendations which we have made in this report:—

(*a*) that the process of codifying well-marked divisions of our substantive law should continue;

(*b*) that the eventual combination of those divisions as parts of a single and general Code should be borne in mind;

(*c*) that the English law should be made the basis in a great measure of our future Codes, but that its materials should be recast rather than adopted without modification;

(*d*) that in recasting those materials, due regard should be had to Native habits and modes of thought; that the form which those materials should assume should, as far as possible, resemble that of rules already accepted; that, in other words, the propositions of our Codes should be broad, simple and readily intelligible;

(*e*) that uniformity in legislation should be aimed at, but that special and local customs should be treated considerately;

(*f*) that the existing law of persons should not at present be expanded by way of codification, save that the operation of the European British Minors Act, XIII of 1874, should be extended;

(*g*) that the laws relating respectively to negotiable instruments, to the subjects dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill, to trusts, to alluvion, to easements, and master and servant, should be codified, and the Bills already prepared on these subjects be passed into law, subject to the amendments above suggested;

(*h*) that the Law of Wrongs should then be codified;

(*i*) that, concurrently with or after the framing of a Law of Wrongs, the laws relating to insurance, carriers and lien should be codified;

(*j*) that the legislature should then deal with the Law of Property in its whole extent;

(*k*) that preparation be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation; Summary of recommendations.

(*l*) that the project of framing a digest of the decisions of Indian Courts should be abandoned.

WHITLEY STOKES. (L. S.)
C. A. TURNER. (L. S.)
RAYMOND WEST. (L. S.)

The 15th November, 1879.

Note by Sir Charles Turner as to the proposal to give a special criminal jurisdiction in the case of Domestic and Agricultural Servants and Mechanics.

Note by Sir C. Turner on Master and Servant Bill.

I consider that where the misconduct of the servant amounts to a criminal act, *e. g.*, wilful damage or dishonesty, or intentional insult calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, the master is sufficiently protected by the provisions of the general law; that the peculiar character of the contract in establishing a personal relation is in itself a strong argument against the enactment of a special criminal law to enforce its obligations; that although a servant may by his poverty be unable to make compensation in damages for breach of contract, yet the power of the master to put an immediate termination to the contract ordinarily protects him against any serious damage for such breaches; that in the exceptional cases in which a master cannot at once supply the place of a servant whom he discharges, or who quits his service, the dependence of the master on the good-will of the servant will supply what is in this country sometimes wanting,—a valuable incentive to the master so to conduct himself towards the servant as to attach him to his service. The moral effect of criminal prosecution and punishment is so deteriorating to the character, that I would confine special legislation exposing servants to these penalties to cases which contain an element of fraud and are not sufficiently met by the general law, namely, where advances have been received for labour or materials and the work has not been executed; and in these cases I would still further restrict the penalties by allowing resort to them only where the advance has not been worked out or duly expended. I consider that, to force a man by terror of imprisonment in a criminal suit to serve for the whole period—it may be for years—for which he engages, if he has received a few rupees as an advance, an advance which may have been long ago recovered—is to accord the sanction of the law to a qualified form of slavery, justifiable only by political emergency, as in the case of enlistment in the army, and inconsistent with recent legislation in India, which abolishes imprisonment of any kind for the enforcement of other contracts or civil wrongs resulting in debts or measured in damages. I consider such legislation especially undesirable in this country, where ignorance of the language on the part of the master often leads to seeming disobedience on the part of the servant; where a dominant race of masters is from its circumstances encourged to exercise arbitrary power over servants, where the servants can expect but little protection from the effect of public opinion in controlling his master's conduct, and where, among the lower grades of society, there are masters who have not been accustomed from their youth to fulfil the duties entailed by that relationship.

C. A. TURNER.

A.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1879.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property by act of Parties.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Bill III, s. 1.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1879:"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of *March*, 1880.

Commencement.

Bill III, s. 2.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

Repeal of Acts.

Act IX of 1872, s. 1.

(*a*) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed:

Saving of certain enactments, incidents, rights, liabilities, &c.

(*b*) any terms or incidents of any contract or constitution of property which are consistent with the provisions of this Act and are allowed by the law for the time being in force:

4 Beng. A. C. 219.

(*c*) any right or liability arising out of a custom or personal law consistent with this Act, or out of a legal relation constituted before this Act comes into force, or any relief in respect of any such right or liability:

L. R. 2 Bom. 541.

(*d*) any transfer by operation of law or by decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Bill III, s. 3: Report, s. 2.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

the "ownership" of a thing is the right of one or more persons to possess and use it to the exclusion of others. Such ownership is either absolute or qualified. The thing of which there may be ownership is called "property:"

"ownership:"

"property:"

Act III of 1877, s. 17, cl. (*b*).

"assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, to or in immoveable property:

"assurance:"

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"registered:"

"attached to the earth" means—

"attached to the earth."

(*a*) rooted in the earth, as in the case of trees and shrubs;

(*b*) imbedded in or permanently resting upon the earth, as in the case of walls or buildings; or

See ss. 13, 14, clause (*s*). 61.

(*c*) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of that to which it is attached:

and a person is said to have "notice" of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when but for wilful abstention from an inquiry which he ought to have made, or gross negligence, he would have known it or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, section 229.

"notice."

See Contract Act, s. 229, as to agent: 4 Cal. 212: *v.* 11 Ben. 54 P. C.

Bill III, s. 4.

4. The chapters and sections of this Act which relate to contracts shall be taken as part of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Enactments relating to contracts to be taken as part of Act IX of 1872.

CHAPTER II.

OF TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY BY ACT OF PARTIES.

(*A*).—*Transfer of Property, whether moveable or immoveable.*

5. In the following sections "transfer" means an act by which one living person conveys to another, or to himself and another, in present or in future, the ownership of property or an interest therein, and "to transfer" is to perform such act.

"Transfer" defined.

6. The ownership of property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided by this section or by any other law for the time being in force:—

What may be transferred.

(*a*) The chance of an heir-apparent succeeding to an estate, the chance of a relation obtaining a legacy on the death of a kinsman, or any other merely contingent or possible right or interest, cannot be transferred to any one except the present or future owner or co-owner of the property affected thereby,

Carlton v. *Peighton*, 3 Mer.

(*b*) A mere right of re-entry for breach of a condition subsequent cannot be transferred to any one except the owner of the property affected thereby.

N. Y. Code, s. 462: *Smith* v. *Packhurst*, 2 Atk. 135.

(*c*) An easement cannot be transferred otherwise than by release to the owner of the servient heritage.

(*d*) An interest in property restricted in its enjoyment to the owner personally cannot be transferred by him.

(*e*) A mere right to sue for compensation for a fraud or for harm illegally caused to body, mind or reputation cannot be transferred,

s. 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, 27.

(*f*) A public office cannot be transferred, nor can the salary of a public officer whether before or after it has become payable.

(*g*) Stipends allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government and political pensioners cannot be transferred.

(*h*) No transfer can be made (1) in so far as it is opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby, or (2) for an illegal purpose, or (3) to a person legally disqualified to be transferee.

Bill III, s. 5: Report, s. 4:

7. Every person competent to contract and entitled to transferable property, or authorized to dispose of transferable property not his own, is competent to transfer such property either wholly or in part, and either absolutely or conditionally, in the circumstances, to the extent and in the manner allowed and prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

Persons competent to transfer.

Bill III, s. 6: Report, s. 10: *v.* last clause, Report, s. 6: 2 W. R. 125 (buildings): 14 W. R. 379.

N. W. P., 1870, p. 251: 24 W. R. 380 (trees), "everything grown on it," Morley N. S. 259.

8. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a transfer of property passes forthwith to the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing in such property, and in the legal incidents thereof.

Operation of transfer.

Such incidents include, where the property is land, the easements annexed thereto, the rents and profits thereof accruing after the transfer, and all things attached to the earth;

and, where the property is machinery attached to the earth, the moveable parts thereof;

and, where the property is a house, the easements annexed thereto, the rent thereof accruing after the transfer, and the locks, keys, bars, doors, windows and all other things provided for permanent use therewith;

and, where the property is a debt or other actionable claim, the securities therefor, but not arrears of interest accrued before the transfer;

and, where the property is money or other property yielding income, the interest or income thereof accruing after the ownership passes.

N. Y. Code, s. 453: 7 Exch., 581.

9. A transfer may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law.

Oral transfer.

Report, s. 47: L. R. 2. Chan. D. 148, 385.

10. Where a transfer is subject to a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee or any person claiming under him from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property transferred, the condition or limitation is void except in the case of a lease where the condition is for the benefit of the lessor or those claiming under him: provided that property may be transferred to or for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to part with the same or her beneficial interest therein.

Condition restraining alienation.

11. Where on a transfer of property an interest is created in favour of any person, but the terms of the transfer direct that such interest shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, he shall be entitled to receive and dispose of such interest as if there were no such direction.

Restriction repugnant to interest created.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right to restrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of one piece of immoveable property, the enjoyment of another piece of such property, or to compel the enjoyment thereof in a particular manner.

Report, s. 48.

12. Where property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation making any interest therein reserved or given to or for the benefit of any person to cease on his becoming insolvent or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, such condition or limitation is void.

Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or attempted alienation.

Nothing in this section applies to a condition in a lease for the benefit of the lessor or those claiming under him.

Act X of 1865, s. 100. Report, s. 49.

13. Where on a transfer of property an interest is created for the benefit of a person not in existence at the date of the transfer, subject to a prior interest created by the same transfer, the interest created for the benefit of such person shall not take effect, unless it extends to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor in the property.

Transfer for benefit of person not in existence at date of transfer, subject to prior transfer.

Illustration.

A transfers property of which he is the owner to B in trust for A and his intended wife successively for their lives and after the death of the survivor for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for his second son. The interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son does not take effect, because it does not extend to the whole of A's remaining interest in the property.

Report, s. Succession Act, s. 101.

14. No transfer can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the life-time of one or more persons living at the date of such transfer, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

Rule against perpetuity.

Report, s. 51: *Rentinck* v. *Duke of Portland*, 7 Chan. D. 693.

15. If on a transfer of property an interest is created for the benefit of a class of persons with regard to some of whom such interest fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections thirteen and fourteen, such interest fails as regards the whole class.

Transfer to class some of whom come under sections 13 and 14.

Report, s. 52.

16. Where an interest fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, any interest created in the same transaction and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior interest also fails.

Transfer to take effect on failure of prior transfer.

17. The restrictions in sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen shall not apply to property transferred for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety or any other object beneficial to mankind.

Transfer in perpetuity for benefit of public.

Act X of 1865, s. 104: Report, s. 53.

18. Where the terms of a transfer of property direct that the income arising therefrom shall be accumulated, such direction shall be void, and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Direction for accumulation.

Donaldson v. *Donaldson*, L. R. 3 Chan. Div. 743.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the date of the transfer, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following such date; and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Report. ss. 56, 57, altered.

19. Where on a transfer of property and interest is created in favour of a person without specifying the time when it is to take effect, or in terms specifying that it is to take effect forthwith or on the happening of an event which must happen, such interest is vested, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer.

Vested interest.

A vested interest is not defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession.

Explanation.—An intention that an interest shall not be vested is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the enjoyment thereof is postponed, or whereby a prior interest in the same property is given or reserved to some other person, or whereby income arising from the property is directed to be accumulated until the time of enjoyment arrives, or from a provision that if a particular event shall happen the interest shall pass to another person.

Report, s. 58, altered.

20. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created for the benefit of a person not then living, he acquires upon his birth, unless a contrary intention appear from the terms of the transfer, a vested interest, although he may not be entitled to the enjoyment thereof immediately on his birth.

Transfer for benefit of person not then living.

Act X of 1865, s. 107. Report, s. 59. IX, 72-88.

21. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of a person to take effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event, or if a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such person thereby acquires a contingent interest in the property. Such interest becomes a vested interest, in the former case, on the happening of the event, in the latter, when the happening of the event becomes impossible.

Contingent interest.

Exception.—Where under a transfer a person becomes entitled to an interest in property upon attaining a particular age, and the transferor also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from such interest before he reaches that age, or directs the income or so much thereof as may be necessary to be applied for his benefit, such interest is not contingent.

22. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of such members only of a class as shall attain a particular age, such interest does not vest in any member of the class who has not attained that age.

Act X of 1865, s. 108. Report, s. 60.

Transfer to members of a class who attain a particular age.

23. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is to accrue to a specified person if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned for the occurrence of that event, the interest fails unless such event happens before, or at the same time as, the intermediate or precedent interest ceases to exist.

Act X of 1865, s. 111. Report, s. 61.

Transfer contingent on happening of specified uncertain event.

24. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is to accrue to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the interest shall go to such of them as shall be alive when the intermediate or precedent interest ceases to exist, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer.

Act X of 1865, s. 112.

Transfer to such of certain persons as survive at some period not specified.

Illustration.

A transfers property to B for life, and after his death to C and D, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. C dies during the life of B. D survives B. At B's death the property passes to D.

25. An interest created on a transfer of property and dependent upon a condition fails if the fulfilment of the condition is impossible, or is forbidden by law, or is of such a nature that if permitted it would defeat the provisions of any law, or is fraudulent, or involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Act X of 1865, s. 113. Act X of 1865, s. 114, expanded with reference to Act IX of 1872, s. 23.

Conditional transfer.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets a farm to B on condition that he shall walk ten miles in an hour. The lease is void.

(*b*). A gives Rs. 500 to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter, C. At the date of the transfer C was dead. The transfer is void.

(*c*). A transfers Rs. 500 to B on condition that she shall murder C. The transfer is void.

(*d*). A transfers Rs. 500 to his niece C if she will desert her husband. The transfer is void.

26. Where the terms of a transfer of property impose a condition to be fulfilled before a person can take an interest in the property, the condition shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Act X of 1865, s. 115.

Fulfilment of condition precedent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D, and E. E dies. B marries with the consent of C and D. B has fulfilled the condition.

(*b*). A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D and E. B marries without the consent of C, D and E, but obtains their consent after the marriage. B has not fulfilled the condition.

Act X of 1865, s. 116.

27. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of one person, and by the same transaction an ulterior disposition of the same interest is made in favour of another if the prior interest under the transfer shall fail, the ulterior disposition shall take effect upon the failure of the prior disposition, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the transferor.

Conditional transfer to one person coupled with transfer to another on failure of prior transfer.

Act X of 1865, s. 117.

But where the intention of the parties to the transaction is that the ulterior disposition shall take effect only in the event of the prior disposition failing in a particular manner, the ulterior disposition shall not take effect unless the prior disposition fails in that manner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Rs. 500 to B on condition that he shall execute a certain lease within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in A's lifetime. The transfer to C takes effect.

(*b*). A transfers property to his wife; but in case she should die in his lifetime, transfers to B that which he had transferred to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The transfer to B does not take effect.

Act X of 1865, s. 118.

28. On a transfer of property an interest may be created to accrue to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, such interest shall pass to another person; or that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such interest shall pass to another person. In each case the dispositions are subject to the rules contained in sections ten, twelve, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-seven.

Ulterior transfer conditional on happening or not happening of specified event.

Act X of 1865, s. 119.

29. An ulterior disposition of the kind contemplated by the last preceding section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Fulfilment of condition subsequent.

Illustration.

A transfers Rs. 500 to B, to be paid to him on his attaining his majority or marrying, with a proviso that, if B dies a minor or marries without C's consent, the Rs. 500 shall go to D. B marries when only 17 years of age, without C's consent. The transfer to D takes effect.

Act X of 1865, s. 120.

30. If the ulterior disposition is not valid, the prior disposition is not affected by it.

Prior disposition not affected by invalidity of ulterior disposition.

Illustration.

A transfers a farm to B for her life, and, if she do not desert her husband, to C. B is entitled to the farm during her life as if no condition had been inserted.

31. Subject to the provisions of section twelve, on a transfer of property an interest may be created with the condition superadded that it shall cease to exist in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Act X of 1865 s. 121.

Condition that transfer shall cease to have effect in case specified uncertain event happens or does not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers a farm to B for his life, with a proviso that, in case B cuts down a certain wood, the transfer shall cease to have any effect. B cuts down the wood. He loses his life-interest in the farm.

(*b*). A transfers a farm to B, provided that, if B shall not go to England within three years after the date of the transfer, his interest in the farm shall cease. A does not go to England within the term prescribed. His interest in the farm ceases.

32. In order that a condition that an interest shall cease to exist may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of the creation of an interest.

Act X of 1865, s. 122.

Such condition must not be invalid.

33. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created subject to a condition that the person taking it shall perform a certain act at or before a specified time, and the transferor has at the time of creating the interest made an ulterior disposition thereof in favour of himself or of another if the act be not performed within such time, the prior disposition ceases to have effect if the act is not performed within such time, or if the person benefited by the prior disposition renders the performance of the act impossible within the time specified. But where the transferor has not made any such ulterior disposition thereof, the transfer is, at the option of the transferor, voidable so far as regards such interest, if it was intended that time should be of the essence of the condition; but if it was not so intended, the transfer shall not be so voidable.

Act X of 1865, s. 124.

Condition that transferee shall perform act at or before specified time.

The intention referred to in this section is, in the case of a transfer without consideration, the intention of the transferor, and, in the case of a transfer for consideration, the intention of both the transferor and of the person from whom the consideration proceeds.

When such intention is apparent, the circumstance that the interest has actually been enjoyed under the prior disposition does not affect the operation of the condition.

34. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created subject to a condition that the person taking it shall perform a certain act, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the transferor has at the time of the transfer made an ulterior disposition of the interest in favour of another person, the prior disposition ceases to take effect when the person benefited thereby renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the condition.

Transfer conditional on performance of act, no time being specified for performance.

But if the transferor has not at the time of the transfer made any such ulterior disposition of the interest, then if the interest was created without consideration it is voidable at the option of the transferor; but if it was created for consideration it shall be so voidable only if adequate compensation for the breach of the condition cannot be made in money.

35. Where an act is to be performed by a person either as a condition to be fulfilled before an interest created on a transfer is enjoyed by him, or as a condition on the non-fulfilment of which the interest is to pass from him to another person, and a time is specified for the performance of the act, if such performance within the specified time is prevented by the fraud of a person who would be directly benefited by non-fulfilment of the condition, such further time shall as against him be allowed for performing the act as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud. But if no time is specified for the performance of the act, then if its performance is by the fraud of a person interested in the non-fulfilment of the condition rendered impossible or indefinitely postponed, the condition shall as against him be deemed to have been fulfilled.

Transfer conditional on performance of act, time being specified.

Election.

Report, s. 62, added to: 2 Spence 585.

36. Where a person professes to transfer property which he has no right to transfer, and as part of the same transaction confers any benefit on the owner of the property, such owner must elect either to confirm such transfer or to dissent from it; and in the latter case he shall relinquish the benefit so conferred, and the benefit so relinquished shall revert to the transferor or his representative as if it had not been disposed of,

Act X of 1865, s. 168.

subject nevertheless,

where the transfer is gratuitous and the transferor has before the election died or otherwise become incapable of making a fresh transfer,

and in all cases where the transfer is for consideration,

to the charge of making good to the disappointed transferee the amount or value of the property attempted to be transferred to him.

Election when necessary.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultánpur is the property of C and worth Rs. 800. A by an instrument of gift professes to transfer it to B, giving by the same instrument Rs. 1,000 to C. C elects to retain the farm. He forfeits the gift of Rs. 1,000.

In the same case, A dies before the election. His representative must out of the Rs. 1,000 pay Rs. 800 to B.

Act X of 1865, s. 169.

The rule in the first paragraph of this section applies whether the transferor does or does not believe that which he professes to transfer to be his own.

Act X of 1865, s. 171.

A person taking no benefit directly under a transaction, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, need not elect.

Act X of 1865, s. 172.

A person who in his one capacity takes a benefit under the transaction may in another dissent therefrom.

Exception to the last preceding four rules.—Where a particular benefit is expressed to be conferred on the owner of the property which the transferor professes to transfer expressed to be in lieu of that property, if such owner claim that he must relinquish the particular benefit, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit conferred upon him by the same transaction.

Act X of 1865, s. 173.

Acceptance of the benefit by the person on whom it is conferred constitutes an election by him to confirm the transfer, if he has knowledge of his right to elect and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives enquiry into the circumstances.

Act X of 1865, s. 174.

Such knowledge or waiver shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed, if the person on whom the benefit has been conferred has enjoyed it for two years without doing any act to express dissent.

Act X of 1865, s. 175.

Such knowledge or waiver may be inferred from any act of his which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the property professed to be transferred in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A transfers to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the transfer of the estate to B.

Act X of 1865, s. 176.

If he does not within one year after the date of the transfer signify to the transferor or his representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the transfer, the transferor or his representatives may, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the transfer.

Act X of 1865, s. 167.

In case of disability, the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election is made by some competent authority.

Apportionment.

Report, s. 64: Bill III, s. 86.

37. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, all rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments in the nature of income shall, upon the transfer of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payments, be deemed to accrue due from day to day, and to be apportionable accordingly, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Apportionment of periodical payments on determination of interest of person entitled.

Severance of Obligation relating to Property.

38. When in consequence of a transfer property is divided and held in several shares, and thereupon the benefit of any obligation relating to the property as a whole passes from one to several owners of the property, the corresponding duty shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary amongst the owners, be performed in favour of each of such owners in proportion to the value of his share in the property, provided that the duty can be severed and that the severance does not substantially increase the burden of the obligation; but if the duty cannot be severed, or if the severance would substantially increase the burden of the obligation, the duty shall be performed for the benefit of such one of the several owners as they shall jointly designate for that purpose:

Satisfaction of right arising in favour of several persons in consequence of a transfer.

Provided that no person on whom the burden of the obligation lies shall be answerable for failure to discharge it in manner provided by this section, unless and until he has had reasonable notice of the severance.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A sells to B, C and D land situate in a village and leased to E at an annual rent of Rs. 30 and delivery of one fat sheep, B having provided half the purchase-money and C and D one-quarter each. E having notice of this must pay Rs. 15 to B, Rs. 7½ to C and Rs. 7½ to D, and must deliver the sheep according to the joint direction of B, C and D.

(*b*). Each house in the village being bound to provide ten days' labour each year on a dyke to prevent inundation, E had agreed as a term of his lease to perform this work for A. B, C and D severally require E to perform the ten days' work due on account of the house of each. E is not bound to do more than ten days' work in all, according to such directions as B, C and D may join in giving.

B. Transfer of Immoveable Property.

39. Where any person authorized only under circumstances in their nature variable to dispose of immoveable property transfers such property for consideration, alleging the existence of such circumstances, they shall, as between the transferee on the one part and the transferor and other persons (if any) affected by the transfer on the other part, be deemed to have existed, if the transferee, after using reasonable care to ascertain the existence of such circumstances, has acted in good faith.

Transfer by person authorized only under certain circumstances to transfer.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú widow, whose husband has left collateral heirs, agrees, for purposes neither religious nor charitable, to sell a field, part of the property held by her as such, to B. B satisfies himself by reasonable inquiry that the income of the property is insufficient for A's maintenance, and that the sale of the field is necessary, and, acting in good faith, buys the field. As between B on the one part and A and the collateral heirs on the other part, a necessity for the sale shall be deemed to have existed.

Wilson v. Hare, L. R. 1 Ch. Richards v. Revell, 7 Ch. Div. 224. Mackie v. Mackay, L. R. 5 P. (32). S. A. 135 of 1877.

40. Where a third person has a right to receive maintenance or a provision for advancement or marriage from the profits of immoveable property, and such right does not amount to a charge on such property, or

Transfer of land where third person is entitled to maintenance,

where for the more beneficial enjoyment of his own immoveable property a third person has, independently of any interest in the immoveable property of another, a right to restrain the enjoyment of the latter property or to compel its enjoyment in a particular manner, or

or has a right to restrain its enjoyment,

where a third person is entitled to the benefit of an obligation arising out of contract and annexed to the ownership of immoveable property, but not amounting to an interest therein or casement thereon,

or is entitled to benefit of obligation not amounting to interest or casement.

such right or obligation may be enforced against a transferee with notice thereof or a gratuitous transferee of the property affected thereby, but not against a transferee for consideration and without notice of the right or obligation, nor against such property in his hands.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A. a Hindú, transfers Sultánpur to his sister-in-law B, in lieu of her claim against him for maintenance in virtue of his having succeeded to her deceased husband's property, and agrees with her that if she is dispossessed of Sultánpur, A will transfer to her an equal area out of such of several other specified villages in his possession as she may elect. A sells the specified villages to C, who buys in good faith, without notice of the agreement. B is dispossessed of Sultánpur. She has no claim on the villages transferred to C.

(*b*). A, a Hindú widow, is entitled to maintenance out of the share of her deceased husband in Basaoli, which has passed to his brother B. B sells Basaoli to C, who has notice of A's claim and that there is no other property to satisfy it. A may claim maintenance out of Basaoli in the hands of C.

(*c*). A contracts to sell Sultánpur to B. While the contract is still in force he sells Sultánpur to C. who has notice of the contract. B may enforce the contract against C to the same extent as against A.

Bill III, s. 7: Act IX of 1872, s. 108, excepn 2.

41. Where a person holding immoveable property as its ostensible owner with the consent, express or implied, of the other persons interested therein, transfers such property for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith.

Transfer by ostensible owner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of two co-proprietors of village land, leaves his village, and with his consent the land is registered by the Revenue-officer in the name of B, the other co-proprietor. After ten years B sells a portion of the land to C, who takes reasonable care to ascertain that B had power to make the transfer and acts in good faith. A is not entitled to have the sale set aside.

(*b*). A buys land and causes it to be transferred to his servant B to hold on his behalf, and also causes it to be entered in the revenue register in B's name. C, having ascertained that B is the registered owner of the land and pays the revenue due in respect thereof, buys the land in good faith. A cannot impeach the sale.

Bill III, s. 10A, para. 2.

42. Where a person having an option to require, or authority to revoke, a transfer of any immoveable property, transfers the property for consideration, such transfer operates in favour of the transferee (subject to any condition attached to the exercise of the option or authority) in the former case as an

Transfer by person having option to require or authority to revoke transfer.

exercise of the option, and, in the latter case, as a revocation of the former transfer to the extent of the authority.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A takes a lease of a house from B with an option of buying it at a specified price. A sells the house to C. C may require B to transfer it to him at the specified price.

(*b*). A lets a house to B and reserves power to revoke the lease if in the opinion of a specified surveyor B should make a use of it detrimental to its value. Afterwards A, thinking that such a use has been made, lets the house to C. This operates as a revocation of B's lease subject to the opinion of the surveyor as to B's use of the house having been detrimental to its value.

See Canadian Code, s. 1488.

Sngd. V. and P., 13th edn., 297.

43. Where a person erroneously represents that he is authorized to transfer certain immoveable property, and assumes to transfer such property for consideration, such transfer shall, at the option of the transferee, operate on any interest which the transferor may acquire in such property, at any time during which the contract of transfer subsists.

Transfer by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in property transferred.

Nothing in this section shall impair the right of transferees in good faith for consideration without notice of the existence of the said option.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú who has separated from his father B, sells to C three fields, X, Y and Z. Of these Z does not belong to A, it having been retained by B on the partition; but on B's dying A obtains Z as heir. C, not having rescinded the contract of sale, may require A to deliver Z to him.

Bill III, s. 9.

44. Where one of two or more co-owners of immoveable property legally competent in that behalf transfers his share of such property or any interest therein, the transferee acquires as to such share or interest, and so far as is necessary to give effect to the transfer, the transferor's right to joint possession or other common or part enjoyment of the property, and to enforce a partition of the same, but subject to the conditions and liabilities affecting, at the date of the transfer, the share or interest so transferred.

Transfer by one co-owner.

Bill III, s. 18.

45. Where property is transferred for consideration to two or more persons, and such consideration is paid out of a fund belonging to them in common, they are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively entitled to interests in such property identical, as nearly as may be, with the interests to which they were respectively entitled to the fund; and where such consideration is paid out of separate funds belonging to them respectively, they are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively entitled to interests in such property in proportion to the shares of the consideration which they respectively advanced.

Joint transfer for consideration.

In the absence of evidence as to the interests in the fund to which they were respectively entitled, or as to the shares which they respectively advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property.

Illustration.

A and B are the sons and C the grandson of a Hindú who has died leaving property. C's father D has also died. A partition has been made after which A and B have reunited. C remains severed in interest, his share being one-third. The separate property of D is of the same value. The whole fund belonging to A, B and C is expended in buying an estate X. A and B take one moiety of X as joint estate and C takes the other moiety as separate property.

46. Where a transfer of immoveable property is made for consideration by persons having distinct interest therein, the transferors are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to share in the consideration equally, where their interests in the property transferred were of equal value, and, where such interests were of unequal value, proportionately to the value of their respective interests.

Transfer for consideration by persons having distinct interests.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owning a moiety, and B and C, each a quarter share of mauza Sultánpur, exchange an eighth share of that mauza for a quarter share of mauza Lalpura. There being no agreement to the contrary, A is entitled to an eighth share in Lalpura, and B and C each to a sixteenth share in that mauza.

(*b*). A, being entitled to a life interest in mauza Atrali and B and C to the reversion, sell the mauza for Rs. 1,000. A's life interest is ascertained to be worth Rs. 600, the reversion Rs. 400. A is entitled to receive Rs. 600 out of the purchase money, B and C to receive Rs. 400.

47. Where several co-owners of immoveable property transfer a share therein without specifying that the transfer is to take effect on any particular share or shares of the transferors, the transfer, as among such transferors, takes effect on such shares equally where the shares were equal, and, where they were unequal, proportionately to the extent of such shares.

Transfer by co-owners of share in common property.

Illustration.

A, the owner of an eight annas share, and B and C, each the owner of a four annas share, in mauza Sultánpur, transfer a two-anna share in the mauza to D, without specifying from which of their several shares the transfer is made. To give effect to the transfer one-anna share is taken from the share of A, and half an anna share from each of the shares of B and C.

48. Where a person purports to create by transfer at different times rights in or over the same immoveable property, and such rights cannot all exist or be exercised to their full extent together, each later created right shall, in the absence of a special contract or reservation binding the earlier transferees, be subject to the rights previously created.

Priority of rights created by transfer.

49. Where immoveable property is transferred for consideration, and such property or any part thereof is at the date of the transfer insured against loss or damage by fire, the transferee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the transferor actually receives under

Transferee's right under policy.

the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

Bill III, s. 8: Act XI of 1855, s. 1.

50. No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property, which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held such property, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits.

Rent *bonâ fide* paid to holder under defective title.

Illustration.

A lets a field to B at a rent of Rs. 50, and then transfers the field to C. B, having no notice of the transfer, in good faith pays the rent to A. B is not chargeable with the rent so paid.

Act XI of 1 55, s. 2: 2 Bomb. 225.

51. When the transferee of immoveable property makes any improvement on the property, believing in good faith that he is absolutely entitled thereto, and he is subsequently evicted therefrom by any person having a better title, the transferee or his representative in interest has a right to require the person causing the eviction either to have the value of the improvement estimated and paid or secured to the transferee, or to sell his interest in the property to the transferee at the then market value thereof irrespective of the value of such improvement.

Improvements made by *bonâ fide* holders under defective titles.

The amount to be paid or secured in respect of such improvement shall be the estimated value thereof at the time of the eviction.

When under the circumstances aforesaid the transferee has planted or sown on the property crops which are growing when he is evicted therefrom, he is entitled to such crops and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them.

Bill III, s. 10: 8 Beng. [illegible]; 7 Mad. [illegible]; 11 Bom. [illegible]; 64, 1867, p. 301; 10 W. R. 469; 7 W. R. 225; 15 W. R. [illegible]; [illegible]; 11 [illegible]; 1 Ch. [illegible]; 20 [illegible] 5 W. R. P. [illegible] 43; 8 Beng. [illegible]; 8 [illegible]; [illegible]; 5 Ch. [illegible]; [illegible]; Ch. [illegible] s. [illegible]; Ch. [illegible] 1 of [illegible]; [illegible].

52. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India, or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a contentious suit or proceeding in which any right to immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred or otherwise dealt with by any party to the suit or proceeding so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order which may be made therein, except under the authority of the Court and on such terms as it may impose.

Transfer of property pending suit relating thereto.

53. Every transfer or forfeiture of immoveable property made or incurred with intent to defraud prior or subsequent transferees thereof for consideration, or co-owners or other persons having an interest in such property, or to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor, is voidable at the option of any person so defrauded, defeated or delayed.

Fraudulent transfer.

Where the effect of any transfer or forfeiture of immoveable property is to defraud, defeat or delay any such person, and such transfer or forfeiture is made or incurred gratuitously or for a grossly inadequate consideration, the transfer or forfeiture may be presumed to have been made or incurred with such intent as aforesaid.

Nothing contained in this section shall impair the rights of any transferee or person benefiting by the forfeiture in good faith and for consideration, or the rights of Government arising on any forfeiture for non-payment of land-revenue.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

54. "Sale" is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised.

"Sale" defined.

Such transfer, in the case of immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, can be made only by a registered assurance.

Sale how made.

In the case of immoveable property of a value less than one hundred rupees, such transfer may be made either by a registered assurance or by delivery of the property.

Delivery of immoveable property takes place, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to the delivery; and in the case of other immoveable property—when the seller places the buyer, or such person as he directs, in possession of the property.

Bill III, s. 11: 14 Beng. 307, 312: N.-W. P., 1866, p. 87; 12 Suth. W. R. P., C. 6: as to the delivery of assurance, W. R. 1864, p. 222: 5 W. R. 248: Mor. N. S. 356.

A contract for the sale of immoveable property is a contract that a sale of such property shall take place on terms settled between the parties.

Contract for sale.

Right of redeem, N.-W. P., 1866, p. 87.

It does not, of itself, create any interest in or charge on such property.

Bill III, s. 1

55. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the buyer and the seller of immoveable property respectively are subject to the liabilities, and have the rights, mentioned in the rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

Bill III, s. Report, s.

Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller.

(*a*). The seller is bound—

(1) to disclose to the buyer any defect in the property of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover;

Bill III, s. 1 (a).

(2) to produce to the buyer on his request for examination all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power:

Bill III, s. 1 (a).

Bill III, s. 12 (a).

(3) to answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto;

Bill III, s. 12 (h).

(4) on payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the price, to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place, and, where the property is, or forms part of, a revenue-paying estate, to present an application to the proper officer for the requisite alteration of the revenue-register;

New.

(5) between the date of the contract of sale and the delivery of the property, to take as much care of the property and all documents of title relating thereto which are in his possession, as an owner of ordinary prudence would take of such property and documents;

(6) to give, on being so required, the buyer, or such person as he directs, such possession of the property as its nature admits;

Bill III, s. 12 (g).

(7) to pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property up to the date of the sale, the interest on all incumbrances on such property due on such date; and, where the property is sold free from incumbrances, to discharge all incumbrances on the property then existing; and

Bill III, s. 12 (i).

(8) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, to deliver to the buyer all documents of title relating thereto which are in the seller's possession or power:

provided that (1), where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2), where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the lot of greatest value must keep the said documents safe, uncancelled und undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident;

Bill III, s. 12 (j).

(9) and the seller shall be deemed to contract that the interest which he assumes to transfer to the buyer subsists and that he has power to transfer the same:

provided that where the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, he shall be deemed to contract to the like effect, so far only as his knowledge extends.

(b). The seller is entitled—

Bill III, s. 12 (k).

(1) to the rents and profits of the property till the ownership thereof passes to the buyer;

Bill III, s. 12 (l).

(2) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, to a charge upon the property in the hands of the buyer for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part.

(c). The buyer is bound—

Bill III, s. 13 (b).

(1) to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest in the property of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest;

Bill III, s. 12 (g). See Canadian Code, s. 1533.

(2) to pay or tender, at the time and place of completing the transfer, the purchase-money to the seller or such person as he directs: provided that where the property is sold free from incumbrances, the buyer may retain out of the purchase-money the amount of the incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the transfer, and shall pay the amount so retained to the persons entitled thereto;

Bill III, s. 12 (c).

(3) to retransfer the property where the ownership thereof has passed to the buyer before payment of the purchase-money and he fails to pay or tender such money in accordance with the last preceding clause;

Bill III, s. 12 (e).

(4) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, to bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or decrease in value of the property not caused by the seller;

Bill III, s. 15.

(5) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, as between himself and the seller, to pay all public charges and rent which may become payable in respect of the property, the principal moneys due on the incumbrances subject to which the property is sold, and the interest thereon afterwards accruing due.

(d). The buyer is entitled—

Bill III, s. 13 (c).

(1) where the ownership of the property has passed to him, to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property, and to the rents and profits thereof;

Bill III, s. 12 (e).

(2) unless he has improperly declined to accept delivery of the property, to a charge on the property, as against the seller, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the delivery and for interest on such amount; and when he properly declines to accept the delivery, also for the earnest (if any) and for the costs (if any) awarded to him of a suit to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission.

Bill III, s. 13.

An omission to make such disclosures as are mentioned in this section, paragraph (a), clause (1), and paragraph (c), clause (1), is fraudulent.

Bill III, s. 19.

Sale of one of two properties subject to a common charge.

56. Where two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold to a buyer without notice of the charge the buyer is, as against the seller and the incumbrancer, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND CHARGES.

Bill III, s. 21: Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 19: 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 24:

"Mortgage," "mortgagor" and "mortgagee" defined.

57. (a). A mortgage is the transfer of an interest in specific immoveable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability.

English practice followed, with necessary modifications, 5 Bom. A. C. J. 109. Mortgagor need not have present ownership, N.-W. P., 1872, p. 11, *sed qu.* 12 Moo. I. A. 275, 306. Colebr. Dig. B. i, c. III, t. 96.

The transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee; the principal money and interest of which payment is secured are called the mortgage-money, and the assurance (if any) by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

Simple mortgage.

(b). Where the mortgagor binds himself expressly and personally to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and, without delivering possession of the property, makes it a collateral security for the repayment, the transaction is called a simple mortgage and the mortgagee a simple mortgagee.

Mortgage by conditional sale.

(c). Where the mortgagor, without delivering possession of the property, ostensibly sells it—

on condition that on default of payment of the mortgage-money on date agreed on the sale shall become absolute, or

on condition that on such payment being made the sale shall become void, or

on condition that on such payment being made the buyer shall transfer the property to the seller,

the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale and the mortgagee a mortgagee by conditional sale.

Usufructuary mortgage.

(d). Where the mortgagor delivers or agrees to deliver actual possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee on the terms that he shall retain such possession until repayment of the mortgage-money, applying the rents and profits accruing from such property in reduction of the amount for the time being due under the mortgage, or accepting such rents and profits in lieu of interest, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage and the mortgagee an usufructuary mortgagee.

Macph. 8, 12, 59: R. B. Ghose 218, 219: 2 Moo. I. A. 483.

English mortgage.

(e). Where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and transfers the mortgaged property absolutely to the mortgagee, but subject to a condition that he will retransfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgage-money as agreed, the transaction is called an English mortgage.

Bill III, s. 22. See Macph. 53:

Mortgage when to be by assurance.

58. Where the principal money secured is one hundred rupees or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by registered assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

R. B. Ghose 64: This applies to defeasances.

Where the principal money secured is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected either by registered assurance signed and attested as aforesaid or by delivery of the property.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 28. 5 Beng. 450: 6 Beng. 562: 2 Mad. 420: 7 Mad. 395: In Cen. Provs. 13 Beng. 205: N.-W. P., 1868, p. 204: Bomb. 237: no redemption before expiration of period named. Redemption after fixed time has expired, 9 Bomb. 66. See 7 Ben. 136 (P. C.)

Right of mortgagor to redeem.

59. At any time after the principal money has become payable, the mortgagor, or, where there are more mortgagors than one, any of the mortgagors, has a right, on payment or tender, at a proper time and place, of all sums (if any) remaining due on the mortgage, to require the mortgagee (a) to re-deliver the mortgage-deed, if any, (b) where the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, to deliver possession thereof to the mortgagor, and (c) at the cost of the mortgagor either to re-transfer the mortgaged property to him, or to execute, and (where the mortgage has been effected by registered assurance) to have registered, an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest transferred to the mortgagee has been extinguished.

6 Bom. A. C. J. 265: N.-W. P., 1869, p. 128.

provided that the right conferred by this section has not been extinguished by act of the parties or by order of a court.

The right conferred by this section is called a right to redeem, and a suit to enforce it is called a suit for redemption.

N. W. P., 1867, p. 88. 20 W. R., 24 W. R. N.-W.P., 1870, p. N.-W.P., 1872, p. N.-W.P., 1873, p. R.B. G 198: 15 Beng 303.

Redemption of portion of mortgaged property.

Nothing in this section shall entitle a person interested in a share only of the mortgaged property to redeem his own share only, on payment of a proportionate part of the amount remaining due on the mortgage, except where a mortgagee, or, if there are more mortgagees than one, all such mortgagees, has or have acquired, in whole or in part, the share of a mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 29 *contra*, 6 Bom. A. C. J 90. But see R. G. 330, 331.

Right to redeem one of two properties separately mortgaged.

60. If the owner of two or more properties makes separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be dealt with irrespectively of the other though the mortgages are made in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000 making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Bill III, s. 28 clause (c).

Right of usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession.

61. In the case of a usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor has a right to recover possession of the property—

(a) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the principal money and interest thereof,—when such money and interest are paid;

(*b*) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the principal money,—when the term (if any) prescribed for the payment of the mortgage money has expired and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee the principal money or deposits it in the court as hereinafter provided.

Bill III, s. 25: 10 Bom. 369: 11 Bom. 32.

62. Where mortgaged property in possession of the mortgagee has, during the continuance of the mortgage, received any accession, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be entitled as against the mortgagee to such accession.

Accession to mortgaged property.

Where such accession has been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee, and is capable of separate possession or enjoyment without determent to the principal property, the mortgagor desiring to take the accession must pay to the mortgagee the cost of acquiring it. If such separate possession or enjoyment is not possible, the accession must be delivered with the property, the mortgagor being liable in the case of an acquisition necessary to preserve the property from destruction, forfeiture, or sale, or made with his assent, to pay the proper cost thereof, as an addition to the principal money, at the same rate of interest.

Accession acquired in virtue of the transferred ownership.

In the case last mentioned the profits, if any, arising from the accession shall be credited to the mortgagor.

Where the mortgage is usufructuary and the accession has been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee, the profits, if any arising, from the accession shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be set-off against interest, if any, payable on the money so expended.

Illustration.

10 Bom. 369, 371, and see N.-W.P., 1866, p. 281.

A mortgages to B a field, the trees on which are the property of Government. B enters into possession of the field, and as occupant thereof buys the trees. A redeems the field. He is entitled to the trees on payment of their cost.

Bill III, s. 26.

63. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

Renewal of mortgaged lease.

Bill III, s. 24: N.W.P., 1867, p. 199.

64. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee,

Implied contracts by mortgagor.

(*a*) that the interest which the mortgagor assumes to transfer to the mortgagee subsists and that the mortgagor has power to transfer the same;

S.D.A. 1857, p. 1195; 1853, p. 575.

(*b*) that the mortgagor will defend, or, if the mortgagee be in possession, enable him to defend, the mortgagor's title to the mortgaged property;

(*c*) that the mortgagor will pay all public charges accruing due in respect of the property;

Effect of forfeiture of lease, N.-W.P., 1869, p. 128.

(*d*) and, where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, that the rent payable under the lease, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the commencement of the mortgage; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, or, if the lease be renewed, the renewed lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee, and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts;

(*e*) and, where the mortgage is a second or subsequent incumbrance on the property, that the mortgagor will pay the interest from time to time accruing due on each prior incumbrance as and when it becomes due, and will at the proper time discharge the principal money due on such prior incumbrance.

Nothing in clause (*e*), or in clause (*d*), so far as it relates to the payment of future rent, applies in the case of an usufructuary mortgage.

Bill III, s. 27.

65. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property is not liable to the mortgagee for allowing the property to deteriorate; but he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such act.

Waste by mortgagor in possession.

Macph. 109: R. B. Ghose 147.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Lewin on Trusts, p. 263.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 30. 2 Mad. 289: N.-W. P. 1870, p. 311: No foreclosure before expiration of period named. 2 Bomb. 242: Mortgagee's right to sale, 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 146: 9 Bomb. 12.

66. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee has, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid or deposited as hereinafter provided, a right to obtain from the Court an order that the mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the property, or an order that the property be sold.

Right to foreclosure or sale.

A suit to obtain an order that a mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called a suit for foreclosure.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

Simple mortgagee, N.-W. P. 1869, p. 184: Usufructuary, N.-W. P. 1875, p. 55. Fisher 518, 575: Qy. as to conditional mortgagees.

(*a*) to authorize a simple mortgagee as such to institute a suit for foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee as such to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale, or a mortgagee by conditional sale as such to institute a suit for sale; or

(*b*) to authorize a mortgagor who holds the mortgagee's rights as his trust or legal representative and who may sue for a sale of the property to institute a suit for foreclosure; or

Cases *contra*, Macph. 195, 196.

(*c*) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the public are interested, to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale; or

(*d*) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: unless the mortgagees have, with the consent of the mortgagor, severed their interests under the mortgage.

Bill III, s. 34.

67. The mortgagee has a right to sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money in the following cases only:—

Right to sue for mortgage-money.

6 W. R. 283.

(*a*) where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the same:

Macph. 233. Act XXIII of 1871, s. 46: 25 W. R. 7 (partial deprivation).

(*b*) where the mortgagee is deprived of the whole or part of his security by or in consequence of the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor:

4 Moo. I. A. 464: Marsh. 209: 7 S. D. A. 47: N.-W. P. 1860, p. 28: So in the case of a Kánam mortgage, 2 Mad. 315: 6 W. R. 283 (power to usufructuary mortgagee).

(*c*) where the mortgagee being entitled to possession of the property, the mortgagor fails to deliver the same to him, or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

Where, by any cause other than the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor or mortgagee, the mortgaged property has been wholly or partially destroyed, or the security is rendered insufficient as defined in section sixty-five, the mortgagee may require the mortgagor to give him within a reasonable time another sufficient security for his debt, and, if the mortgagor fails so to do, may sue him for the mortgage-money.

Bill III, s. 35. 8 Bomb. A. C. J. 142: Muhammadan law, Macph. 2.

68. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where—

Power of sale when invalid.

(*a*) the principal money originally secured is five hundred rupees or upwards; or

(*b*) the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council; or

(*c*) the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

Bill III, s. 37: 11 Bomb. 32.

69. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Accession to mortgaged property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(*b*). A mortgages a certain plot of building-land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

Bill III, s. 38.

70. When the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagor obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to the new lease.

Renewal of mortgaged lease.

Bill III, s. 39.

71. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he may spend such money as is necessary—

Rights of mortgagee in possession.

Macph. 109, 113, 252: 1 Bomb. 199, 203: 5 Bomb A. C. J. 109, 116.

(*a*) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof;

N.-W. P., 1867, p. 187.

(*b*) for its preservation from destruction, forfeiture or sale;

1 W. R. 133.

(*c*) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property;

(*d*) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor; and

11 Moo. I. A. 241.

(*e*) when the mortgaged property is renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease;

and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the principal-money, at the rate of interest payable on the principal and where no such rate is fixed at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

23 & 24 Vic c. 145, s. 11 2 Dav. 606.

Where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, the mortgagee may also, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal-money at the same rate of interest.

Bill III, s. [illegible] Macph. 113, 254: I. W. R. 2: 16 W. R. [illegible]

72. Where mortgaged property is sold through failure to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereout of the said arrears, for the amount remaining due on the mortgage, unless the sale has been occasioned by some default on his part.

Charge on proceeds of revenue-sale.

Bill III, s. [illegible] Report, ss. [illegible] 33.

73. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may at any time after the amount due on the next prior mortgage has become payable, tender such amount to the next prior mortgagee, and such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for such amount; and (subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents) the subsequent mortgagee shall, on obtaining such receipt, acquire, in respect of the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee, as such, to whom he has made such tender.

Right of subsequent mortgagee to pay off prior mortgagees.

Bill III, s. [illegible]

74. Every second or other subsequent mortgagee has, so far as regards redemption, foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged pro-

Rights of mesne mortgagee against prior and subsequent mortgagees.

perty, the same rights against the prior mortgagee or mortgagees as his mortgagor has against such prior mortgagee or mortgagees, and the same rights against the subsequent mortgagees (if any) as he has against his mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 39.

75. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property,—

Liabilities of mortgagee in possession.

2 Bom. 222: Act IX of 1872, s. 151: Fisher, s. 1580.

(*a*) he must manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

8 Chan. Div. 427: N.-W. P., 1875, p. 100.

(*b*) he must use his best endeavours to collect the rents and profits thereof;

2 Bomb. 231.

(*c*) he must, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue, all other charges of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold;

Macph. 113, 119.

2 W. R. 488: 4 Y. & C. Appendix, 507: Fisher, s. 1530.

(*d*) he must, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, make such necessary repairs of the property as he can pay for out of the rents and profits thereof after deducting from such rents and profits the payments mentioned in clause (*c*) and the interest on the principal-money;

Bill III, s. 41:

(*e*) he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious to the property;

Macph. 118, 119, citing 7 N.-W. P. 436: 9 N.-W. P. 1: Act I of 1877, s. 54.

(*f*) where he has insured the whole or any part of the property against loss or damage by fire, he must, in case of such loss or damage, apply any money which he actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

2 Beng. P. C. 55; 5 W. R. 53, 271, &c.: Macph. 119.

(*g*) he must keep clear, full and accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

5 Bomb. A. C. J. 196: 12 Bomb. 88: 10 Beng. 386: N.-W. P. 1866, p. 132; *ibid.* 1868, p. 153: When he cultivates, 7 W. R. 244; B. B. Ghose 262.

(*h*) his receipts from the mortgaged property, or, where such property is personally occupied by him, a fair occupation-rent in respect thereof, shall, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), and interest thereon, be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the mortgage-money and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction or discharge of the mortgage-money. The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the mortgagor;

2 Moo. I. A. Ca. 1.

Macph. 159, 160.

(*i*) when the mortgagor tenders, or deposits in manner hereinafter provided, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, the mortgagee must, notwithstanding the provisions in the other clauses of this section, account for his gross receipts from the mortgaged property from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when he could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this section, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Bill III, s. 33, last para.

Loss occasioned by his default.

76. Nothing in section seventy-five, clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*g*) and (*h*), applies to cases where there is a contract between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that the receipts from the mortgaged property shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the property, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal-money, or of such interest and defined portions of the principal.

Bill III, s. 40: Sev. 333. See 10 Moo. I. A. 340.

Receipts in lieu of interest.

Priority.

77. Where, through the fraud, misrepresentation or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 44: Evidence Act, s. 115: N.-W. P. 1868 p. 402: 4 Mad. 373: 2 Moo. I. A. 487: 11 W. R. 286: Hindú mortgagee in possession, 8 Bom. A. C. J. 50, 55, in Guzerat, 11 Bom.

Postponement of prior mortgagee.

78. If a mortgage made to secure future advances, the performance of an engagement or the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Bill III, s. 35: Report, s. 29.

Mortgage to secure uncertain amount when maximum is expressed.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultánpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultánpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

79. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section seventy-eight, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Bill III, s. 46: Report, s. 34: 2 Beng. App. 45: 5 Beng. 463: 11 W. R. 310.

Tacking abolished.

Marshalling and Contribution.

Fisher 704: Bill III, s. 47: W. R. 1864, p. 374: 1 W. R. 353: 7 W. R. 483: 12 W. R. 114: Macph. 205.

80. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person who has not notice of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

Marshalling securities.

Macph. 136.

Bill III, s. 48:

81. Where several properties, whether of one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, each property is liable to contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject at the date of the mortgage.

Fisher 700.

Contribution to mortgage-debt.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property is liable to contribute rateably to the latter debt, after deducting the amount of the former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Fisher 701.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section eighty to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Deposit in Court.

Bill III, s. 23: [illegible] s. 2: [illegible] 171.

82. At any time after the principal money has become payable and before a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property is barred, the mortgagor, or any other person entitled to institute such suit, may deposit, in any court in which he might have instituted such suit, to the account of the mortgagee the amount remaining due on the mortgage.

Power to deposit in court money due on mortgage.

Bill III, s. 23: Beng. Reg. I of 1798, s. 2: Macph. 171.

The Court shall thereupon cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on presenting a petition (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) stating the amount then due on the mortgage, and his willingness to accept the money so deposited in full discharge of such amount, and on depositing in the same court the mortgage-deed if then in his possession or power, apply for and receive the money, and the mortgage-deed so deposited shall be delivered to the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid.

Right to money deposited by mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 22: 9 N.-W. P. 1. Macph. 159, 160.

83. When the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid has tendered or deposited in court under section eighty-two the amount remaining due on the mortgage, interest on the principal money shall cease from the date of the tender or as soon as the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid has done all that has to be done by him to enable the mortgagee to take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

Cessation of interest.

Suits for Foreclosure, Sale or Redemption.

Bill III, s. 49.

84. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 437, all persons having an interest in the property comprised in a mortgage must be joined as parties to any suit under this chapter, relating to such mortgage: provided that the plaintiff has notice of such interest.*

Parties to suits for foreclosure, sale and redemption.

Foreclosure and Sale.

Bill III, s. 50.

85. In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall make a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, if any, awarded to him, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree,

Decree in foreclosure-suit.

and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the property; but

that, if the payment is not made on or before the day to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall be absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the property.

Bill III, s. 51.

86. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section ninety-three, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

Procedure in case of payment of amount due.

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* 14 Moo. I. A. 101: 1 W. R. 176: 21 W. R. 428: explained by Macph. 146: Seton i, 442, see Act X of 1877, sec. 32: 5 Bomb. O. C. J. 76 (legal representative of deceased mortgagor): 8 Beng. 104 (purchaser from mortgagor): Marshall 292, claimants of right of redemption, N.-W. P. 1868, p. 144.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order that the defendant and all persons claiming through or under him be debarred absolutely of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass such order, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff.

Order absolute for foreclosure.

W. R. 91.

Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, and upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, from time to time postpone the day appointed for such payment.

Power to enlarge time.

On the passing of an order under the second paragraph of this section the debt secured by the mortgage shall be deemed to be discharged.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree," the words "Decree absolute" shall be substituted.

Bill III, sec. 52.

87. In a suit for sale, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree to the effect mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of section eighty-five, and also ordering that, in default of the defendant paying as therein mentioned, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is so found due to the plaintiff and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Decree for sale.

Power to decree sale at instance of mortgagee.

In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeed the Court may at his instance pass a like decree in lieu of a decree for foreclosure.

15 & 16 Vic., c. 86, s. 48.

When the mortgagee sues only for foreclosure, and not for foreclosure or sale, if the Court consider that he will not be damnified by a sale and if the defendant furnishes such security as the Court thinks sufficient for the full and prompt payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage, the Court may, at the instance of the defendant, pass a like decree.

Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit at instance of mortgagor.

Bill III, s. 53.

88. If in any case under section eighty-seven the defendant pays to the plaintiff or into court on the day fixed as aforesaid the amount due under the mortgage, the costs, if any, awarded to him and such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section ninety-three, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property; but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section eighty-seven; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

Procedure when defendant pays amount due.

Order absolute for sale.

89. When the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance, if legally recoverable from the defendant otherwise than out of the property sold, may be recovered either (if the Court thinks fit) in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 54: Kent IV. 207.

Recovery of balance due on mortgage.

Redemption.

90. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may redeem, or institute a suit for redemption of, the mortgaged property:—

Bill III, s. 55.

Who may sue for redemption.

(*a*) any person (other than the mortgagee of the interest sought to be redeemed) having any interest in or charge upon the property;

(*b*) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property; 3 W. R. 230; 6 W. R. 230. &c.

(*c*) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof; But see 17 W. R. 272.

(*d*) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor;

(*e*) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor;

(*f*) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution;

(*g*) a creditor of the mortgagor who has, in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property. Fisher, 768.

91. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree— Bill III, s. 56: See Code, C. P., s. 461: N.-W. P., 1870, p. 207.

Decree in redemption-suit.

ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage, and for his costs of the suit, if any, awarded to him, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree; and

ordering that upon the plaintiff paying to the defendant or into court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall retransfer it to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him, or, when the defendant claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims, and shall, if necessary, put the plaintiff into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that if such payment is not made on or before the day to be fixed by the Court, the plaintiff shall (unless the mortgage be simple or usufructuary)

be absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the property, or (unless the mortgage be by conditional sale) that the property be sold.

Bill III, s. 57.

92. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section ninety-three, the plaintiff shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

In case of redemption, possession.

If such payment is not so made, the defendant may (unless the mortgage is simple or usufructuary) apply to the Court for an order that the plaintiff and all persons claiming through or under him be debarred absolutely of all right to redeem, or (unless the mortgage is by conditional sale) for an order that the mortgaged property be sold.

In default, foreclosure or sale.

If he apply for the former order, the Court shall pass an order that the plaintiff and all persons claiming through or under him be absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the defendant.

If he apply for the latter order, the Court shall pass an order that such property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is found due to the defendant and that the balance be paid to the plaintiff or other persons entitled to receive the same.

On the passing of any order under this section the plaintiff's right to redeem and the security shall, as regards the property affected by the order, both be extinguished:

Provided that the Court may upon good cause shewn, and upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, from time to time, postpone the day fixed under section ninety-one for payment of the amount due.

Power to enlarge time.

Bill III, s. 59.

93. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the mortgage-money such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

Maeph. 145.

94. Where one of several mortgagors redeems the mortgaged property and obtains possession thereof, he has a charge on the share of each of the other co-mortgagors in the property for his proportion of the costs properly incurred in so redeeming and obtaining possession.

Charge of one of several co-mortgagors who redeems.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage.

Bill III, s. 60: Report, s. 25 altered:

95. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

Act X of 1877, s. 295.

Application of proceeds.

96. Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows:— Bill III, s. 61: See Act X of 1877, s. 295.

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made;

fourthly, in payment of the principal money due on account of that mortgage; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

Anomalous Mortgages.

97. In the case of a mortgage not being a simple mortgage, a mortgage by conditional sale, an usufructuary mortgage, or an English mortgage, or a combination of the first and third, or the second and third, of such forms, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by their contract as evidenced in the mortgage-deed, and, so far as such contract does not extend, by local usage: Bill III, s. 62. Bombay Reg. V of 1827, s. 15. 'No precise form is required for a mortgage,' Beng. 272, Couch, C.J.

Mortgages not described in section 56, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*).

Abandonment of security.

98. Where a mortgagee in execution of a decree for the satisfaction of any claim, whether arising under the mortgage or not, attaches and brings to sale the mortgaged property, or the mortgagor's interest therein, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his security thereon, unless before the issue of the proclamation under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 287, he gives notice of such security to the Court executing the decree.

Abandonment of security by mortgagee selling mortgaged property.

Charges.

99. Where immoveable property of one person is by act of parties or operation of law, made security for the payment of money to another, and the transaction does not amount to a mortgage, the latter person is said to have a charge on the property; and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall, so far as may be, apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property shall, so far as may be, apply to the person having such charge. Bill III, s. 63.

Charges.

Nothing in this section applies to the charge of a trustee on the trust-property for expenses properly incurred in the execution of his trust.

Bill III, s. 64: *Swinfen*, v. *Swinfen*, 29 Beav. 199: *Adams* v. *Angell*, 5 Chan. D, 634, 645, 7 Mad. 231: 14 W. R. 491: 3 O'Kin. 184: 5 Beng. 463: 11 Bom. 41.

Extinguishment of charges.

100. Where the owner of a charge or other incumbrance on immoveable property, is or becomes absolutely entitled to that property, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless he declares, by express words or necessary implication, that it shall continue to subsist, or such continuance would be for his benefit.

Notice and Tender.

Service or tender on or to agent.

101. Where the person on or to whom any notice or tender is to be served or made under this chapter does not reside in the district in which the mortgaged property or some part thereof is situate, service or tender on or to an agent holding a general power of attorney from such person or otherwise duly authorized to accept such service or tender shall be deemed sufficient.

Where no such person or agent can be found in the said district, or where the person on or to whom such notice or tender should be served or made is unknown to the person required or desiring to serve the notice or make the tender, the latter person may apply to any Court in which a suit might be brought for redemption of the mortgaged property, and such Court shall direct in what manner such notice or tender shall be served or made, and any notice served or tender made in compliance with such direction shall be deemed sufficient.

Notice, &c., to or by person incompetent to contract.

102. Where under the provisions of this chapter a notice is to be served on or by, or tender or deposit made or accepted or taken out of court by any person incompetent to contract, such notice may be served or tender or deposit made, accepted or taken by the legal curator of the property of such person, but where there is no such curator, and it is requisite or desirable in the interests of such person that a notice should be served or tender or deposit made under the provisions of this chapter, application may be made to any Court in which a suit might be brought for the redemption of the mortgage to appoint a guardian *ad litem* for the purpose of serving or receiving service of such notice, or making or accepting such tender, or making or taking out of court such deposit, and for the performance of all consequential acts which could or ought to be done by such person if he were competent to contract; and the provisions of chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as may be, apply to such application and to the parties thereto and to the guardian appointed thereunder.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Lease defined.

103. A lease of immoveable property is a transfer of a right to enjoy such property made for a certain time express or implied, or in perpetuity, in consideration of a price paid or promised, or of money, a share of crops, service, or any other thing of value, to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferor by the transferee, who accepts the transfer on such terms.

Lessor, lessee, premium and rent defined.

The transferor is called the lessor, the transferee is called the lessee, the price is called the premium, and the money, share, service or other thing to be so rendered is called the rent.

Duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage.

104. In the absence of a contract or local law or usage to the contrary, a lease of immoveable property for agricultural or manufacturing purposes shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of immoveable property for any other purpose shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Bill III, s. 68: Report, s. 40: 5 Bom. A. C. J. 179: 6 *ibid.* 31; 7 *ibid.* 111: and see 1 Beng. F. B. 25: 13 W. R. 190. I. L. R. 2 Calc. 146. 4 Beng. Appendix 86 12 Beng. 263. N. W. P., 1873, p. 9. Perry 480.

Notice to determine lease.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

Leases how made.

105. A lease of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a registered assurance.

All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by assurance or by oral agreement. Bill III, s. 65.

Right and liabilities of lessor and lessee.

106. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee of immoveable property, as against one another, respectively, possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased:—

A.—Rights and Liabilities of the Lessor.

(*a*) the lessor is bound to disclose to the lessee any defect in the property, with reference to its intended use, of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware, and which the latter could not with ordinary care discover: Bill III, s. 66. 6 W. R. 314.

(*b*) the lessor is bound on the lessee's request to put him in possession of the property leased: 6 Beng. Appendix 44.

(*c*) the lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that if the latter pays the rent reserved by the lease and performs the contracts binding on the lessee, he may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption; 39 (3). 15 W. R. 230. W. R. 121.

(*d*) where an arrear of rent is due from any lessee, the lessor may, instead of suing for the

39 (2) altered: cf. IX of 1872, s. 93: 11 W. R. 278: 12 W. R. 149:

arrear, recover the same by distress and sale of the goods found in or upon the property in respect of which the arrear is due or of the produce of such property, but subject to the local law, if any, for the time being in force relating to distresses.

B.—Rights and Liabilities of the Lessee.

8 Beng. 73. 5 Calc. L. R. 33.

(*e*) if during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property leased, such accession (subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force) shall be deemed to be comprised in the lease:

(*f*) if by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other irresistible force, any material part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall, at the option of the lessee, be void:

provided that if the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of the lessee, he shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(*g*) if the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make to the property leased, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(*h*) if the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

Re Thakoor Chunder Paramanick, Beng. F. B. Rulings 595: 8 Beng. 237: 14 Beng. 201, 205: Canadian Code, s. 1640. Cf. Act XIX of 1868, s. 46: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42.

(*i*) the lessee may remove, at any time during the continuance of the lease, all things which he has attached to the earth; provided he leaves the property leased in the state in which he received it:

(*j*) when a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the property leased for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them:

5 S. D. A. 205: 8 Mad. 120, 127: 7 Beng. 152: 7 W. P. 1875, p. 181: 13 W. R. 451: 16 W. R. 112: 5 S. D. A. 67. 15 W. R. 449.

(*k*) the lessee may transfer absolutely or by way of mortgage or sub-lease the whole or any part of his interest in the property leased, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason only of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease:

8 Beng. 239: 12 Beng. 82.

nothing in this clause shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having an untransferable right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee:

(*l*) the lessee is bound to disclose to the lessor any fact as to the nature or extent of the interest which the lessee is about to take, of which the lessee is, and the lessor is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest:

(*m*) the lessee is bound to pay or tender, at the proper time and place, the premium or rent to the lessor or his agent in this behalf. See 23 W. R. 34.

(*n*) the lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to the changes caused by reasonable wear and tear or irresistible force, and to allow the lessor and his agents, at all reasonable times during the term, to enter into the property leased and inspect the condition thereof and give or leave notice of any defect in such condition, and, when such defect has been caused by any act or default on the part of the lessee, his servants or agents, he is bound to make it good within three months after such notice has been given or left:

(*o*) if the lessee becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased or any part thereof, or of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with, the lessor's rights concerning such property, he is bound to give, with reasonable diligence, notice thereof to the lessor:

5 Beng. 401, 416: 8 Beng. Appendix 70: 10 Beng. Appx. 41, v. 5 S. D. A. 205. 15 W. R. 17 W. R. 23 W. R. W. R. Sp. (1864) 36. 8 Chan. D. 526. 8 Beng. 242 14 & 15 Vic., c. 25, s. 3.

(*p*) the lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a person of ordinary prudence would use them if they were his own; but he must not use, or permit another to use, the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, pull down or damage buildings, work mines or quarries not open when the lease was granted, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto:

(*q*) he must not, without the lessor's consent, erect on the property leased any permanent structure, except for agricultural purposes:

(*r*) on the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased.

Rights of lessor's transferee.

107. If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee in the absence of a contract to the contrary shall possess all the rights, and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Bill III, s. clause (*o*). 14 W. R. 83: 24 W. R. 88.

Provided that the transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer, and that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, Act XI of 1855, s. 1: 4 Anne, c. 16 s. 10.

the lessee shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee:

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may (subject to the provisions of section thirty-eight) determine what proportion of the premium or rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred.

Bill III, s. 69.

108. Where the time limited by a lease of immoveable property is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Duration of lease for a year.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be terminable before its expiration, and the lease omits to mention at whose option it is so terminable, the lessee, and not the lessor, shall have such option.

Option to determine lease.

Bill III, s. 70: 7 W. R. 283. 3 Moo. I. A. 261: 16 W. R. 147.

109. A lease of immoveable property determines—

Determination of lease.

(*a*) by efflux of the time limited thereby:

(*b*) where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event—by the happening of such event:

Lease by Hindú widow, Marshall 166.

(*c*) where the interest of the lessor in the property leased terminates on, or his power to dispose of the same extends only to, the happening of any event—by the happening of such event:

3 O'Kin. 159. But see per Peacock, C. J., 10 W. R. 15.

(*d*) in case the interests of the lessee and the lessor in the whole of the property leased become vested at the same time in one person in the same right:

Surrender of right to redeem mortgaged lease, N.-W. P. 1869, p. 45; by one of several joint lessees, 9 W. R. 147.

(*e*) by express surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee yields up his interest under the lease to the lessor, by mutual agreement between them:

(*f*) by implied surrender:

Marshall 250: 16 W. R. 103: 25 W. R. 227.

(*g*) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself, and in either case the lessor or his transferee does some act shewing his intention to determine the lease:

18 W. R. 465: But see 22 W. R. 448: 25 W. R. 147.

23 W. R. 238, 271.

(*h*) on the expiration of a notice to determine the lease, or to quit, or of intention to quit, the property leased, duly given by one party to the other.

Illustration to clause (f).

A, the lessee, accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease. This is an implied surrender of the former lease, and such lease determines thereupon.

Bill III, s. 71. W. R. F. B. 10: Marshall 25.

110. A forfeiture under section one hundred and nine, clause (*g*), is waived by acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the lessor shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting:

Waiver of forfeiture.

Provided that the lessor is aware that the forfeiture has been incurred:

2 Bom. 73.

Provided also that, where rent is accepted after the institution of a suit to eject the lessee on the ground of forfeiture, such acceptance is not a waiver.

Bill III, s. 72.

111. A notice given under section one hundred and nine, clause (*h*), is waived, with the express or implied consent of the person to whom it is given, by any act on the part of the person giving it shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Waiver of notice to quit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires. B tenders, and A accepts, rent which has become due in respect of the property since the expiration of the notice. The notice is waived.

(*b*) A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires, and B remains in possession. A gives to B as lessee a second notice to quit. The first notice is waived.

Bill III, s. 73, N.-W.P. 1867, Ex. o. c. j. 1. *Timmaréd Puranik* v. *Bayá Kuppagondá*, 2 Bom. 70. 8 W. R. 225, per Peacock, C. J. Act XVIII of 1873, s. 34, cl. (*c*), para. 1.

112. Where a lease of immoveable property has determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent.

Bill III, s. 74: 10 W. R. 384: 13 W. R. 281: N.-W.P. 1874, p. 63.

113. The surrender, express or implied, of a lease of immoveable property does not prejudice an under-lease of the property or any part thereof previously granted by the lessee on terms and conditions substantially the same (except as regards the amount of rent) as those of the original lease; but, unless the surrender is made for the purpose of obtaining a new lease, the rent payable by, and the contracts binding on, the under-lessee shall be respectively payable to, and enforceable by, the lessor.

Effect of surrender and forfeiture on under-leases.

The forfeiture of such a lease annuls all such under-leases, except where such forfeiture has been procured by the lessor in fraud of the under-lessees.

Bill III, s. 75: Report, s. 41: 3 Bom. A. C. J. 27: 12 Beng. 263 N.-W.P. 1870: p. 204. 7 W. R. 152: 16 W. R. 185: 22 W. R. 394, 548: 23 W. R. 271: 25 W. R. 234.

114. If a lessee or under-lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or under-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section one hundred and six.

Effect of holding over.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A lets a house to B for five years. B underlets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(*b*.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

115. None of the provisions of this chapter apply to leases for agricultural purposes, except in so far as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare all or any of such provisions to be so applicable, together with, or subject to, those of the local law, if any, for the time being in force.

Exemption of leases for agricultural purposes.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

Bill III, s. 76: N. Y. Code, ss. 903, 906: 1 Mad. 100.

116. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an "exchange."

"Exchange" defined.

A transfer of property in completion of an exchange can be made only in manner provided for the transfer of such property by sale.

Bill III, s. 77, Code Civil, Art. 1705.

117. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the party deprived of the thing or part thereof he has received in exchange by reason of any defect in the title of the other party is entitled at his option to compensation or to the return of the thing transferred by him.

Right of party evicted from thing received in exchange.

Bill III, s. 78.

118. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes.

Rights and liabilities of parties.

Bill III, s. 79: 1 Morl. 105.

119. On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

Exchange of money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF GIFTS.

120. "Gift" is the transfer of certain existing moveable or immoveable property made voluntarily and without consideration, by one person, called the donor, to another, called the donee, and accepted by or on behalf of the donee.

"Gift" defined.

Such acceptance must be made during the lifetime of the donor and while he is still capable of giving.

Acceptance when to be made.

If the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void.

L. C. 1531.

Act III of 1877, s. 17, cl. (*a*).

121. For the purpose of making a gift of immoveable property, the transfer must be effected by registered assurance signed by or on behalf of the donor, and attested by at least two witnesses.

Transfer how effected.

Act X of 1865, s. 54.

Such assurance shall not be considered as insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband; but the gift shall be void so far as concerns the person so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

For the purpose of making a gift of moveable property, the transfer may be effected either by a non-testamentary instrument registered and signed as aforesaid or by delivery.

Act IX of 1872, s. 90.

Such delivery may be made in the same way as goods sold may be delivered.

122. A gift comprising both existing and future property is void as to the latter.

Gifts of existing and future property.

Burge II, 144

123. A gift of a divisible thing to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept it, is void as to the interest which he would have taken had he accepted.

Gift to several, of whom one does not accept.

124. The donor and donee may agree that on the happening of any specified event which does not depend on the will of the donor a gift shall be suspended or revoked; but a gift which the parties agree shall be revocable wholly or in part at the mere will of the donor is void wholly or in part, as the case may be.

When gift may be suspended or revoked.

Canadian Code s. 811.

A gift may also be revoked in any of the cases (save want or failure of consideration) in which, if it were a contract, it might be rescinded.

Save as aforesaid, a gift cannot be revoked.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect the rights of transferees for consideration without notice.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A gives a field to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back the field in case B and his descendants die before A. B dies without descendants in A's lifetime. A may take back the field.

(*b*). A gives a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back at pleasure Rs. 10,000 out of the lákh. The gift holds good as to Rs. 90,000, but is void as to Rs. 10,000, which continue to belong to A.

125. If the donee or any person claiming under him is by reason of the invalidity of the donor's title deprived of the thing

Donor not bound to warranty.

given, the donor is not responsible for loss caused thereby.

Act X of 1865, s. 66.

126. Where a gift is in the form of a single transfer to the same person of several things of which one is, and the others are not, burdened by an obligation, the donee can take nothing by the gift unless he accepts it fully.

Onerous gifts.

Act X of 1865, s. 100.

Where a gift is in the form of two or more separate and independent transfers to the same person of several things, the donee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the others, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

A donee not competent to contract and accepting property burdened by any obligation is not bound by his acceptance. But it after becoming competent to contract he retains the property given, he becomes so bound.

Onerous gift to disqualified person.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has shares in X, a prosperous joint stock company, and also shares in Y, a joint stock company in difficulties. Heavy calls are expected in respect of the shares in Y. A gives B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in Y. He cannot take the shares in X.

(*b*). A, having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is more than the house can be let for, gives to B the lease, and also a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He does not by this refusal forfeit the money.

127. Subject to the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six, where a gift consists of the donor's whole property, the donee is personally liable for all the debts due by the donor at the time of the gift to the extent of the property comprised therein:

Universal donee.

128. Nothing in this chapter relates to gifts of moveable property made in contemplation of death, or shall be deemed to affect any rule of Muhammadan law.

Saving of donations *mortis causâ* and Muhammadan law.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF TRANSFERS OF ACTIONABLE CLAIMS.

129. A claim is actionable when the civil Courts recognise it as a ground for relief, whether a suit for its enforcement is or is not actually pending or likely to become necessary.

Actionable claims.

Bill III, s. 80: Report, s. 99: 36 & 37 Vic., c. 66, s. 25 (5): 1 Mad. 150. See 5 W. R. 230. But see 10 N.-W. P. 474, 4 Ind. Macph. 122.

130. No transfer of any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the transfer is given to him, unless he is a party to such transfer; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, a transfer, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such transfer.

Transfer of debts.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of the transfer, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(*b*) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument transferring them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

Bill III, s. 81, Report, s. 100.

131. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the transfer, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Notice to be in writing signed.

Bill III, s. 82. Fisher, 116: *Sichel* v. *Raphael* 10 Jur. N. S. 1165.

132. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the transfer, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the transfer is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

Debtor to give effect to transfer.

133. Where the transferor of a debt warrants the solvency of the debtor the warranty, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, applies only to his solvency at the time of the transfer, and is limited, where the transfer is made for consideration, to the amount of such consideration.

Warranty of solvency of debtor.

134. Where an actionable claim is sold, he against whom it is claimed is wholly discharged by paying to the buyer the price and incidental expenses of the sale, with interest on the price from the day that the buyer paid it.

Discharge of person against whom claim is sold.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(*a*) where the sale is made to the co-heir or co-proprietor of the claim sold;

(*b*) where it is made to a creditor in payment of what is due to him;

(*c*) where it is made to the possessor of a property subject to the actionable claim;

(*d*) where the judgment of a competent Court has been delivered affirming the claim, or where the claim has been made clear by evidence and is ready for judgment.

135. No judge, pleader, clerk, bailiff or other officer connected with Courts of justice can buy any actionable claim falling under the jurisdiction of the Court in which he exercises his functions.

Incapacity of officers connected with Courts of justice.

Bill III, s. 83: *Mangles* v. *Dixon*, 3 H. L. Ca. 702: Fisher, s. 1058.

136. The person to whom a debt or charge is transferred shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Liability of transferee of debt.

Illustration.

A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

Bill III, s. 84. Dav. Conv. II, 691, 693.

137. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing an existing or future debt, the original debt, if recovered by either the transferor or transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Mortgaged debt.

Bill III, s. 85.

138. Save as provided by section one hundred and thirty-seven, nothing in this chapter applies to negotiable instruments.

Saving of negotiable instruments.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*a*). STATUTE.

Year and chapter.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
27 Hen. VIII, c. 10. ...	Uses	The whole.
4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16 ...	Clandestine Mortgages...	The whole.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIX of 1842	Lease and release ...	The whole.
XXXI of 1854	Modes of conveying land	Section 17.
XI of 1855 ...	Mesne profits and improvements.	Section 1, and in the title and preamble, the words "to mesne profits and" and "to limit the liability for mesne profits and."
XXVII of 1866	Indian Trustee Act ...	Section 31.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL —*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XVIII of 1876...	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief ...	In sections 35 and 36, the words "in writing."

(*c*). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales ...	The whole Regulation.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgagees in possession	Section 15.

B.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL, 1879.

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SCHEDULES.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to master and servant and master and apprentice; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (Preamble.)

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Bill, s. 1.

1. This Act may be called "The Master and Servant Act, 1880": (Short title.)

It extends to the whole of British India; (Local extent.)

and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1880. (Commencement.)

But nothing herein contained applies to servants of Government, as such, or to seamen as defined in Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*); and nothing contained in sections three to twenty-five (both inclusive) applies to the Hindú, Jain, Sikh, Muhammadan and Buddhist clerks, and to the domestic and agricultural servants, of Hindús, Jains, Sikhs, Muhammadans and Buddhists. (Exemption of Government servants and seamen, and clerks and domestic servants of Natives.)

Bill, s. 2.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. But all references in any enactment to any of such Acts shall be deemed to be made to the corresponding part of this Act, and all powers conferred under the second or third of such Acts shall be deemed to have been conferred hereunder. (Enactments repealed.)

CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

Bill, s. 3.

3. A contract binding one party to employ and remunerate, and the other to do personally any work, in such manner as the former party directs, and otherwise than in pursuit of an independent calling, is called a "contract of service": the remuneration contracted for is called the "wages": the party contracting, by himself or his agent to employ and remunerate is called the "master"; and the party contracting to do the work is called the "servant." (Interpretation-clause. "Contract of service": "Wages": "Master": "Servant.")

A "domestic servant" is a servant who contracts to do household or menial work, and includes also groom, coachman, elephant-driver, porter, cowherd, grass-cutter, gardener, poultry-man, dog-boy, household tailor, washerman, messenger, watchman, boatman, tent-pitcher, sweeper and water-carrier. ("Domestic servant.")

Dhanee Kurmy v. Upendra Mohan. Tagore, 8 Beng. 244.

"Fellow-servants" are servants of one person jointly engaged on his behalf in an employment with a common object. ("Fellow-servants.")

Swainson v. N. E. Railway Co., 3 Exch. Div. 344.

Bill, s. 4.

4. Every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service. (Persons competent to enter into contracts of service.)

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a minor is competent to contract; but the contract cannot be enforced against him unless it is beneficial to him.

This modifies Act IX of 1872, s. 11, 3 Q. B. Div. 229.

Bill, s. 5.

5. In the absence of express provision as to the amount of wages, the servant is presumed to contract for the wages ordinarily paid, at the place and time of entering into the contract, by masters of the same class as the master to servants of the same class as the servant. (Presumption as to wages.)

6. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary,— (Presumption as to term of service.)

(*a*) tutors, governesses and managers of tea-gardens, coffee-plantations, indigo-concerns, banks mines, breweries, cotton-mills, jute-mills, paper-mills, rice-mills, saw-mills, sugar-works and pressing-companies are presumed to be hired for a year, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by ninety days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*b*) domestic servants are presumed to be hired for a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by fifteen days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of fifteen days' wages in advance;

As to the fortnight's notice, see Bengal Regulation VII of 1819, s. 6, repealed by Act XVII of 1862.

(*c*) agricultural servants are presumed to be hired for the season, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by thirty days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of a month's wages in advance, except in the case of labourers hired under Bengal Act VII of 1873, in which case the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by ninety days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*d*) artisans and workmen are presumed to be hired for no specific term, and the contract is terminable, at the will of either party, by notice to the other that the service is at an end;

(*e*) persons hired by piecework are presumed to be hired till the job is ended: the contract is not terminable by notice, but either party may terminate it by payment or tender of the wages agreed to be paid for the job;

(*f*) clerks and all other servants not hereinbefore provided for are presumed to be hired for

a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by thirty days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of a month's wages in advance.

Chapman's case, L. R. 1 Eq. 346, followed in the case of the *Calcutta Steam-tug Association*, 2 Ind. Jur. 17.

If the master is a public company, the order for winding it up, or where the winding-up is voluntary, the passing of the resolution authorizing the same, shall be deemed to be a notice duly given to the servant under this section, unless where express notice to put an end to the service has been duly given to the servant and is still in force.

Bill, s. 7.

7. Any notice of intention to put an end to service may, with the consent of the party receiving it, be withdrawn by the party giving it, and thereupon the service shall continue as if no such notice had been given.

Withdrawal of notice.

Bill, s. 8.

Termination of contract.

8. A contract of service is terminated—

(*a*) by the death of the master, unless where the contract provides otherwise:

(*b*) by the death of the servant:

(*c*) by mutual consent of the parties:

(*d*) on expiration of the term of service:

(*e*) on expiration of a notice to put an end to the service duly given to the master or the servant:

(*f*) by payment or tender of wages under section six:

(*g*) when the master rightfully discharges the servant:

(*h*) when the servant rightfully quits his master's service.

The provisions of this section as to the death of a master apply, where the master is a private partnership, to its dissolution.

Bill, s. 9.

9. Where, after the termination of a contract of service, the parties continue the relation of master and servant, they are presumed, till the contrary is proved, to have renewed the contract, except as regards the term of service, if any, expressed therein.

Presumption of renewal of contract.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MASTER AND THE DUTIES OF THE SERVANT.

Bill, s. 10.

10. When a servant refuses or fails to enter his master's service, the master is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the refusal or failure, unless the servant is prevented by some cause over which he has no control from performing his contract.

Master's right to compensation when servant refuses to enter service.

Bill, s. 11.

Obligations of servant after entry.

11. When a servant has entered his master's service, he is under the following obligations:—

(*a*) he must obey all reasonable orders relating to his employment given by his master or by any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders:

(*b*) he must abstain from intoxication during any part of his time belonging to his master:

(*c*) he must be respectful to his master and his master's family, guests, lodgers, visitors and customers:

(*d*) he must be diligent in his master's business:

(*e*) he must run all risks incident to the service:

(*f*) he must take the same care of his master's property entrusted to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own property of the same kind and value; and he must make good any loss which he causes to his master by want of ordinary care or reasonable skill: XI of 1872, s. 115.

(*g*) he must indemnify his master from liability to make compensation for injury caused by any wrongful act or default of the servant:

(*h*) he must use his best endeavours to protect his master against the wrongful acts and defaults of his fellow-servants, if any:

(*i*) he must, as often as he may be reasonably required, account for money or goods received from or on account of his master, or belonging to his master and coming to the servant's hands; and must, without demand, deliver to his master, as soon as, with reasonable diligence, he can find him, everything that he receives on his master's account:

(*j*) he must not set up his own title or the title of any third person to money or goods so received or coming to his hands, in opposition to his master's title thereto, except where the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully, or under a voidable contract which has become void:

(*k*) he must continue in the service during the whole time that he has contracted for, unless the contract has been terminated under section eight; and in the case of a domestic servant,—

(*l*) when he is temporarily disabled by illness from performing his duties, he must provide at his own expense a substitute satisfactory to the master, or, if the master employs and pays a substitute, allow the master to deduct such payment from his wages; and

(*m*) when the master dies leaving a widow or minor children, and the widow or guardian of the children requires the servant to renew his contract for the same wages for a term not exceeding one month from the date of the death, the servant must comply with such request and the widow or guardian (as the case may be) must pay the wages accruing due to the servant during such term.

Nothing in clause (*l*) applies where the servant's illness arises from hurt received in the course of his employment.

Bill, s. 12.

Time of servant.

12. In the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, all the time of domestic servants, not reasonably required for bathing, meals, sleep and religious duties, belongs to the master: the time of other servants belongs to the master to such

extent as is usual in the business in which they serve.

Bill, s. 13.

Master's power to discharge.

13. A master may, without notice or payment or tender of wages, discharge his servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, for any of the following causes:—

(*a*) wilful breach of the obligation imposed by section eleven, clause (*a*):

(*b*) failure to perform either of the obligations imposed upon the servant by section eleven, clauses (*b*) and (*c*):

(*c*) conduct likely to injure his master's business materially:

Smith 117: *Spondet peritiam artis*, see I. L. R. 2 Calc. 33.

(*d*) claiming to be a partner with his master:

(*e*) want of reasonable skill to discharge the duties for which the servant was hired or gross negligence in their performance:

(*f*) illness disabling him from performing his duties for a continuous period of thirty days:

(*g*) imprisonment in a civil or criminal jail:

(*h*) wilful absence from his master's service without leave:

(*i*) misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, implying a defect of character which unfits him for such service.

Willets v. *Green*, 3. Car. & K. 59. Injunction not granted to prevent breach by master, Act I of 1877, section 66, clause (*f*): Smith 124.

The existence of any such cause, though not known to the master at the time of the discharge, is sufficient to justify a discharge under this section.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE SERVANT AND THE DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

Bill, s. 16.

Servant's right to compensation from master refusing to receive into service.

14. Where a master refuses to receive his servant into his service, the servant is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by such refusal, unless at the date of the refusal a cause exists which, if he had entered the service, would have justified his discharge.

When the service is to begin on a future day, a suit for such compensation may be brought, at the option of the plaintiff, either immediately on the refusal or on or after such future day.

Illustration.

Hochster v. *De La Tour*, E. & B. 678, 691. As to measure of damages, see Explanation to section 73 of Act IX of 1872.

A, in September, engages a servant, B, at Rs. 30 per mensem to accompany him on tour for three months through India, to commence on the first of November. In October, A writes to B saying that he has changed his mind and no longer requires B's services. B thereupon institutes a suit against A for compensation. Afterwards, before the first of November, B obtains another engagement at Rs. 30 per mensem to commence on the first December. There exists no cause which, if B had entered the service, would have justified his discharge. B is entitled to a decree for compensation against A.

Bill, s. 17.

Obligations of master—

15. Where a servant has entered his master's service, the master is under the following obligations:—

as to retaining servant;

(*a*) he must retain the servant during the whole time that he has contracted to do so, unless the contract has been terminated under section eight:

as to payment of wages;

(*b*) he must pay the wages which he has contracted to pay: provided that, where such wages are payable periodically, and the servant is rightfully discharged, or wrongfully quits the service, the servant is not entitled to any wages for his services since the last day on which a payment became due to him under the contract:

Ramji Manor v. *Little*, 10 Bomb. 57.

as to indemnifying servant;

(*c*) he must indemnify the servant from liability for doing any act pursuant to an order of his master which he was bound to obey, or any unlawful act, which the servant, not having reason to believe it to be unlawful, was induced by the conduct of his master to believe to be lawful:

N. Y. Code, § 1005.

Smith 189.

as to punishment;

(*d*) he must not inflict any punishment on the servant, by way of imprisonment, corporal chastisement, forfeiture of wages or otherwise, whether the servant is or is not a minor.

Campbell v. *E. I. Co.*, Bourke 56.

Nothing contained in this clause renders void any agreement under which the master may, in the events therein specified, withhold the whole or any part of the servant's wages:

as to compensating servant for injury caused by master's neglect;

(*e*) where the master personally works along with the servant, he must make compensation to the servant for injury caused to such servant by the master's want of ordinary care or reasonable skill:

as to servants employed in dangerous work;

(*f*) where the servant is employed in a work of danger, the master must (1) use reasonable endeavours to provide proper materials and apparatus for the work, and (2) take all other reasonable precautions so as to protect the servant against unnecessary risk: and where the servant is employed in such work along with fellow-servants, (3) use reasonable endeavours to provide fellow-servants of ordinary care and reasonable skill:

Smith 213, 218 & Sc. 333. App. Ca.

Smith 209, 214.

as to European domestic servants.

(*g*) where the servant is a domestic servant of European birth or parentage, the master must provide him with food of proper description and in sufficient quantity, and, in case of sickness or hurt, with the necessary medical or surgical attendance and medicine.

Illustrations.

Rule that one wrong-doer cannot sue another for contribution does not apply.

(*a*) A, a servant, in obedience to the command of his master, B, commits a trespass on the property of C, not having reason to believe that he is doing any injury. C sues A for damages and recovers Rs. 50. A is entitled to recover the Rs. 50 from B.

(*b*) A hires B, a brick-maker, to make bricks with C's trademark thereon. B, having no reason to believe that the trademark was C's, proceeds to make the bricks accordingly. C sues B to restrain him from using the trademark

and obtains an injunction with costs which B pays. B may recover the amount so paid from A.

Drylls v. Davis, 2 B & Ad. 516.

(*c*) A orders his servant B to sell an unsound mare, but not to warrant her soundness. B sells the mare to C with a warranty of soundness. C sues and recovers damages from B for breach of the warranty. B cannot recover these damages from A.

Ashworth v. Stanwix.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of a coal pit. B acts as banksman at the mouth of the pit, and whilst so acting is guilty of negligence whereby C, a pitman in the service of A and B, is injured. Both A and B are liable for the injury.

Bill, s. 18. Cf. Act IX of 1872, s. 225.

16. When a servant has sustained particular injury by a breach of any of the obligations imposed on his master by section fifteen, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), the servant is entitled to compensation for such injury:

Servant's right to compensation for breach of duty imposed by section 15, clauses (*e*) and (*f*).

If by ordinary care he might have avoided injury, he is the author of his own wrong.

provided that he could not have avoided the injury by the exercise of ordinary care, and at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe that the breach had been committed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A hires B and C to row, and D to steer, his boat. A has done nothing to ascertain D's competence to act as steersman. Owing to D's want of reasonable skill, the boat collides with a ship in full sail and B and C are injured. B and C may sue A for compensation.

(*b*) A railway company hires A to drive a locomotive, B to be guard of a train and C to regulate the switches. The company has neglected to ascertain that C was ordinarily careful, and owing to his carelessness the train runs off the line and A is killed and B is maimed. A's legal representative and B may sue the company for compensation.

Potts v. Plunkett, Smith 214.

(*e*) A employs B to work as his servant in a mine. Owing to A's negligence the roof of the mine is left unsafe. B, having no reason to believe in the existence of the danger, begins to work in the mine and a stone falls from the roof and breaks B's leg. B may sue A for compensation.

(*d*) A orders his servant, B, to carry a bag of rice up a ladder, which A knows, but B has no reason to believe, to be unsafe. B obeys the order. The ladder breaks and B falls and fractures his thigh. B may sue A for compensation.

Bill, s. 19.

17. When a servant is wrongfully discharged, he is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the discharge in not being allowed to serve and earn the wages contracted for.

Compensation for wrongful discharge.

The amount of such compensation is subject to the following rules in cases to which they are applicable:—

Measure of compensation.

Sedgwick 163. Act IX of 1872, s. 73.

(*a*) Where the contract is to employ for a specified term, the amount shall be the difference between the wages which the servant would have received under his contract with his master and the wages which he has, or might have, received under another contract of service:

(*b*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice, the amount shall be fifteen days' wages:

(*c*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by thirty days' notice, the amount shall be a month's wages:

(*d*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by ninety days' notice, the amount shall be three months' wages.

When a servant is wrongfully discharged at a place other than the place at which he entered the service, he is also entitled to the reasonable expenses of his journey back to the latter place.

18. A servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, may, without notice or payment or tender of the amount of wages, terminate the contract of service— Bill, s. 20.

Termination of service by servant.

(*a*) if the master wilfully or permanently breaks any of his obligations to the servant;

(*b*) if the master commits against the servant any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XVI (*Of offences against the human body*) or XVII (*Of offences against property*); Acts causing trifling harm are not so punishable, Act XLV of 1860, s. 95.

(*c*) if the servant is prevented by permanent illness or other cause over which he has no control from fulfilling his contract. 1 Q. B. Div. 546.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to serve B for a year for the monthly sum of Rs. 100. B refuses to pay the amount due to A for the first month. A may thereupon terminate the contract.

(*b*). A contracts to serve B. B voluntarily causes hurt to A. A may thereupon terminate the contract.

19. When the servant is wrongfully discharged, or when the contract of service is terminated otherwise than by his rightful discharge, the servant or his legal representative, as the case may be, is entitled, in addition to the compensation and expenses (if any) recoverable by him under this Act or any other law, to the wages (if any) due for the period during which the servant has actually served the master. Bill, s. 21. N. Y. Code, § 1033. Wages when contract terminated by notice to quit given by servant, N.-W P. Rep., 1867 Misc. Rulings 1.

Wages in case of wrongful discharge or termination of contract for master's fault or by death.

For the purpose of this section all wages shall (in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary) be deemed to accrue due from day to day.

CHAPTER V.—Of Apprentices.

20. Any child above the age of ten and under the age of eighteen years may be bound by the persons or officers hereinafter mentioned in this behalf apprentice in any fit trade, craft or employment for any specified term not exceeding seven years, so that it be not prolonged beyond the term of majority, or, in the case of females, marriage. Act XIX of 1850, s. 7.

Apprenticing child between ten and eighteen years old.

The persons and officers above referred to are as follows:—

(*a*) the father of the apprentice; or

(*b*) if the father is dead, the guardian of the person of the apprentice; or

(*c*) if there is no such father or guardian, or if the father is incompetent to contract or has abandoned his child, any Magistrate; or

(*d*) in the case of a child convicted of any cognizable offence, the convicting Magistrate; or

(*e*) in the case of a child brought up by any public charity, the governors, directors or managers thereof.

21. Where a boy is bound under the last preceding section apprentice in the sea service, the following conditions must be observed:— Act XIX of 1850, s. 8.

Apprenticing in sea service.

(*a*) the person to whom he is bound must be a British subject and the owner of a registered ship belonging to and trading from some port in British India which has been declared to be a registering port under Act No. X of 1841;

(*b*) the ship in which he is to be employed must be such a ship, belonging to such a person, and commanded by a British subject, who must, when the apprentice is of European birth or parentage, be also of European birth or parentage.

The master of any ship in which an apprentice is employed shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be deemed the agent of the person to whom the apprentice is bound.

22. Every contract of apprenticeship shall be according to the form in the second schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect, and in writing, and shall set forth particularly— Act XIX of 1850, s. 8.

Form and contents of contract.

(*a*) the age of the apprentice:

(*b*) the term for which he is bound;

(*c*) what he is to be taught;

(*d*) the pecuniary consideration (if any) on either part.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 9.

23. Every such contract shall be signed as follows:— Signatures to contract.

(*a*) by the person to whom the apprentice is bound:

(*b*) by the person by whom he is bound, or when he is bound by the governors, directors or managers of a public charity, any two of them or their secretary or other officer appointed in this behalf; and

(*c*) by the apprentice, if he is of the age of fourteen years or more at the date of the contract.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 10.

24. No such contract shall be valid unless it is executed in manner aforesaid nor until it has been deposited— Contract not valid unless executed as prescribed and deposited.

(*a*) if it has been executed in any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay and the apprentice is not bound to the sea service,—in the Court of a Presidency Magistrate;

(*b*) if it has been executed elsewhere in British India and the apprentice is not bound to the sea service,—in the Court of the District Magistrate;

(*c*) if the apprentice is bound to the sea service,—in the office of the person appointed under the said Act No. X of 1841 to make registry of ships at the port where the apprentice is to begin his service.

The Magistrate or officer in whose Court or office any such contract is deposited shall give to each of the parties a copy thereof certified in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 76. Certified copies.

The age set forth in any such contract shall be evidence of the age of the apprentice in all questions arising as to the right of the master to the continuance of the service. Act XIX of 1850, s. 2. Evidence of age.

25. At any time during the apprenticeship the terms of service may be changed or the contract may be determined: provided that such change or determination— Act XIX of 1850, s. 11. Alteration of terms of service.

(*a*) be with the consent of both parties to the contract or their legal representatives and of the apprentice if he is above the age of fourteen years; and

(*b*) be expressed in writing on the original contract with the signature of the proper parties, according to section twenty-three.

The Magistrate or registering officer shall thereupon make under his hand corresponding endorsements on the copies of the contract deposited in his Court or office.

26. The master of any apprentice may, with the consent of the person by whom he was bound or the legal representative of such person, and with the consent of the apprentice, if he is above the age of fourteen years, assign such apprentice to any other person who is willing to take him for the residue of his apprenticeship and subject to the conditions thereof: Act XIX of 1850, s. 12. Assignment of apprentice to new master.

Provided that such assignee shall, by endorsement under his own hand on the contract, declare his acceptance of such apprentice, and acknowledge himself bound by the agreements therein mentioned to be performed on the part of the master: and that the consent of the other parties aforesaid be expressed in writing on the same and signed by them respectively.

Every such assignment shall be certified under the hand of the Magistrate or registering officer on the copy of the contract deposited in his Court or office according to the form given in the second schedule hereto annexed.

27. If the master of any apprentice dies before the end of the apprenticeship, the following results shall ensue:— Effect of master's death during apprenticeship.

(*a*) the contract of apprenticeship shall be thereby determined, and a proportionate part, corresponding to the unexpired portion of the term, of any premium which has been paid to such master on the binding of the apprentice to him, shall be returned out of the estate of the deceased by his legal representative to the person who has paid the same, unless such legal representative continues the business in which such apprentice has been employed, and within three months of the death of the late master offers in writing to keep the apprentice on the terms of the original contract; in which case the estate of Act XIX of 1850, s. 19.

the deceased shall be discharged from all liability in respect of such premium:

XIX of 1850, s. 20. (*b*) every such offer shall be fully expressed and certified by the legal representative on the original contract of apprenticeship, and also by the Magistrate or registering officer on the copy thereof so deposited; and the apprentice shall be bound to the legal representative so keeping him for the remainder of the term of his apprenticeship:

(*c*) the apprentice shall be entitled to be maintained for three months from the master's death out of the assets left by him: provided that during such three months the apprentice continues to live with and serve as an apprentice the master's legal representative, or such person as he appoints.

XIX of 1850, **28.** If the master of any apprentice is during the apprenticeship adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency or declared an insolvent, the apprentice shall be discharged from all obligation under the contract of apprenticeship; and if any premium was paid on binding him apprentice, he or the person by whom he was bound shall be entitled to claim the amount thereof as a debt against the estate of the insolvent.

Effect of master's insolvency.

Penn v. *Ward*, 2 C. M. & R. 338. **29.** The rights and duties of the master as regards the apprentice, and the rights and duties of the apprentice as regards the master, are (subject to the provisions of the contract of apprenticeship) as nearly as may be the same as those set forth in sections eleven, twelve, fifteen and eighteen: provided that if an apprentice is guilty of misbehaviour, his master may chastise him in a moderate manner.

Rights and duties of master and apprentice.

Master's powers to chastise.

CHAPTER VI.—JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

(*A*).—*Artisans, Workmen and Labourers.*

Bill, s. 26. Act XIII of 1859, which now applies to the Presidency-towns, the Bombay and Madras Mufassal, Massúrí, Landour, Saháranpur, Mirath, Murádábád, Bareilí, Nainí Tál, Sháhjahánpur, Agra, Farrukhábád, Cawnpore, Allahábád, Benares, Mysore, Coorg, Sindh, the Panjáb and the Districts of Nimár, Sylhet and Goálpárá, and probably elsewhere. Gold and silver money given to a goldsmith as raw material wherewith to make an idol has been held an advance within the meaning of Act XIII of 1859, s. 2, 6 Mad. H. C. Rulings, xxiv.

30. When an employer advances to an artisan, workman or labourer money on account of, or to be used as material for, any specific piece of work which the latter has contracted to execute wholly or partly by himself, and such artisan, workman or labourer wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform his contract, the employer may complain to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon issue a summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, for bringing such artisan, workman or labourer before him.

Failure to perform work on account of which artisan has received an advance.

If the Magistrate, after hearing such evidence as the parties may adduce, is satisfied of the truth of the complaint, he shall, at the option of the employer, either—

(*a*) order the artisan, workman or labourer, on or before such day as the Magistrate directs, to repay the money advanced or such part thereof as the Magistrate thinks fit, together with any materials delivered by the employer to the artisan workman or labourer for the purpose of the contract, or

(*b*) order him to execute the work according to the terms of the contract.

If the artisan, workman or labourer fails to comply with either of such orders, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, when the order is for repayment of money, for such term or until such money is sooner repaid.

Where the Magistrate makes an order under clause (*b*), he may also, at the employer's request, require the artisan, workman or labourer to execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, for the due performance of the order; and, in default of his executing such bond, or furnishing such sureties to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Where the bond is executed, but the order under clause (*b*) is not duly performed, payment of the penalty of the bond may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 396, or (in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, section 77.

Nothing in this section applies to cases where the advance has been, in accordance with the contract, worked off or expended.

(*B*).—*Workmen employed on Public Works.*

Bill, s. 27. Act 1X of 1860, which now applies to the Panjáb, nine Bombay Districts, Nimár, Nadiyá, 24 Parganas and Báráset, part of the Central Provinces and probably elsewhere.

31. Any Magistrate may enquire into and decide disputes as to wages, hire of carriage and price of work between any employers and their workmen employed in the construction of any railway, canal or other public work sanctioned by Government: Provided that the amount in dispute does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Disputes between employers and workmen on railways, &c.

Cases under this section shall be dealt with, so far as may be, as if they were trials under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XVI. But no appeal shall lie from the decision in any such case.

When the Magistrate has heard and decided the case, he shall make an order for the payment, immediately or within such time as he directs, of such sum of money (if any) as appears to him to be justly due, and, if the person ordered to pay fails to pay such sum immediately or within such time as the Magistrate directs, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant to levy the money by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter.

Bill, s. 28. **32.** Whoever contracts to work for a specified term on any such railway, canal or other public work, or to execute any specific work in connection therewith, and who wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform such contract, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Punishment for breach of contract to work for fixed term on railway, &c.

But the Magistrate may, at the request of the employer, instead of punishing the servant so neglecting or refusing, order him by himself or another to execute the work according to the terms of his contract; and if he fail to comply with such order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Power to order performance of contract.

(*C*).—*Apprentices.*

Act XIX of 1850, s. 18. **33.** Upon complaint made to any Magistrate by or on behalf of any apprentice of refusal or neglect to provide for him, or to teach him according to the contract of apprenticeship, or of cruelty or other ill-treatment by his master, or by the agent under whom he has been placed by his master, the Magistrate may summon the master or his agent, as the case may be, if he is within his jurisdiction, to appear before him at a reasonable time, to be stated in the summons, to answer the complaint; and at such time, whether the master or his agent be present or not (service of the summons being proved), may examine into the matter of the complaint; and, upon proof thereof, may cancel the contract of apprenticeship, and assess upon the offender, whether he be the master or his agent, a reasonable sum for behoof of the apprentice, not exceeding four times the amount of the premium paid upon the binding, or if no premium or a less premium than fifty rupees was paid, not exceeding two hundred rupees; and, if the offender fails to pay the sum so assessed, may levy the same by distress and sale of his moveable property, and, if the offender is not the master but his agent, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the master also.

Complaint by apprentice against master.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 17. **34.** The Magistrate may order any sum recovered under section thirty-three to be either laid out in binding the apprentice to another master, or otherwise for his benefit, or paid to the person by whom any premium was paid when he was bound apprentice.

Appropriation of sum recovered for apprentice on cancellation of contract.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 14. **35.** No contract of apprenticeship shall be cancelled on account of moderate chastisement for misbehaviour given to any apprentice by his master or the agent of his master; and the provision for enabling the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled shall not bar any criminal proceeding against any master or his agent for an assault or other offence committed against his apprentice for which he would be liable to be punished, whether or not any proceedings be taken for cancelling the contract of apprenticeship.

Contract not to be cancelled for moderate chastisement.

Liability of master for assault.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 15. **36.** Upon complaint made to any Magistrate by or on behalf of the master of any apprentice of any ill-behaviour of such apprentice, or if such apprentice has absconded, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for apprehending such apprentice, and may hear and determine the complaint, and punish the offender, by an order for keeping the offender, if a boy, in confinement in any suitable place, not being a criminal gaol, for any time not exceeding one month, of which one week may be in solitary confinement, during which time such allowance shall be made for his subsistence by the master or his agent as the Magistrate may order; and, if the offender be a boy of not more than fourteen years of age, may order him to be privately whipped: or, if the offender be a girl, or in the case of any boy the Magistrate deem any such punishment unfit, he may pass an order empowering the master of the apprentice or his agent to keep the offender in close confinement in his own house, or on board the vessel to which he belongs upon bread and water, or such other plain food as may be given without injury to the health of the apprentice, for a period not exceeding one month.

Complaint by master against apprentice.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 16. **37.** Upon complaint of wilful and repeated ill-behaviour on part of the apprentice, and on the demand of the master, the Magistrate may order the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled, whether or not the charge is proved; but only with the consent of the apprentice and of his father or guardian, if the charge is not proved. Such cancelling shall be with or without refund of the whole or part of any premium paid to the master on binding such apprentice as to the Magistrate seems fit; and all sums so refunded shall be applied under the direction of the Magistrate for behoof of the apprentice.

Cancellation of contract for misconduct of apprentice.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 18. **38.** No Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of a master against an apprentice unless it be brought within one month after the cause of complaint arose; or, if the cause of complaint arose on boardship during a voyage, within one month after the arrival thereof at a port or place in British India;

and no Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of an apprentice against his master or the agent of his master unless it be brought within three months after the cause of complaint arose; or if the cause of complaint arose on boardship during a voyage, within three months after the arrival of the ship at a port or place in British India.

Limitation of complaints.

(*d*).—*Miscellaneous.*

Bill, s. 29. **39.** In this chapter "master" and "employer" include also any person authorized to act on behalf of a master or employer; and "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first or second class empowered by the Local Government to act under this chapter.

"Master," "employer" and "Magistrate."

Bill, s. 30.

40. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this chapter: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence;

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

2. Mad.

and no order made under this chapter for the payment of money shall, while the same remains unpaid, deprive the complainant of any civil remedy which he might have had but for this Act.

Saving of civil remedies.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Subject.
XIX of 1850 ...	For the binding of Apprentices.
XIII of 1859 ...	For the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.
IX of 1860 ...	For the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged on railway and other public works and their employers.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

(*See sections 22 and 26.*)

A.—Form of Agreement.

This agreement, made the day of in the year between A. B. of and C. D. of, witnesseth that the said A. B. doth this day bind E. F., a boy (*or* girl) of the age of years completed, son (*or* daughter) of the said A. B. (*or otherwise describing the relation in which A. B. and E. F. stand*) to dwell with and serve the said C. D., as an apprentice, from this day forth for years (*in the case of a girl add*, "or until the time of her marriage, which shall first happen"), during all which term the said apprentice shall faithfully serve the said C. D. according to his (*or* her) skill and ability in all lawful business, and demean and behave himself (*or* herself) honestly, orderly and obediently, in all things towards the said C. D. and his (*or* her) family. And the said C. D. for himself (*or* herself) and his (*or* her) executors and administrators, in consideration [of the premium or sum of paid by the said A. B. to the said C. D., and] of the faithful service of the said E. F., doth agree with the said A. B., his (*or* her) executors and administrators, that he (*or* she) will teach or cause to be taught to the said E. F., in the best way and manner that he (*or* she) can, the trade (craft or employment) of a during the said term; and will also, during the said term, provide the said apprentice with good, wholesome and sufficient food, clothes, lodging, washing and all other things necessary, fit and reasonable for an apprentice (and further, *here insert any special agreements*).

If there is no premium, the words between brackets may be omitted.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

A. B. L. S.

C. D. L. S.

B.—Form of Order of Assignment.

(To be endorsed on the Agreement.)

Be it known to all men that on the day of in the year personally, appeared before G. H., Magistrate of C. D. of with E. F., his (*or* her) apprentice, and J. K. of, and desired that the agreement of apprenticeship whereby the said E. F. was bound to the said C. D. might be assigned to the said J. K., and the said G. H., having satisfied himself, by personal examination of the said E. F. and by other lawful ways and means, that such assignment is for the benefit of the said E. F., and is made with the consent of [the said E. F., and of] all persons whose consent thereunto by law is required, doth allow such assignment; and the contract of apprenticeship whereby the said E. F. was on the day of in the year bound to the said C. D. as an apprentice to learn the trade (craft *or* employment) of a shall henceforth endure, unto the end of the said term, as if the said J. K. had been originally party to the said deed, and had executed the same, in the place of the said C. D., and shall be bound, for himself (*or* herself), his (*or* her) executors or administrators, to fulfil the agreements by the said C. D. to be performed, and the said E. F. shall henceforth be bound unto the said J. K., in like manner as he (*or* she) was by the said agreement bound unto the said C. D.

If E. F. is not above the age of fourteen years, the words between brackets may be omitted.

C. D. *E. F.* *J. K.*

In witness whereof, the said C. D., E. F. and J. K. have hereunto set their hands before me, the day and year above written.

G. H., Magistrate.

C.

THE EASEMENTS BILL, 1879.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

Bill, s. 1.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Easements Act, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India except the scheduled districts;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of *March, 1880.*

Bill, s. 2.

Savings.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels and of natural lakes and ponds; or of water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property; or

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force;

(*d*) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

Bill, s. 3.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed.

All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

Bill, s. 4.

"Easement" defined.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in, or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(*d*). A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*). A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*). A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Bill, s. 5.

Affirmative easements.

Negative easements.

5. Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon or in respect of, the servient heritage, something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements :—

(*a*). A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(*b*). An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(*c*). An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(*d*). An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for the use of A's household.

(*e*). An easement annexed to A's land to throw back upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(*f*). An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or with the force of its natural current increased or diminished.

(*g*). An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(*h*). An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(*i*). An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements :—

(*j*). An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(*k*). An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(*l*). An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

(*m*). An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(*n*). A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's housetop or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

Bill, s. 6.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.

6. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is or may be continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent visible sign of its existence.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*). A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*). Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. These are apparent easements.

(*d*). A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Bill, s. 14.

Easement for limited time or on condition.

7. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Bill, s. 7.

Easements restrictive of certain rights.

8. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely) :—

Exclusive right to enjoy.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

Rights arising from situation.

(*b*). The right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force. — N.-W. P. (1870), pp 169, 182.

(*b*). The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*). The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person. — Recognized by the High Court, N.-W. P., No. 1143 of 1878, 28th November, 1878, *Mahadeo Misser* v. *Phatteo Singh.*

(*d*). The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*). The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. — *Mayor of Birmingham* v. *Allen*, L. J. Ch.

(*f*). The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*). The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose within his own limits of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. — Marshall 508.

(*h*). The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. — L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33; 3 W. R. 218; 13 W. R. 48; 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*). The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in or falling on such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. — 20 W. R. 287.

(*j*). The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes, and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Bill, s. 8.

9. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Who may impose easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*). A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*). A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C, impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*). A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(*e*). A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust-property.

Bill, s. 9.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Servient owners.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(*b*). A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

Bill, s. 10.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 63. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Lessor and mortgagor.

No lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Lessee.

Bill, s. 11.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

Who may acquire easements.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease. 7 Mad. 64.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

Easements of necessity.

(*a*) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*b*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(*c*) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*d*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,— 8 Bom. 181.

(*e*) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*f*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A sells B a field, inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(*b*). A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and reserves the other. The field reserved is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way over B's field to the field reserved.

(*c*). A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(*d*). A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(*e*). A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hands.

(*f*). A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(*g*). A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(*h*). A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(*i*). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(*j*). A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(*k*). A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(*l*). A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(*m*). Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(*n*). Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(*o*). A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(*p*). A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

Bill, s. 13.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

Direction of way of necessity.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Bill, s. 15. Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition by prescription.

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative), has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruc-

tion is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from first January 1860 to first January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*). In a like suit also brought in 1881, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*). In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(*d*). In a like suit the plaintiff shews that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

...ar, s. 16. ...t XV of ...77, s. 27.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shews that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights. Bill, s.17.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;

(*b*) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners;

(*c*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

(*d*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(*e*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

Customary easements.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements. New

Illustrations.

(*a*). By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*). By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place. Bill, s. 19.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

Bill, s. 20.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Incidents of customary easements.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Bill, s. 21.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as owner of a farm, Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm, Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers, for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for the purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

Bill, s. 22.

Exercise of easement.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner; and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*). A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A when exercising his easement must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

Bill, s. 23.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may from time to time alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Punjab Record, 1867, p. 156.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure, even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient tenement.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*). A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves if by so doing he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*). A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair as far as practicable the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient tenement. Bill, s. 24.

Accessory rights.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*). A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer: provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*). A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*). A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(*g*). A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner. Bill, s. 25.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work. Bill, s. 26.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient. Bill, s. 27. N.-W. P. (1867), p. 1

Illustrations.

(*a*). A as owner of a house has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(*b*). A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(*c*). A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(*d*). A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(*e*). A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees, so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

Bill, s. 28.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect :—

Extent of easements.

Easement of necessity. An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

Other easements. The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way. (*a*) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind :

Right to light or air acquired by grant. (*b*) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died :

Prescriptive right to light or air. (*c*) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used :

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water. (*d*) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose; and

Other prescriptive rights. (*e*) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Bill, s. 29.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Increase of easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(*b*). A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

Bill, s. 30.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Partition of dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(*b*). A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day, but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(*c*). A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

Bill, s. 31.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

Bill, s. 32.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

Bill, s. 33.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto: provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(*b*). A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

Bill, s. 35.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

Polluting air and water previously impure.

Bill, s. 36.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

Suit for continuing disturbance.

Bill, s. 37.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter :

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

Bill, s. 38.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

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CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

Bill, s. 39.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*). A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*). A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*). A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

Bill, s. 40.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to shew that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*). A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*). A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(*d*). A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*). A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

Bill, s. 41.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

Bill, s. 42.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

Bill, s. 43.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

Bill, s. 44.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

Bill, s. 45.

45. An easement is extinguished—

Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto nothwithstanding such change, or

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

(*b*) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Bill, s. 46.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently, and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*). Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

Bill, s. 47.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

Bill, s. 48.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*). The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section 43.

(*c*). The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*). The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*). The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*). A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*). A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

9. **49.** A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

Extinction by non-user.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised or the dominant owner has not registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner, and in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registers the said declaration.

Where an easement is exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) when the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) when the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) when the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

i. 50. **50.** When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

Bill, s. 51.

51. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Suspension of easement.

Bill, s. 52.

52. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance, nor to compensation for suspension.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage done to the servient heritage by such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Bill, s. 53.

53. An easement extinguished under section forty-seven revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion, (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site, and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient tenement.

Revival of easements.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z

for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

"License" defined.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest or the exercise of any right are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

"It is founded on personal confidence," 3 Kent 583.

License when transferable.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is and the licensee is not aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license unsafe to the licensee.

17 Q. B. 574.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

License when revocable.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless

Gale 69.

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

Gale 65.

License when deemed revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked—

3 Kent 582.

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

L. R. 5 C. P. 334; L. R. 9 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

66. Where a license has been granted for consideration and the licensee without any fault of his own is evicted by the licensor before he has fully enjoyed under the license the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the licensor.

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THE PRIVATE TRUSTS BILL, 1879.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

Trusts in India of various kinds, 18 W. R. (P. C.) 359. Trusts for benefit of creditors, 1 Bomb. 233: 9 Bomb. 249: 10 Bomb. 327. Trustee misapplying trust-funds, Suth. F.B. 60. As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19; Norton, II, 406. As to pagoda-trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863. Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Private Trusts Act, 1879:" and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1880. Short title. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day. Local extent. Savings.

2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned. Repeal of enactments.

Bill, s. 3.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner: Interpretation-clause. "trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property", or "trust-money"; the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust": "author of the trust": "trustee": "beneficiary": "trust-property": "beneficial interest": "interest": "instrument of trust":

A breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust": "breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act. "registered": "notice": Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

e. g., 'fraud,' s. 27 *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful, unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that if permitted it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy. Lawful purpose.

Bill, s. 10. 9 Beng. 377. Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Regs. II of 1793, sec. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175. When Court will interfere, L. R. 9 Eq. 475.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation:—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country. See *Nelson v. Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*) A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of 25. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void. Act X of 1865, s. 101: 2 Spence 441.

(*c*). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or the trustee. Trust of immoveable property.

Bill, s. 5.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

Trust of moveable property.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

Lewin, 7th edition, p. 57: Underhill 37, 40.

Bill, ss. 6, 7. Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú declarant, 4 Mad. 183. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, 2 Bomb. 143 (a Pársi case). Act I of 1877, s. 3: See 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 149. *Harland* v. *Trigly*, 1 Brown, Ch. 134. *Green* v. *Marsden*, 1 Drew. 646. *Palmer* v. *Simmonds*, 2 Drew. 221. *Messenger* v. *Andrews*, 4 Russ. 478.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty, by any words or acts, (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Creation of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of C." This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*) A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*) A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*) A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Bill, s. 8. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 and 12.

Who may create trusts.

7. A trust may be created—

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

Subject of trust.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Bill, s. 9, para. 1. 'Person' includes 'corporation' (Act I of 1868): but the statutes of Mortmain are not in force in India.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

Bill, s. 9, para. 2. *King* v. *Belward*, 1 H. & M. 843: Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept a trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Bill, s. 10. Lewin 190. N. Y. Code, § 1174, requires a consideration in case of acknowledgment.

Acceptance of trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee, indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

Disclaimer may be by parol, *Bingham* v. *Ld. Clanmorris*.

Mucklow v. *Fuller*, Williams Exors., 1287, 1796.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

Sheridan v. *Joyce*, 1 Jones & Lat. 401.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors as trustees for D. B and C prove A's will. This is, in itself, an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*) A transfers certain property to B, in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*) A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Bill, s. 11. Lewin 190.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Lewin 471.

Lewin 477.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee, is simply authorised to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*) A, a trustee for X, Y and Z, is authorised to sell certain land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C for a less sum. A may sell the land to C for the latter sum.

Boss v. *Godsal*, Lewin 291: 2 Spence 926 n. Another case, *Morris* v. *M.*, 4 Jur. N. S. 802.

(*c*) A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make good the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Bill, s. 12. Lewin 190, 243, 264, 268.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself as soon as possible with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Lewin 533: 3 V. & B. 359.

Illustrations.

4 Moo. I. A. 452.

(*a*). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay.

Lewin 216 2 Spence 929: *Bái Jadáv* v. *Tribhuvandás*, 9 Bomb. 333.

(*b*). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require.

Bill, s. 13. Spence 46, 196, 926: Act I of 1877, s. 10, expl. 1.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Lewin 270.

Illustration.

See *Macnamara* v. *Carey*, 1 Ir. L. R. Eq. 9, cited Lewin 771.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Bill, s. 13. Lewin 262: Underhill 121.

Trustee not to set up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Bill s. 14. Lewin 270: 2 Spence 917, 933: Act IX of 1872, ss. 151, 152: N. Y. Code, s. 1197.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property.

Illustrations.

Lewin 284: Burge III, 968.

(*a*). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B, by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

2 Spence 933: Grant's *Bankers*, third edition, 551.

(*b*). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent, A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

Lewin 389: Dart 69.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part, fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

47 L. J. Ch. 606.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

Lewin 770-1.

(*g*). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorises them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

Cummins v. *Cummins*, 3 J. & L. 64.

(*h*). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Bill, s. 16. Lewin 274, 280: Dart 59.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to shew that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Bill, s. 17. *Ellis* v. *Barker*, 7 Ch. Div. 104.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Dart 89, citing *Mant* v. *Lewes*, 30 Beav. 269.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Bill, s. 15. Kerr 79: but see Lewin 3[illegible] The trustee is not responsible for suffering permissive waste.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious

thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

Lewin 591: 2 Spence 921.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Accounts and information.

Lewin 591.

Bill, s. 20. Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32. As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) invest the money on the following securities and on no others:—

Investment of trust-money.

cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body, under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India;

Lewin 298: 2 Spence 925: 16 Beav. 600.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or,

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorised by the instrument of trust:

The Statute excepts investment on Consols.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114, s. 61.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed one thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

Bill, s. 21, para. 2. Dart 58.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time as between himself and the beneficiary, the burden of proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorised by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him, with all convenient speed and within five years, to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Lewin 390.

Bill, s. 22. 2 Spence 471: Smith, § 3129.

22. When the purpose of the trust is completely fulfilled, the trustee must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee has notice of any title in another which is paramount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.

Bill, Lewin 768 2 Spence 936 Williams Exors. 1739.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee:

Liability for breach of trust.

Includes a fraudulent minor: L. R. 2 Eq. 538: *Walker* v. *Symonds*, 3 Swanst. 1 W. & T. 175: 2 Spence 936

Illustrations.

(*a*) A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost. He is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

Lewin 313: 4 Moo. P. C. 452.

(*b*) A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

Notwithstanding indemnity clause, 29 B. 213.

(*c*) A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

Lewin 310.

(*d*) The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

Lewin 307 2 Spence 921.

(*e*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities, or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal-money and interest.

2 Spence 928 *Robinson* v. *Robinson*, 1 DeG. M. & G. 256.

(*f*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable at the option of the beneficiary to be charged either with the amount of the principal-money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

2 Spence 927 *Pride* v. *Fooks*, 2 Beav. 430: Lewin 315: 1 Seton 479.

(*g*) Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorised by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable at the option of the beneficiary either to replace the security, with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

Lewin 308.

Lewin 770.

(*h*) The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

Bill, s. 24. *Wiles* v. *Gresham*, 2 Drew. 258, 295.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

Bill, s. 25. *Tebbs* v. *Carpenter*, 1 Mad. 290: Lewin 191.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

Bill, s. 26. Lewin 240, 251: Smith § 3105: Kent IV. 335: 1 Seton 462.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

Act I of 1877, s. 54, Ill. (b). 2 Spence 933. See *Wilkins* v. *Hogg*, 3 Giff. 116.

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application:

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

Bone v. *Cook*, M'Cle. 168.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

Bill, s. 27. No primary liability in respect of a breach of trust. *Wilson* v. *Moore*, 1 M. & K. *Lambert* v. *Reilly*, 1 De G. & J. 476. Lewin 776.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Several liability of co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another, and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss, and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

Lingard v. *Bromley*, 1 V. & B. 114.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a trustee, who has been guilty of fraud, to contribution.

Bill, s. 29. See Underhill, p. 156.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

New.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

Bill, s. 30. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. shortened. See sections 15 & 26 *supra*.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

Indemnity of trustees.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

Bill, s. 31. 2 Spence 1 Dav.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to title-deeds.

Bill, s. 32. Lewin 506.

32. Every trustee may re-imburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust or the realisation, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

Right to re-imbursement of expenses.

Not interven on costs, *don* v. *Tw* 8 Price,

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

Lewin 516: 549: *Balch* v *Hyham*.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Lewin 324.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may re-imburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to recoupment for erroneous overpayment.

Bill, s. 33. Underhill, p. 163.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has in committing the breach of trust been guilty of fraud.

Bill, s. 34. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43: 1 Seton 493.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee, in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

Bill, s. 35. 2 Spence 46: Underhill, p. 184.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

Right to settlement of accounts.

Bill, s. 36. Lewin 504.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realisation, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

General authority of trustee.

7 & 28 Vic., c. 114: Lewin 505.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

Bill, s. 37. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

Bill, s. 38. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3. See 1 Dav. Conv. 507.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations, either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale, or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Power to sell under special conditions.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Bill, s. 21, para. 1. Lewin 265, 390: Dart 58, 88.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property, or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorise B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

Lewin 390: Dart 59.

Bill, s. 39. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Power to convey.

Bill, s. 40. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32. See *Waite* v. *Littlewood*, 41 L. J. Ch. 636.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Power to vary investments.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Bill, s. 41. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education, or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: Provided that such trustee may at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education, or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864, and XIII of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

Bill, s. 42. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36, shortened.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and in the absence of fraud such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof, or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

Bill, s. 43. *Mitchelson* v. *Piper*, 8 Sim. 64.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

Bill, s. 44. Lewin 280: Smith's L. 1138: Kent IV, 344 n.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Bill, s. 45. 2 Cale. Rep. Lewin 231: 3 Spence 92. 4 DeG. & J. 259.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it, except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*) if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office, or any of his duties, either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or, (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation.

Bill, s. 46. Lewin 236: Kent IV, 334. N. Y. Code, § 1208.

Trustee cannot delegate.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

Titley v. *Wolstenholm* 7 Beav. 436.

(*b*) A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*) A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

Bill, s. 47. N. Y. Code, § 1204: Lewin 530, 531: 2 Spence 87: Kerr, *Injunctions*, 461: *Re Hodges*, Chan. D. 754.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

Bill, s. 48. Lewin, 253, 258, 540, 542: 2 Spence 946: 1 W. & T. 251: 2 Beng. 278.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust, or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

Trustee may not charge for services.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator or person holding a certificate of administration.

As to them, see Acts XVII of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858 and XX of 1864.

Bill, s. 49. N. Y. Code, § 1178.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

Bill, s. 50. Lewin 438, 440.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same, or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

Bill, s. 51. *Contra* Lewin 441: 2 Spence 943. Dart 43: Rule does not

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

apply to pla-tive trustees; Pooley v. Quilter, 4 Drew. 189; Dart 44, Dart 84.

become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof, and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Trustee for purchase.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for his beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

Bill, s. 52. Lewin 298.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Bill, s. 53. 1 Spence 496.

Rights to rents and profits.

54. The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property; and, where he is exclusively interested in the trust-property and competent to contract, he may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the property to him or to such person as he directs. But where other persons are also interested therein, the Court may, in its discretion, direct, either that the trustee shall remain in possession of the trust-property, or that it shall be transferred to the beneficiary, under such conditions and restrictions as the Court in each case thinks fit.

Lewin 576, 585: 3 Beng. A. C. J. 409: 3 Beng. O. C. J. 92.

Right to transfer of possession.

Bill, s. 54. Lewin 589: Act I of 1877, s. 12, cl. (*a*).

Right to specific execution.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract, and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to stay execution and transfer the possession of the trust-property: provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Right to compel transfer of possession.

Bill, s. 67.

Stanley v. Stanley, L. R. 7 Ch. D. 589.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000. Lewin 590.

(*c*). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

Bill, s. 55. *Exp. Holdsworth*, 4 Ding. N. C. Lewin [illegible].

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Bill, s. 56. Lewin 593.

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorise her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

Bill, s. 57. N. Y. Code, § 1215.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Bill, s. 58. Lewin 718.

Right to proper trustees.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Lewin 32—39 718.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary provides otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

Brown v. *Higgs*, 8 Ves. 561.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(*c*). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(*d*). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

Bill, s. 60. Lewin 724: Act I of 1877, s. 54. Kerr 170.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B, on a proper indemnity, to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (*f*).

(*b*). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

Bill, s. 61. 1 W. & T. L. C. 172: Lewin 444.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or re-transferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (*a*) account for the nett profits of the property, (*b*) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (*c*) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money, if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(*a*) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(*b*) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Following trust-property—

into the hands of third persons;

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust. [illegible] Bomb. [illegible] 4 D. R. [illegible] 372: Lewin 762: Dart 989 Smith § 814.

into that into which it has been converted.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property, and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative, or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

As to movables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

5 W. R. [illegible] W. R. [illegible] P. 225.

(*a*) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(*b*) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

Brace v. *Duchess of Marlborough*, 2 P. W. 491; and see Story, § 977.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency-notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(*b*) A, a trustee, wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed. Lewin [illegible]

Bill, s. 63. *Kennedy* v. *Daly*, 1 [illegible] & Lef. 377.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Bill, s. 64. Lewin 813. *Docker* v. *Somes*, 2 [illegible] & K. 655. *Vyse* v. *Foster*, L. R. 8 Ch. [illegible] Lewin 81[illegible] 1 Seton [illegible]

Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge him either with the principal-money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal-money and compound interest.

Bill, s. [illegible] Lewin [illegible] 784. cf. Ch[illegible] Act, s. Underhill, Art. 68.

Right in case of blended property.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Bill, s. 66. Pollock, Ptp. § 25, altered as to notice.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

Lewin 255, 764.

(*a*). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

Flockton v. *Bunning*, 8 Ch. 323 n.: Pollock, Ptp. p. 90.

(*b*). A, a trader, bequeathes his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C, as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

Bill, s. 68. *Raby* v. *Ridehalgh*, 7 D. M. G. 104. Lewin 777: See sec. 39 *supra*.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(*a*) joins in committing a breach of trust; or

(*b*) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries; or

(*c*) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries; or

(*d*) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Bill, s. 69.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

Bill, s. 70.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

Bill, s. 71. 3 Spence 620.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(*a*) by the extinction of the trust;

(*b*) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

(*c*) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

(*d*) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(*e*) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries, being competent to contract, or

(*f*) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

Bill, s. 72. Lewin 573, 574.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

See *Ardill* v. *Savage*, 1 Ir. Eq. Rep. 79, as to capricious retirement.

Bill, s. 73. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 34. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 27. *Re Roche*, Dr. & War. 287: Lewin 466, 467.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

(*b*) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust, if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

5 Beng. 184.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purpose of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

Bill, s. 74. Insolvency trustee, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, s. 117.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs, and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Appointment by Court.

Lewin 720: Smith, § 3153: 7 Hare 106: Bill, s. 59.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (*a*) to the wishes of the author of the trust, as expressed in, or to be inferred from, the instrument of trust, (*b*) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees, (*c*) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (*d*) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

Re Tempest, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 84.

Bill s. 73, paras. 3 and 4.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

Bill s. 75. As to discretion of surviving trustee, L. R. 11 Eq. 489.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

Bill s. 76. N. Y. Code, §1208 altered: *Frith* v. *Cartland*, 34 L. J. Ch. 301.

76. A trust is extinguished—

Trust how extinguished.

(*a*) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(*b*) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(*c*) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible, by destruction of the trust-property, or otherwise; or

(*d*) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

Bill s. 77. N. Y. Code, §1209, altered: *Bycroft* v. *Christie*, 3 Beav. 238.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

Jijibhai v. *Sonabhai*, Bom. 139. N.-W. P. 1874 p. 420.

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or

(*b*) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

8 Chan. D. 749.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

New. Lewin 486.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Bill s. 78.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

Bill s. 79, cl. (*a*). Lewin [illegible] 2 Spence [illegible]

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Where it appears that transferor did not intend to dispose of beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

Powell v. *Powell*, 10 Ch. App. 351.

(*c*). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(*d*). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

Bill s. [illegible] cl. (*b*).

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

Bill s. [illegible] Smith, [illegible] Jarman, [illegible] Bomb. [illegible]

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as [illegible] unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

Illustrations.

Lewin 134: Spence 33.

(*a*) A conveys certain land to B—

"upon trust," and no trust is declared; or

"upon trusts to be thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or

upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or

upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect:

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*) A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

Contra in England. But see Lewin 148.

(*c*) A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(*d*) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*c*). L. R. 9 Eq. 475: 16 Eq. 283.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

Transfer of Property Bill, s. 8: Kent IV, 332: Smith, § 711.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

See Act I of 1877, s. 35.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*e*). 4 Mad. 88: 6 Mad. 474: 2 Ind. Jur. O. S. 7: 13 Eliz., c. 5.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the present or future creditors of the transferor, or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*f*). See sec. 13, ill. (*a*), *supra*.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*g*). Act I of 1877 s. 3, ills. (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*f*): L. R. 2 Ind. App. 18: 2 Spence 299: Lewin 165, 171: Story, § 323.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*) A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*) A, a trustee retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*) A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

Fawcett v. Whitehouse, 1 R. & M. 132.

(*e*) A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership.

(*f*) A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*) A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*) A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*h*). Lewin 166, 725: 2 Spence 299, 301: Act I of 1877, ill. (*d*). cf. 5 Beng. 458, mortgagee buying equity of redemption.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee, or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazráná to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

10 Moo. I. A. 322: 14 Moo. I. A. 305.

(*c*). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage, and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*i*). 2 Spence 295: Lewin 128, 729: Smith § 725: Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*g*), (*h*).

91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

Bill, s. 78, cl. (*j*). Smith § 728.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

Story Eq. Jur. § 378.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

Bill, s. 78, cl. (*k*. *eg.*, Panjáb co-sharer absentees.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

Illustrations.

2 Spence 297.

(*a*) A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors, to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain monies. B may compel him to account for such monies.

(*c*). A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

Bill, s. 79.

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

Underhill, p. 128.

Provided that, (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

Bill, s. 80. L. R. 8 Ch. 747.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz., c. 5 ...	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs, and in section 43, the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	In section 12, the first illustration.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

SUKKUR—QUETTA STATE RAILWAY.

No. 045R.C., dated Fort William, the 21st January 1880.

The following papers are published for general information :—

The last report from Sir Richard Temple indicates the promtitude with which His Excellency has applied the means, placed at his disposal by the Government of India, in the advancement of this important Railway.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY LINE THROUGH MOUNTAINS BETWEEN THE VALLEY OF THE INDUS AND SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 25th November 1879.

It now becomes necessary for me to state an opinion, and consequent recommendation, regarding the line of country whereby the Railway from the Valley of the Indus and the plain of Cutchi can be best conducted up to the plateau of Beluchistan with a view to further extension into Southern Afghanistan.

2. In September last we were directed by the Government of India to cause a broad gauge surface railway to be laid down from a point near Sukkur on the Indus to some point near the mouth of the Bolan Pass; though afterwards we were instructed that this railway was to be carried by a narrow (metre) gauge up to Quetta. Next, in October, we were required to furnish a staff for surveying an extension to Candahar.

3. The surface railway has now been laid down through the basin of the Indus, and its alignment has been fixed across the desert plain of Cutchi to Mithri on the bank of the Nari river close to the foot of the outer chain of the Beluchistan mountain system.

4. The question immediately arises by what line shall the railway be carried onwards? This important question I have been considering for the past month, inspecting the country in company or in communication with the chief political authority, namely, the Agent to the Governor General Sir Robert Sandeman, and the Engineer authorities, Colonel Lindsay, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway, and Colonel deBourbel, R. E., Superintending Engineer in Beluchistan.

5. In September last we were requested by the Government of India to have the old road by the Bolan Pass professionally examined with a view to the construction of a temporary, if not a permanent, railway. It was known, however, that an alternative route *viâ* the eastward side by Sibi and the valley of the Nari might perhaps be found preferable, and in October we were requested to take that alternative route into definite consideration. It is indeed manifest that the choice lies between these two routes, namely, first, the Bolan Pass; secondly, the Nari valley by Sibi.

6. First, then, in respect to the Bolan Pass, I append a memorandum by Colonel Lindsay, in which Colonel deBourbel concurs, on the capabilities of this celebrated and long-used pass for a railway.

7. Before describing the Pass I should premise by observing that the line must at the outset be carried by a considerable bridge over the river Nari near Mithri; after which it would run without any difficulty to the mouth of the Pass beyond Dadur.

8. Then the Pass itself is found to be virtually impracticable for a permanent and regular railway, that is, either impossible absolutely, or possible only at an unreasonable and prohibitory outlay. Nor is there any well-grounded hope, so far as is known at present, of any favourable line being discovered in the neighbourhood of the Bolan. By the term permanent and regular railway, I mean a railway that could be worked at all times without interruption, at

the ordinary rates of speed, with the usual loads of traffic, and with the same engines and carriages (rolling-stock) as the rest of the line below and above the Pass.

9. The Pass from its mouth near Dadur to its head near Darwaza is 70 miles in length, of which 26 miles are characterized by difficulties of sorts more or less serious; while the remaining 44 miles are either easy, or practicable without excessive cost. The Pass, it will be remarked, is one of unusual length even for these regions. It is permeated for three-fourths of its length by a stream of great beauty. In some places it opens out like the body of a water vessel; in other places it closes up like the neck of the vessel, leaving just enough room for the stream to escape through.

10. In brief general terms the difficulties of the Pass for a railway may be described as consisting of the winding gorge walled in by overhanging cliffs, just above Kundilani, so famous for its picturesqueness; the river crossing below Much; and beyond Much another gorge, even worse than the gorge last named, consisting of the steep ravine up to Dozan where a military road has recently been carried, for which work General Phayre and the Bombay Brigade will be long and gratefully remembered. Some of these difficulties, consisting of virtually impossible curves and gradients, the former 70 feet radius or worse, the latter 1 in 20 or worse, for a railway as above defined,—are pronounced by every Engineer who has seen them to be insuperable; with the proviso that almost any difficutly may ultimately prove superable with science and capital if these shall be expended without stint, especially the capital. But even with unlimited expense it is hard to say how the Engineers would ever overcome the natural gradients of the ravine below Dozan.

11. On the other hand, what may be termed a "temporary" railway could be constructed without excessive cost in the Bolan Pass, or perhaps what would be called by some persons a "tramway." In exact language a metre-gauge railway could be constructed having at certain points excessive gradients about 1 in 20, and at other points excessive curves of about 70 feet radius. Consequently, it could be worked only at very low rates of speed, and with very light loads of traffic. Moreover, for these sharp curves specially constructed engines, carriages and trucks would have to be provided, as ordinary rolling-stock would not be suitable. This circumstance might render necessary a separate set of rolling-stock for the railway above and beyond the Pass; on the assumption that the railway below the Pass were provided with rolling-stock from the Indian railway system. Further, the line would at certain points be below the level of ordinary high floods of the Bolan River, the waters of which would occasionally sweep over the railway with a volume rolling on waves of at least 25 feet high, and capable in a few minutes of submerging the rails under that depth of water, causing damage of course, but not producing any destructive effect. There would, however, ensue for a very brief time some interruption to traffic. Though the region is comparatively rainless, still clouds gather in the spring and in the summer, discharging rain which is drained off with extreme rapidity from the precipitous sides of naked mountains, and accumulates with corresponding force. Such floods do not, however, last long and may be described as occasional rather than frequent; nor are they constant at any one season. There would also be at times some liability to accidents from this cause,—beyond the power of vigilance or system to prevent altogether. During the winter, too, the climate at the head of the Pass is inclement in a high degree, even for Europeans; and for natives is tolerable only under necessity. The wintry storms (snow or sleet) in this locality cannot be faced by any one without danger; and on their approach being observed shelter must be resorted to.

12. During the time of its construction the railway in the Bolan Pass would have all the advantages of a good military line of communication alongside, consisting of roadway for wheeled carriage, of regular halting places, and other staging conveniences for man and beast. The Pass is at all seasons very deficient in food and fodder, and in the winter season is utterly inhospitable. Supplies, therefore, would have to be obtained from the districts above or below the Pass for the railway work-people, just as they are now obtained for the soldiers and camp-followers. The Pass, too, is wholly destitute of fuel

—a serious consideration in the case of a railway—and this article would have to be imported from the districts below.

13. From the head of the Bolan Pass, near Darwaza to Quetta, 30 miles, and from Quetta to Gulistan Kariz, in the Pishin Valley, a further distance of 40 miles, in all 70 miles, the line may be carried with ease. It is to be remembered that Gulistan Kariz is the principal place in the Pishin Valley, one of the districts assigned to the British Government by the treaty of Gundamuk; is at the base of the Khwaja Amran mountain range which separates these assigned districts from Afghanistan; and is situated conveniently in respect to the three Passes crossing the range.

14. Thus having regard to the high national importance, from a military, a political, and a commercial point of view, of carrying a railway into the Beluchistan Uplands on its way to Southern Afghanistan, I would most gladly recommend the construction of a "temporary" railway (as above defined) up the Bolan Pass, notwithstanding the disadvantages of slow speed, light loads, provision of special and separate rolling-stock, short interruptions of traffic periodically, and liability to occasional accidents;—provided always that no better alternative route could be found. The railway thus constructed would not indeed be worked satisfactorily in the Indian acceptation of the term; and never could be made a first-rate work worthy of so important a line of through communication. Still it would, at the worst, be worked sufficiently to become a vast advantage, on the whole, nationally. And doubtless by experience year after year, the railway Engineers would learn how to mitigate these several disadvantages in practice, though unable to overcome them altogther. But the question immediately arises as to whether some better alternative route cannot be found? And to this we must address ourselves. If such a route cannot be found then the Bolan temporary railway must necessarily be recommended. If such a route can be, or has been, found, then the Bolan railway ought certainly *not*, I submit, to be recommended.

15. Before adverting to the alternative route I must ask remembrance of the circumstance that the route by the Bolan Pass and onwards through Shal or Shalkot, the Valley of Quetta, to the border of Pishin passes through foreign territory, namely, the dominion of His Highness the Khan of Khelat. This circumstance is by no means a formidable disadvantage, but it is a disadvantage to some appreciable extent. The occupation by a British railway, which is really complete British occupation, of a celebrated Pass on which the Native Sovereigns have always levied transit dues, would be viewed with some regret by the Khelat State. Though that State is so loyal that it would surrender the Pass cheerfully enough, if by no other means could the railway be carried on, still the practical cession of the Pass would constitute a certain sort of obligation on the part of the British Government, and would involve some slight complications with the Khan and with some of his Chiefs regarding compensation for loss of transit dues in the Pass,—all which might as well be avoided. Again, as the line would pass through foreign territory, the outlay expended on it on the security (for interest) of Indian revenues would fructify partly to the benefit of a foreign State, which benefit would have accrued to territories under British management had the line passed through those territories. I need not stop to shew the advantage of carrying the railway through districts under British administration, if such a route can be found.

16. Secondly, then, I have to advert to the alternative route *viâ* Sibi and onwards.

17. It has already been mentioned that the railway has been aligned as far as the left bank of the Nari River, nearly opposite Mithri. The line would proceed, without crossing the river, to Sibi, about 12 miles distant, along the plain, and would approach the Pass whereby the river finally debouches from the hills into the plains of Cutchi. It is proposed that the line should follow the course of this river or of its affluents right up to the plateau of Beluchistan and Pishin. I must here pause for a moment to indicate the river system of the Nari.

18. This system comprises the north-eastern drainage of Beluchistan and the south-eastern drainage of Pishin. Its branches run from the well-known mountains of Zerghun, Takatu and Adina flanking the plateau of Beluchistan,

and from the almost equally well-known mountains of Pila and Kalipat flanking the plateau of Pishin,—mountains ranging from 8,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea and from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the plains. The streams rise in these plateaux near the flanks; but find their way through the flanking mountains, by passes, gorges or rifts, down into valleys, which broaden out among lower ranges of hills, and are largely cultivated. These several streams after watering their respective valleys, converge into one stream which finally issues by the Pass above mentioned into the plain near Sibi, which may be called the Nari Pass.

19. When we were instructed in September last to carefully consult the political authorities regarding the selection of the line in this quarter, the Agent to the Governor General, Sir R. Sandeman, urgently drew our attention to the advantages of the line by the Nari River system. During my visit to Beluchistan last season, January 1879, I had myself heard much regarding this line. The Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Lindsay, was accordingly directed to examine the line, two Officers, Lieutenants Jennings, R.E., and Barnet, R.E., being also ordered to assist him in this examination. This general preliminary examination has now been made leading to satisfactory and favourable results.

20. Shortly after leaving Sibi the line would enter the Nari Pass, which is 14 miles in length. This Pass is somewhat similar to the lower portion of the Bolan Pass between Dadur and Kundilani, but is easier in character. The hill sides are generally, though not always, shelving; the rocks and clayey formations are soft and workable with facility. Along the Nari Pass, then, a railway could be constructed permanently above the reach of floods, with suitable curves and gradients at a considerable, though not excessive, cost. Emerging from the Pass the railway would be conducted between the low hills through open spaces to the important village and well cultivated valley of Hurnai, on one of the main affluents of the Nari. After Hurnai, it would be taken over open and partly cultivated spaces between the hills to the banks of an affluent of the Nari near the village of Khost. It would then follow the course of that affluent, near the base of the Kalipat Mountain, to the village of Dargai at the foot of the Chapar Hill, which is a short and comparatively low connecting range between the two high mountains of Kalipat and Adina.

21. Up to this point good gradients are obtainable without difficulty, indeed, with comparative facility, considering the hilly nature of the country. It is near the foot of the Chapar Hill that the only obstacle occurs to the gradual ascent to the high plateau of Beluchistan and Pishin, and that the river passage from the plateau commences. As already mentioned, the river rises in this plateau and wends its way towards the flank of the plateau through a comparatively open valley with sloping and easily workable sides. It then finds its way through the ranges of limestone near the base of Chapar by a remarkable rift or narrow gorge, which has been fully examined by Lieutenant Jennings, R. E., and has been seen in part by Colonel Lindsay and myself. We may call it the Chapar Rift. It has a length of about two miles, without any insuperable curves, but with a difference of about 350 feet in level between its upper and lower end, representing a gradient of 1 in 30 approximately. The sides of the gorge are precipitous at certain points only, which could be overcome by blasting, otherwise the sides admit generally of a railway being securely carried above reach of floods. The real difficulty would be in the gradient, but Colonel Lindsay is inclined to think that by some works of no excessive magnitude at the entrance of the gorge, this gradient might be reduced to 1 in 40. If the first impression of the practicability of this passage should be confirmed by survey, then a great advantage would be gained. The railway would follow the river through the remarkable rift at the base of the Chapar Hill into the valley above, which may be called the Upper Chapar Valley. And once that valley is gained an excellent line is undoubtedly obtainable to the border between the valley of Quetta and Pishin. To this part of the line I will revert presently.

22. But if the Chapar Rift should not prove altogether suitable for the passage of the railway, then there is an alternative proposal which undoubtedly will answer quite well, which is this: The Adina Mountain adjoins the Chapar Hill and bounds one side of the Upper Chapar Valley; it also rises gradually

from the river bed at the village of Dargai. The railway can be then carried by excellent gradients along the sides, slopes and spurs of the Adina Mountain to the Upper Chapar Valley. I have myself carefully looked at this mountain, and have seldom seen a mountain apparently more suited for the carrying of a railway by an easy incline to a considerable height. The mountain has been separately looked at by Colonel Lindsay and Colonel deBourbel; and again by both those officers in company with me, Sir R. Sandeman and Major Rivett-Carnac, my Military Secretary. It really possesses all the points required for the alignment of a railway, such as a continuous ridge almost without break, and free from any scarp except near the summit, broad sloping sides, long gently-extending spurs, easily workable material, such as earth and stones, without any large rocky formation.

23. Both the Engineer authorities, Colonels Lindsay and deBourbel, express a very favourable opinion of the capabilities of this Adina Mountain, and, if the rift should fail to afford a still better line with some saving of distance, here at least is a good line afforded by the Adina Mountain.

24. The railway having thus gained the Upper Chapar Valley would pass along the sloping sides of this valley for about 15 miles, till it reached a low ridge easily surmounted; and crossing that, it would enter the valley of Gwal in Pishin. From Gwal it would follow the bank of the Kakar Lora River near the base of the Takatu Mountain by a very easy line near to the village of Kachlak, which is a well-known stage on the road between Quetta and Gulistan Kariz. From Kachlak it would pass on to Gulistan Kariz without any obstacle save the main stream of the Lora River, which must under any circumstances be bridged, whatever line be selected for a railway towards Candahar.

25. Kachlak above mentioned is distant 12 miles by level valley ground from Quetta (irrespective of a short cut over the spur of a hill unsuitable for a railway). I concur with the Agent to the Governor General in thinking that this point is quite near enough to Quetta for practical purposes; the main point being to reach Gulistan Kariz direct on the way to Candahar.

26. Here, then, is a railway route which by the map runs nearly straight from Mithri by Sibi to Gulistan Kariz; which, as Colonel Lindsay advises me, is very favourable and suitable from an engineering point of view, considering the nature of the country and the height to be gained, especially too in comparison with the Bolan line, and which, as Sir R. Sandeman, the Officer in charge of this part of the country, advises me, is excellent in a political and administrative point of view. Indeed, Colonel Lindsay describes the Sibi route as incomparably superior to the Bolan route for a railway. In this description Sir R. Sandeman and I concur. So various and numerous indeed are the advantages of the Sibi route that, even if the disadvantages of the Bolan had been superable, or if a favourable line in that neighbourhood had been discovered, we should still have recommended the Sibi route.

27. The comparative distance by the two lines, namely, Mithri to Gulistan Kariz by Dadur and Quetta, or Mithri to Gulistan Kariz by Sibi, Chapar and Gwal, may be stated approximately as below,—I say approximately, because until the surveys are completed it is impossible to give the distances by railway exactly: distances always differing by road and by rail:—

Bolan Route.

	Miles.
Mithri to Dadur	18
Dadur to Quetta	100
Quetta to Gulistan Kariz	45
	163

Sibi Route.

	Miles.
Mithri to mouth of Nari Pass near Sibi	20
Mouth of Nari Pass to Dargai at foot of Chapar Hill	87
Dargai to Gwal	25
Gwal by Kachlak to Gulistan Kariz	55
	187

Thus the difference between 163 and 187, or 24 miles constitutes a difference of distance in favour of the Bolan route as compared with the Sibi route. *Per contra*, it is to be remembered that the Sibi route has fairly good gradients throughout, either existing naturally or obtainable by moderate deflexions from the straight course, which the Bolan route has not; the maximum height being in each case about the same, namely, an ascent from a plain 700 feet above the sea to a plateau of 5,500 feet. But this difference in distance is the only point in favour of the Bolan route. In all other respects Colonel Lindsay advises me that from an engineering point of view there is no comparison at all between the two routes, the Sibi route being so incomparably superior.

28. The Bolan route, as we have seen, does not admit of a permanent line being constructed at all; and if a temporary line be constructed, it can be worked only at slow speed, with light loading, and with specially constructed rolling-stock, at the best with occasional interruption from floods, and with some liability to accident from the same cause. The Sibi route admits of a permanent railway being constructed to be worked throughout without interruption at the ordinary speed and with ordinary loading without any unusual liability to accident.

29. By the Sibi route there is much of convenience for constructive purposes which does not exist on the Bolan route. Out of the distance between Dadur and Quetta, 100 miles, full 90 miles pass through, as already seen, tracts destitute of everything save water, a circumstance necessitating constant importation of supplies (including fuel) during construction of the railway. On the Sibi route there are only two such tracts of limited length,—one the Nari Pass, 14 miles, the other, the Upper Chapar Valley about 15 miles. The rest of the way lies through tracts all more or less culturable or cultivated and possessing fair resources in wood and fuel; while some valleys, such as that of Hurnai, where we are now encamped, are even highly cultivated,—circumstances which obviate the necessity of importing supplies, and facilitate construction in many respects. Indeed, the possibility of augmenting indefinitely by conservation the resources of wood and fuel all along the Sibi route, is a circumstance of some value and interest.

30. The advantage has been already indicated which the Bolan Pass possesses in its new military cart-road so well made by General Phayre and the Bombay Brigade of sepoys. An equal advantage is easily and speedily obtainable on the Sibi route; of this we have no doubt from personal inspection. The only doubtful point was the side of the Chapar Hill. But along that side a roadway fit for beasts of burden, by which my whole camp and escort, passed, was made by two companies of Bombay sepoys in a few hours under Major Trench, and close by, Sir R. Sandeman, Colonel Lindsay and myself found a mountain road whereby we walked from the Upper Chapar Valley down to Dargai, passing by the way laden animals with goods of private trade.

31. I may add here that the head of the ascent by the Sibi route, say the Upper Chapar Valley and the Gwal Valley, is free in winter from that extreme inclemency of climate to which the head of the Bolan ascent is subject; while a good and salubrious residence in summer could be found near Chapar or Gwal for the European officers or servants of the railway.

32. Whereas the Bolan route, as already seen, passes through foreign territory, the Sibi route passes through the heart of the districts recently assigned to the British Government by the treaty of Gundamuk. The capital outlay would thereby fructify to the development of territories for which British administrators are responsible. The material resources hereby developed would be virtually British resources available for every purpose of strategy or of policy. The campaign in Southern Afghanistan of 1878-79 has forcibly shewn the importance of having supplies of all sorts at hand all along the line of military communication.

33. Whereas by the Bolan route there would be nothing but through traffic between Dadur and Quetta and no local traffic at all, also no local labour—there would, by the Sibi route, be considerable local traffic station to station, besides the through traffic, also some local labour.

34. In the Sibi assigned district extending from the plain of Cutchi to the uplands of Pishin, there is a sparse but growing population of Pathan moun-

taineers, capable as cultivators, adepts at utilizing the streams and streamlets for irrigation, and possessing pastoral wealth in sheep and goats—but heretofore retarded in development from want of that sort of protection which is afforded by a settled Government, and frequently harried, and sometimes even subjected to murder, rapine and devastation, from the Murri and other tribes that inhabit the hill ranges on the east which lie between the Sibi district and the Indus valley. The watch-towers with which the fields all over the Sibi district are studded, and into which the husbandman can shut himself at shortest notice to save his person, while his crops, grain and cattle are swept away by the marauders, attest the depressing circumstance that hitherto the cultivators have carried their lives in their hands whenever they went to plough or to reap. This abiding sense of insecurity has sharpened and embittered the character of the people; and many lawless or violent persons may be found.

35. All this will of course be, indeed already is being, beneficently altered by Sir R. Sandeman's vigorous administration. But the assistance which would be afforded by the railway to British administrators in a task for the completion of which their government has made itself answerable is too manifestly important to need description, and indeed would be difficult to describe adequately.

36. But further the railway by the Sibi route would serve as a barrier to the depredations of the Murri tribe westwards, which depredations have spread not only across the Sibi district, but to the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass itself. The raids of the Murris eastwards towards the Indus Valley, that is towards the British territory, have long been known and checked. But these depredations are now found to have been much worse westwards over the Sibi territory—circumstances which could be understood imperfectly only while the territory was Afghan, but which are fully patent now that the territory has come under British management.

37. Moreover, this railway would run near the western and southern boundaries of the Murri hills, and would open up communications with the Thal plateau which is distant 45 miles from Hurnai already mentioned as a point on the railway line, and which is on the northern boundary of the Murris—their remaining or eastern boundary facing towards British dominion on the Indus. Thus by means of this railway this heretofore dreaded and mischievous tribe, who have so long preyed on their neighbours, will be environed by a system which they cannot resist. Having had these Murri Chiefs introduced to me by Sir Robert Sandeman, I perceive that they themselves are beginning to feel that resistance is hopeless on their part, and that they must divert their energies from rapine to industry.

38. Similar remarks are applicable to several tribes of Pathans who dwell in the hills to the north of the Thal plateau.

39. Thus, irrespective of its engineering merits, the Sibi route has great administrative and economic advantages, and is capable of producing a considerable political effect.

40. It follows a line, too, which was evidently intended by nature to be the highway of communication, but which has become disused owing to the unsettled state of Afghan administration and the incursions of neighbouring tribes.

41. We were instructed at the outset by the Government of India to consider carefully the opinions of the political authorities in selecting the line for this railway. The Agent to the Governor General, Sir Robert Sandeman, the Officer in political charge of the Khan of Khelat and His Highness' territories, also of the Western Murris, and in civil charge of the assigned districts, has a decided opinion in favour of the Sibi route. The opinion of so high an officer, who has so much local experience and who has done so much for this part of the country, will doubtless carry great weight.

42. I feel bound, however, to record a similar opinion formed by me after independent enquiry and observation on the spot.

43. I presume that up to the mouth of the Nari Pass near Sibi the broad gauge would be carried, and that from this point onwards the narrow (metre) gauge would be used.

44. It is to be borne in mind that in either case, that is whether on the Bolan route, or on the Sibi route, there will be considerable expense incurred

in making the roadway for the rails. The military road made in the Bolan Pass by General Phayre and his sepoys is excellent for its own purposes, and would be collaterally of service to those engaged in making a railway. But it would form no part of the roadway for the rails. No doubt if the Engineers had surveyed and marked out a line for a railway, the sepoys under General Phayre's vigorous and practised supervision would be of the utmost assistance in making a roadway especially in such difficult places as the ravine between Much and Dozan. But this particular work if it ever be undertaken has yet to be begun. Therefore the question remains whether this valuable and disciplined labour should be applied to an inferior route or to a superior route. I have understood from the Lieutenant-General at Candahar that there no longer remains any absolute military necessity for the Reserve Brigade remaining in the Bolan Pass. If the Brigade remain in the field, as is doubtless desirable, it may just as well be placed on the Sibi route as on the Bolan route. And its head-quarters would have in the Upper Chapar Valley even a better residence than they now have at Dozan. But besides military labour much other labour under any circumstances and by either route would have to be employed at some cost and for immediate financial effect it is the same whether the funds be disbursed on the Bolan route or the Sibi route. But for ultimate financial advantage and for administrative effect it makes all the difference to the public interest whether the expense be incurred on a route like the Bolan which at the best would be a makeshift and never quite satisfactory, or on a route like that of Sibi which is satisfactory in every respect. In the Bolan the money would be spent on what would always be regarded as a temporary work. On the Sibi route it would be spent on a permanent and excellent line worthy of the through communication between India and Afghanistan.

45. I am authorised to state that Sir Robert Sandeman concurs entirely in this Minute, and that Colonel Lindsay concurs in all those parts of it which relate to engineering and constructive points, subject always to detailed survey.

46. The joint recommendation of us three is, that the Sibi route, as above described, be adopted, and that our surveying and pioneering resources be immediately concentrated on that route. It appears open to me within the margin of the various instructions received from the Government of India, to instruct Colonel Lindsay to the above effect, and he has made, and is further making, arrangements accordingly. I have instructed the Director of Transport to afford aid to the railway officers with all the carriage that can be made available from the transport train. The two companies of Bombay Sappers which the Bombay Government despatched in October last (at the request of the Government of India) to help Colonel Lindsay's operations, have arrived at Mithri under Colonel Hills, R.E., and are there awaiting orders. I have directed them to proceed to such point or points on the Sibi route as Colonel Lindsay may settle in communication with Colonel Hills. As the route is not yet altogether safe for isolated surveying parties, the presence of sappers, who are effective combatants as well as workmen, will have a good effect.

47. * * * * *

48. This arrangement, is of course independent of any arrangements which may have been, or may yet be, made in the interior of the Murri country for controlling that tribe, or other neighbouring tribes, to which I need not here advert.

49. In conclusion, it will have been seen that we contemplate Gulistan Kariz being the obligatory place for which the railway is to make. This place is at the foot of the Gwaja Pass by which we hope to see the rail carried onward to Candahar. The old Gwaja Pass, as we all see, runs during a part of its course through a granitic formation quite impracticable for a railway. But parallel to the Gwaja Pass, and answering all its purposes, is the Durra Pass to which my attention was drawn by Colonel deBourbel, and which I have visited in company with Lieutenant Whiteford, R.E. There seems to be no doubt that the Durra Pass is very well suited for a railway in respect to gradients and curves and will answer very well, if no pass still better shall be found. It is scarcely to be hoped that a better passage will be found, as the main pass, the Khojuk, is, as we all see, manifestly inferior, and as the remaining pass, the Roghani, is believed to be worse still. I merely mention this to explain why

we indicate Gulistan Kariz as the point to which the survey is directed for the railway from the Indus Valley to Southern Afghanistan.

* * * * *

RICHARD TEMPLE.

NOTE ON THE BOLAN PASS ROUTE.

Director General of Railways' letter No. 9C. of 4th October informs me that the Government of India has decided on laying metre gauge permanent way up the Upper Bolan Pass to Pishin at one side of a road which General Phayre has undertaken to construct, with limiting gradients of 1 in 20, and curves of 70 feet radius, and I am desired to make a reconnoissance of General Phayre's road and ascertain the probable ruling gradients and curves upon the different sections of it.

2. I am not aware what information regarding General Phayre's road the Director General of Railways is in possession of, and as I cannot feel certain regarding the improvements contemplated, I am somewhat at a loss to know whether it is in the curves and gradients of the present road or on those of an improved section that I am to report. I consider therefore that I had better describe, very briefly, the road as it now is.

3. From the mouth of the Pass near Dadur to Kundilani a track has been cleared of stones and boulders along the bed of the river, but above the ordinary low water stream. The track crosses the present channel frequently and is 5 feet above it on an average; the high flood level is probably 10 feet above the present water level. Except where slight descents are made at the river crossings the gradients are easy and so are the curves, with two exceptions. Kundilani is 9 miles from Dadur.

4. From Kundilani to Kirta the track is of a similar description, but for three miles the limiting curves would apparently be necessary: it frequently crosses the low water channel, and the ramps into it have inclinations of about 1 in 15. The gorge is subject to floods of about 25 feet of water above the present channel and is flooded on those occasions from one side where the rocks are perpendicular to similar vertical rocks on the other. The distance from Kundilani to the Kirta plain is 8 miles. After emerging from the Kundilani ravine on to the Kirta plain the line of the present route is approximately straight, and, excepting where it crosses some old channels of the Bolan river, it has a gradual and easy ascent without any break of importance to New Bibinani, near which it however descends considerably. From Bibinani past Abigum to the left bank of the Bolan near Much the track ascends considerably and crosses the beds of two deep nullahs. All along this length the track is only subject to occasional floods of two or three feet in depth: the watercourses of course have a considerable depth of water.

5. From the left bank of the Bolan the road descends to the river bed, a depth of about 200 feet; a causeway, at present damaged, slants across the river, and a slight ascent brings the road to the high ground on the right bank where the camp of Much is formed.

6. From Much the road immediately descends again to the level of the river bed, crosses it, and ascends again with gradients of 1 in 6 and 1 in 10 to the Hirok plateau on the left bank of the Bolan river. Here again for about 3 miles the route is easy with a gradually ascending gradient, and the road is free from all but trifling floods: the direction is nearly straight. After the third mile from Much the road crosses the beds of two deep nullahs, the descents being steep and tortuous, and for the rest of the way to the summit of the Bolan Pass the road is of the same description: it crosses the bed of the stream constantly, the ramps down having slopes of about 1 in 15. The intermediate lengths, between the crossings, are free from unimportant floods, are straight in direction, average about 5 feet above the river bed, and have ascending gradients of about 1 in 20. Near Dozan a particularly tortuous rocky gorge is met with; it is about 2 miles long, is extremely narrow and has vertical cliffs from 200 feet to 300 feet high on either side. The route is subject to occasional floods, which are variously estimated at from 10 feet to 25 feet above the ordinary channel. From the summit of the Pass the descent is sharp for 200 or 300 feet; then the Dust plain is reached, and the route is open and easy

to Quetta. The total fall in a length of 24 miles from Darwaza Bungalow to Quetta is 300 feet exactly as ascertained trigonometrically.

7. My opinion is not asked for as to whether a railway can be brought up the Bolan Pass by General Phayre's road, or by any alternative route along the Pass, but I may perhaps be permitted to interpret the spirit of the instructions given to mean that, under the circumstances, my opinion is required.

8. From Dadur to Kundilani a line can be made on a raised embankment without excessive labour and above ordinary high floods with easy gradients and moderate curves. At, and for 4 miles beyond, Kundilani a survey can alone show whether curves suitable for a broad gauge line are obtainable. The line there would have easy gradients, but would be subject to floods of about 25 feet in depth. A line with curves of a minimum radius of 70 feet is, I believe, obtainable. It may be possible to avoid the Bolan gorge near Kundilani altogether by taking the line up the Kundilani or Poostul ravine and then turning up through the Gokoort valley. An examination of this bit of country will occupy very little time. If the Kundilani gorge can be turned, which is uncertain, I apprehend little difficulty in bringing a railway of either gauge to Much with a maximum gradient of 1 in 40. The line would leave the present track, avoid the descent to New Bibinani, and keeping to the east of the Kirta valley would gradually ascend the sloping ground to the left bank of the Bolan River at Much. At Much I think I may say that a broad guage line would have to terminate. From that point there seems to me to be no alternative between an enormously expensive permanent line and a purely temporary one with gradients of 1 in 20 and curves of 70 feet radius: this line would be subject to heavy floods, but they are of short duration, and their effects, though damaging and certainly risky, would not be utterly destructive. I am given to understand that floods do not occur here without ample warning, and that if proper arrangements are made for giving proper telegraphic notice of impending rainfall, the risk of a disaster is small.

9. If it be determined to construct a metre gauge railway I would recommend that the construction work should be as slight as possible: for instance, at Much, where it is necessary to cross the river twice, I would accept the maximum gradients and provide short sidings at the top of each ascent, so that trains could be divided and taken up wagon by wagon if necessary.

10. The Hirok plain should be taken advantage of, but after that I see no object in leaving the bed of the Bolan; the chance of occasional floods must be faced, and if the bed has constantly to be crossed, it may as well be adopted as the line. I do not mean that the bed of the river would be constantly kept to throughout, but that it would be kept to when its line was advantageous; assuming that no improvement on the Kundilani gorge can be found, a temporary line of railway up the Bolan Pass would present the following features:—

	Miles.	Gradients.	Curves.	Floods.
Dadur to Kundilani . .	10	Easy.	Easy.	Above.
Kundilani to Kirta Plain . .	8	Easy.	70 feet.	Below.
Kirta Plain to Much . .	30	1 in 40.	Easy.	Above.
Much to summit of Pass . .	22	1 in 20.	70 feet.	Below.
Summit to Quetta . .	30	Easy.	Easy.	Above.
	100			

11. Thus out of a total length of 100 miles (longer than the present road in order to ease the ascent), 65 miles may be said to be comparatively easy and to be free from extreme floods, and 26 miles with the maximum gradient and minimum curves are subject to complete inundation when great floods take place.

12. Regarding the floods I regret to say I can obtain no reliable information; we know that in 1839 a great flood took place in the Pass, and that a detachment of cavalry only escaped by riding at full speed to a place of safety, while all the followers were lost. Sirdar Alludina, who lives near the summit of the Pass, declares that no such heavy flood has since taken place. It must be allowed that floods of extraordinary might and violence do occur

from time to time, and that although no warning, save the sound of the approaching water, is given to travellers down the Pass, the gathering of clouds and rainfall in the high hills give time for information being given by observers on the summit to those stationed down below.

13. In the case of a temporary road or line of railway which it is allowed cannot be raised above flood level, I do not think that it matters much whether the floods are 10 or 20 feet above the road.

14. My observations in this Pass have been made simply during a march up to Quetta, as time did not admit of my halting or examining alternative routes: I went, however, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel, R.E., who has had other opportunities of inspecting the route, and I am authorised to state that he agrees with me in all that I have written about it with the following exceptions:—Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel is not hopeful about the possibility of taking a broad gauge line nearly up to Much, and he does not think that any precautions in the way of signalling the fact of rain falling in the upper hills would save a disaster in the lower gorges.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col. R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief, Sukkur-Quetta State Railway.

POSSIBLE TIME WITHIN WHICH A RAILWAY COULD BE OPENED FOR MILITARY TRANSPORT AND FOR TRAFFIC FROM THE PLAINS OF CUTCHI TO THE PLATEAU OF PISHIN.

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 10th December 1879.

Having had the advantage of conferring with the Director General of Railways (Major-General Trevor, R.E.) on the subject of my Minute of last month (November), recommending, in concurrence with Sir Robert Sandeman and Colonel Lindsay, the Sibi route for the new railway from the plains of Cutchi to the plateau of Pishin, I deem it desirable to state approximately, in continuation, the probable time within which this railway could be opened for at least the transport of troops and materials of war, in view of military and political exigencies now existing. As this statement must depend on the topographical details given in my former Minute, I must beg that it may be read in connection with that Minute.

2. In the first place the broad gauge surface line has advanced 67 miles from its starting point at Rukh near Sukkur, besides which length there have been 10 miles of sidings laid down—including formation of roadway and laying down of rails—and is now in the heart of the Cutchi Desert. It is about 55 miles from Mithri opposite the mouth of the Bolan, and about 69 miles from Sibi. At first, and for some time in the Indus Valley, its progress was at the rate of one mile a day. But now the rate of one mile and a half a day has been established. It was hoped that by the present time a rate of two miles daily would be established; but this has not been found practicable owing to the great difficulty of watering arrangements for so large an establishment (3,500 men and 1,500 animals) in the midst of the desert, many miles away from any natural water-supply. It is intended, however, to make some further arrangements calculated to accelerate the progress to two miles daily. If all goes well, the rails may reach the point opposite Mithri by the second week in January, and Sibi by the 20th of that month—say by the 25th, in order to allow a margin of a few days for contingencies. Thus the end of the broad gauge railway would be reached; as Sibi is opposite the mouth of the Nari gorge, where the hill country begins, and where, as I understand, the narrow (metre) gauge is to begin also.

3. I learn from General Trevor that we may hope to see the narrow gauge materials begin to arrive, from England by sea, at Kurrachee early in January, and to continue arriving there during January and February. If that hope be realized, then the first consignment of metre gauge rails would reach Sibi by the new railway on the 25th January. Then the rails might be carried on through the Nari gorge, in advance by carts; it being important that the carting arrangements should commence on or about that date for reasons which I must pause to explain—again asking that remembrance may be had of the topography set forth in my former Minute.

4. It will be remembered, then, that near the village of Dargai at the foot of the Chapar Hill, and the base of the Adina range, the railway line leaves the lower valleys of the Nari River system and enters on the upper plateau leading to Pishin—the distance, Sibi to Dargai by the proposed line, being about 85 or 90 miles—the exact distance being subject always to detailed survey. Intermediately the principal place is Hurnai. Below Hurnai one of the affluents of the Nari breaks through a wall of rock, by an opening or natural gateway of some interest and beauty, which we call Spin Tangi; the local name being Tangi (or narrow opening) and Spin being a village near at hand. This Spin Tangi is the place which the Engineers have (very properly as I think) chosen for the passage of the railway. Indeed no visitor can fail to be struck by the remarkable facilities (the nature of the surrounding country being considered) which the opening affords for this purpose. It constitutes also a sort of natural division in this part of the line (Sibi to Dargai), because the climate below Spin Tangi is very severe from heat in the spring and summer; while above Spin Tangi it becomes comparatively moderate; and because below Spin Tangi the spill and overflow of the Nari and its affluents are troublesome occasionally for short periods towards the end of summer; while there is no appreciable trouble of this sort above Spin Tangi. Below Spin Tangi, although no serious obstacle exists, much work will be required for the permanent line, while a temporary line could be constructed rapidly; above Spin Tangi the country to Dargai is comparatively easy and admits of a permanent line being taken in hand at once.

5. The first step will, of course, be to survey fully the line from Sibi to Spin Tangi; indeed, this is being done already by a strongly organized staff, and the plans and sections will be ready by an early date. But, though the surveys will be done, we cannot promise that much will be done for actual construction on this piece during this working season, that is, during the first half of 1880; because on this piece the work will be heavy while the heat sets in with severity during spring and lasts throughout summer. Something towards construction may be done, but nothing very considerable.

6. Under the circumstances, as regards both the season of the year and the character of the country, and with a view to political and military exigencies, I propose, after carefully consulting the Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Lindsay, to begin on or about 25th January, say by the end of January, to send on the metre gauge materials (rails, sleepers and fastenings) by carts from Sibi to Spin Tangi. The road is not as yet passable for carts, but will be made so by the 25th January by means of the Sappers (of whom we have arranged to employ four companies) and some local labour. Supplies are procurable in the neighbourhood, and water is at all points procurable, while it is at most points abundantly excellent. Upon a precise calculation of the carrying power of the carts and bullocks, which we either possess or can obtain, I find that 45 miles length of metre gauge materials can be thus sent from Sibi to Spin Tangi in three months, that is during February, March and April next (1880), it being important to complete the carting work before the very hot weather sets in at Sibi; for this work fifteen hundred carts would be required. Of this number a portion would be available from the present transport cart service between Sind and Pishin—which service will be to some extent relieved by the opening of the railway to the point opposite Mithri—the remaining carts required would be easily collected, and the business would be entrusted to the organized Military Transport Department which we already have. Thus by the beginning of the hot season of 1880 the railway materials for the piece between Spin Tangi and Dargai would be stored at Spin Tangi.

7. Meanwhile the Engineers would have surveyed and aligned the permanent railway line just above Spin Tangi onwards to Hurnai, and beyond that again as far as might be practicable towards Dargai. Then it is hoped that the formation of the roadway, which is not difficult in that quarter, and the laying down of the rails, which it will be remembered are to have been stored at Spin Tangi, may go on during the summer, the climate thereabouts being comparatively moderate, or less severe,—the Sapper force being available and some local labour being obtainable—supplies being procurable in sufficient quantities and the water being both excellent and abundant. If all goes well, the line will

be made and the rails laid down from Spin Tangi to Dargai during next summer (1880) for the most part permanently and for the remainder temporarily, that is, with temporay diversions near unfinished bridges and the like, or say by September of next year.

8. Meanwhile, again, that is, during the cold season at the beginning of 1880, say during the months of January, February and March, the Engineers will have surveyed and planned the line between Sibi and Spin Tangi, completing that operation before the setting in of the hot season, so that this piece may be ready for actual works when the weather begins to moderate in October. During the working season of 1880-81, that is, by April 1881, this piece would be opened for traffic, partly by permanent line and partly by temporary line. Thus the engines would begin to work from Sibi to Dargai by April 1881.

9. Meanwhile, again, another important work would, according to my proposals, have been going on, which I must pause to explain. The reserve brigade (consisting of Bombay troops) might be moved from their present position in the Bolan Pass, where they have done so excellently well in military road-making, under the able and experienced guidance of General Phayre, to the south-eastern end of the Pishin plateau, where the railway is to go, that is, to Gwal, which was indicated in my former Minute as one of the obligatory points to which the railway is to be directed. These experienced troops would then be occupied in preparing the roadway for the rails, according to any alignment which the Engineers might give, from Gwal downwards to the Chapar Hill immediately over Dargai above mentioned, a distance of about 30 miles, together with an ordinary cart-road alongside the railway line for the service of the railway works. All this would not be a difficult task for a brigade which made a military road up the Bolan Pass in three months. The climate of Gwal is quite temperate in the summer and very moderate between Gwal and Chapar; very suitable for the head-quarters of a brigade, water being excellent and supplies available; so that men could work there during the summer season. If then the railway staff shall have been strong enough to survey and align the roadway for the rails from Gwal to Chapar during 1880, and if General Phayre and his brigade shall have been stationed there to make it, then, on the opening of the line from Sibi to Dargai early in 1881, the laying of the rails onwards from Dargai by Chapar to Gwal might immediately proceed, and might be completed to Gwal by May of that year.

10. It is of course to be remembered that at the base of the Chapar Hill there is the difficult passage of the railway through the Chapar Rift, described in my former Minute, or the alternative of winding round the side of the Adina Mountain. The permanent construction of the line hereabouts will take some time, but a temporary line could be soon made to connect the work below Dargai with the work above Chapar. At this point, as well as at the Spin Tangi point, the assistance of the Sappers already alluded to will be most valuable.

11. By this combination of resources, and by this utilization of all opportunities afforded by time and circumstance, the railway engine would arrive at Gwal in Pishin by May 1881 by a line permanently aligned though constructed permanently in part only, the remainder being a temporary construction indeed, but in fair way of being rendered permanent within the ensuing twelve months. The railway would reach Dargai at the base of the Pishin plateau within 30 or 35 miles by a somewhat earlier date, that is, January 1881. In other words, by January or February 1881 the engine would reach Dargai, within 35 miles of the eastern end of Pishin plateau, with a military transport road (as above described) up to the plateau; and by May of that year would be at Gwal in Pishin. In either case the political and military advantages would be great, and would have been attained with some degree of rapidity.

12. If the railway having thus reached the border of Pishin were to stop there for a time, it would be quite easy to establish a base at Dargai or Gwal, preferably Gwal, by the cart-road already mentioned, whence the military transport train of carts, camels, mules, &c., could move onwards to Candahar or any intermediate places. Such a transport train line would pass within an easy distance too of Quetta.

13. But having got the line to Gwal in Pishin we ought certainly to carry it one step further, namely, along the easy bank of the Kakar Lora river (as explained in my former Minute) to Kachlak near Quetta, a distance of about 30 miles: Kachlak is within a short distance of Quetta, only one day's march, by a line easily admitting of a short branch railway being made to Quetta if desired hereafter. Again, Kachlak is on the high road either to Gulistan Kariz at the foot of the Gwaja Pass, or to Kila Abdoolah at the foot of the Khojuk Pass, which are of course the two main Passes over the Khwaja Amran range of hills on the way to Candahar. The piece of railway from Gwal to Kachlak could be opened in about two months after the opening of the line to Gwal.

14. It is to be borne in mind that the line thus proposed to be opened to the Pishin plateau by the middle of 1881 would be constructed beyond the reach of floods, or spills, for the greater part of its length, that is, from Spin Tangi to Gwal, about 70 miles. But for the remainder from Sibi to Spin Tangi, 40 miles, also for the short piece at the base of the Chapar Hill, say a very few miles, it would be in some places within the reach of floods and spills, and would be liable to interruption for a day or two occasionally towards the end of summer. But, as already explained, the railway being on a line suited for permanent construction, these periodical interruptions would be apprehended only so long as the permanent work might remain incomplete, that is, for a year or two.

15. I am authorized to say that Colonel Lindsay entirely concurs in this Minute, subject always to detailed surveys.

16. I offer this general programme of operations (in view of military and political exigencies) which will be carried out if all goes well; and if the materials arrive from England in due time. I duly remember that delays or disappointments may supervene. Still the Government may rely on every effort being put forth, by myself and by all concerned, to perform what is required.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Telegram, dated 18th December 1879.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Bombay.*
From—Works,	*To—Governor.*

It has been decided, after consideration of Your Excellency's Minutes, to adopt the route by Sibi, Hurnai and Gwal for the railway to Candahar. Steps can be taken to proceed with the works in accordance with Your Excellency's proposals, dated the 10th instant.

Orders in regard to the disposition of the troops required for the protection of the people engaged on the works will be issued from the Military Department.

Telegram, dated 15th January 1880.

From—Malabar Point,	*To—Calcutta.*
From—Governor,	*To—General Fraser.*

Construction of railway to Sibi was as follows: 133½ miles in 101 days.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR A BILL FOR REGISTERING PARTNERSHIPS.

No. 2583, dated Fort William, the 13th October 1874.
From—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4081, dated 17th July, submitting copy of a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in which they request a reconsideration of the decision of the Government of India that it is at present undesirable to pass a law making the registration of partnerships compulsory.

2. The practical impediments in the way of giving effect to the measure, which were pointed out by the Government of India in my letter No. 2962, dated 15th September 1873, were two in number, *viz.*, (1) the interference with trade which would be caused on the one hand by compelling registration of every species of partnership however transitory and restricted; and, on the other, the difficulty of distinguishing between partnerships of greater or less extent or duration; (2) the existence of a vast mass of unregistered interests which the law must either recognize, and thereby render the register very imperfect if not misleading, or refuse to recognize, to the great hardship of the persons so interested. It was also observed that, looking to the two grounds upon which the Chamber of Commerce specifically based their application, the facts described pointed rather to incaution on the part of the creditor than to defects in the existing law.

3. The letter now communicated from the Chamber of Commerce does not remove the objections felt by the Government of India. As regards the first impediment, the Chamber of Commerce now explain that they never contemplated the registration of partnerships for special ventures, but only the registration of "regular standing firms." They do not point out what legal distinction can be taken between partnerships varying only in the extent and duration of their business. But their opinion is understood to be that no difficulty need be apprehended in distinguishing between partnerships, so as to exempt from the operation of the compulsory law of registry trading ventures of the kind illustrated by my former letter.

4. His Excellency the Governor General desires me to reply that the opinion on such a subject of the Chamber of Commerce will always command due consideration; but that, after giving careful attention to the case again presented, he is convinced that such a distinction is not founded on any principle of law, and that an attempt to create it will only lead to embarrassment.

5. Moreover, assuming for the sake of argument that the distinction is practicable, it would then become necessary to consider whether the exemption of partnerships for special ventures from any established system of compulsory registration ought to be made. It might be argued that this is precisely the class of partnerships for which compulsory registration, if useful at all, would act most beneficially. A permanently established firm is before the community, it announces itself as a trading partnership, its dealings and style of business become known, and it is open to all to make the usual precautionary enquiries alluded to in the 5th paragraph of my preceding letter; but with temporary partnerships, such as those with which the Chamber declare they would not interfere, the case is different. These spring up suddenly; the parties to them are not necessarily even known in business circles; there is no knowledge how long they are meant to last, and yet, for the purposes of the particular transaction or set of transactions for which they are formed, their legal properties and incidents are precisely the same as those of other partnerships. Now, if legislation is to be called in to aid merchants and traders in deciding to whom they will or will not give credit, it seems hardly reasonable to lay this obligation upon permanently established firms and to exempt that class of partnerships regarding which information through the ordinary channels would probably be more difficult to obtain, and therefore compulsory information all the more valuable.

6. If then registration is to be compulsory for any partnerships other than Joint Stock Companies, which stand on a totally distinct legal footing, it must, in the opinion of the Government of India, be compulsory for all. But this has been before objected to as a serious interference with the ordinary transactions of trade—an objection from which it would seem that the Chamber of Commerce is not prepared to dissent.

7. The second practical impediment relates to unregistered interests, and presents itself everywhere, but with peculiar force in India because of the system of undivided families. It is to be observed, in the first place, that the Chamber of Commerce have not formed an opinion on the question whether or no all members of a family should be registered. They only say that it is not impossible so to register them. It appears, however, to the Government of India that, though to do so may not be impossible, it would be attended, first, with the necessity of observing a number of forms that would be found very vexatious, and, secondly, with a risk or rather certainty of errors and omissions which would produce much litigation and hardship.

8. If, however, the whole are not registered, the Chamber appear to contemplate a mode of registry by which some person shall be taken as representing and binding the whole family. But before members of families can be bound by entries in registers not made by themselves, very carefully considered provisions would be required, lest the action of a representative, or of one who claims to be such, should have the effect of depriving of their rights, or of burdening with liabilities, persons who might know nothing about the matter. It is clear that in order to obtain a registration of partnerships the Chamber of Commerce now suggest a substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindoo families which they can hardly have contemplated when they made their original proposal. On such an alteration the Government of India is not prepared to embark. It would require to be considered on its own merits and would require careful and extensive enquiry.

9. As regards the mischief arising from defects in the existing law, I am to observe that my letter of the 15th September 1873 dealt with the specific representations of evils needing remedy, upon which the Chamber's letter of the 28th February 1867 was founded. It does not appear that anything has been added, under this head, to what was specified in 1867. The Chamber of Commerce indeed affirm again that neither precaution nor care avails to protect persons from imposition and loss in dealing with Native firms. But even if the great practical impediments in the way of compulsory registration could be removed or avoided, the Government of India, before passing a law involving such widespread interests as the measure proposed, would still require more definite information as to the nature of the mischief to be cured, and as to the probable working, from every point of view, and upon commercial interests generally, of the remedy proposed. The Government would need to learn in detail such particulars, as, for instance, what are the frauds in question from which commerce especially suffers, how they are effected, how far they are favoured by the absence of registries, and in what way the establishment of a registry would prevent them. And, with advertence to the precedent which the Chamber draw from the fact that registration of firms is required by the law of some European States, I am to remark, first, that no arguments drawn from European practice would apply to the system of conducting business which is described in the 8th paragraph of the Chamber's letter; and, secondly, that the practice in question does not prevail in England, whose institutions have not been found unfavourable to commercial enterprise and success.

10. His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the Government of Bombay, in forwarding the two last letters received from the Chamber of Commerce, have not gone beyond a general opinion that a measure of the character suggested would be advantageous. On the whole, therefore, the Government of India adhere to the reply conveyed by the last paragraph of my letter of 15th September 1873, namely, that they are not prepared to support any system of compulsory registration until the want of it has been shown to be causing mischief to people of ordinary prudence, and until a system shall have been devised which will not embarrass ordinary commercial business, or interfere with ordinary family arrangements.

No. 5376, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th September 1879.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Judicial Dept.,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter, with its accompaniments, dated the 22nd ultimo, from the Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, addressed to this Government on the subject of a proposed legislative enactment having in view the compulsory registration of partnerships.

2. The facts mentioned and arguments adduced by the Chamber of Commerce clearly establish, in the opinion of this Government, the necessity for the adoption of measures in the direction indicated. The subject is one of the greatest importance to the merchants and bankers of Bombay, Native as well as European, affecting as it does the existence of credit itself and consequently the very basis on which trade rests. Not only are the European banking and mercantile firms fully impressed with the necessity for the legislation suggested, but the leading Native merchants of Bombay are also strongly in favour of the passing of a law which shall render compulsory the registrations of partnerships as will be perceived from the letter addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, signed by 32 of the principal Native gentlemen engaged in trade in Bombay, the majority of the signataries being Hindus, members of the Bania and Bhattia castes.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am desired to state, concurs in the views expressed by the Chamber of Commerce. He considers legislation of the nature proposed to be highly desirable, and in fact essential to the welfare of the entire mercantile community of Bombay, and he would most earnestly solicit the favourable consideration of the Government of India to the request preferred by the Chamber of Commerce.

Dated Bombay, the 22nd August 1879.

From—M. MOWATT, Esq., Chairman, and JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, two memorials addressed to the Chamber—one annexure marked A, by the European bankers and merchants in Bombay, and the other, annexure marked B, by the principal Native bankers and merchants, suggesting the desirability of again bringing before Government the necessity which exists for a legislative enactment for the compulsory registration of partnerships.

An application for such an enactment was made to Government on the 28th of February 1867. The proposals then made by the Chamber were supported by the Government of Bombay, and by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Madras; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in his reply dated Simla, 31st July 1867, remarked that, from the arguments adduced and the state of things disclosed in the Chamber's representation, a measure requiring the registration of partnerships might then be introduced into the Council with a reasonable prospect of its ultimate adoption, provided it were confined to purely commercial partnerships, and if its operation were limited, at all events, in the first instance, to the Presidency towns.

Nothing further, however, was heard on the subject until the 15th of September 1873, when, in answer to the repeated inquiries of the Chamber the Government of India announced that they had arrived at the conclusion that it was not advisable to undertake at that time any legislation in this direction, nor to support any system of compulsory registration until the want of it was shown to be causing mischief to people of ordinary prudence, and until a system should have been devised which would not embarrass ordinary commercial business, or interfere with ordinary family arrangements. To this communication the Chamber replied in a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, on the 30th June 1874, in which the Chamber entered fully into the objections urged by the Government of India; but the Government of India, in their letter dated 13th October 1874, maintained their objections to the measure, and no further steps have since been taken.

In the representation made by the Chamber in 1867 it was stated, among the reasons for the measure, that the numerous insolvencies of Native firms which had taken place in Bombay within the previous ten months had revealed a very scandalous state of things in respect to the manner in which Native copartneries were commonly carried on. It had been proved, when investigating the facts connected with some of the insolvencies under Act XXVIII of 1865, that Native merchants had been carrying on business under several different names, and had thus obtained credit and advances from English merchants and bankers which would never have been accorded to them had the actual state of affairs regarding the constitution of those Native firms been known. Cases were known to the Chamber where men had regularly bought and sold for Native firms, signed the names of the firms, and were always supposed to be members of the firms; yet, when insolvency afterwards ensued, they denied that they were partners, and were thus enabled to get rid of their liability because it was almost impossible to prove their statements to be untrue.

The object of a compulsory registration of partnerships, as advocated by the Chamber, was to reduce the risk attendant on the transaction of business on the part of European houses with Native firms, by placing it within the power of such houses to find out the individuals with whom they were actually trading, and to ascertain exactly whom they could hold responsible in any transaction, and to afford a ready mode of proving who were the parties responsible. The Chamber was of opinion that all that would be necessary or desirable in a compulsory registration of partnerships would be the names, ages, and residences of the persons composing the firm, and the style of the firm, and place or places of business. But, as a very large amount of the business of Native firms was carried on in Bombay by moonims or mehtas authorized to sign the firm, the Chamber recommended, in addition to the registration of partners, the registration of the names, ages, and residences of all persons authorized, by power of attorney or otherwise, to sign the names of firms. Further details of the measure then proposed will be found in the Chamber's letter addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department on the 25th of January 1868.

The Chamber in again asking that a law similar to the one which it applied for in 1867 be passed, desires to avail itself of the opportunity of answering the objections taken to the measure by the Government of India in their last communications on the subject.

The Government of India, in their letters to the Government of Bombay of the 15th September 1873 and 13th October 1874, consider that there are two practical impediments in the way of giving effect to the measure, *viz.*, (1) the interference with trade which would be caused on the one hand by compelling registration of every species of partnership, however transitory and restricted, and a supposed case of two or three persons combining to send a cargo of merchandise from Bombay to Bushire and to bring it back was adduced to show that it would not be desirable that they should be obliged to register themselves or else be liable to legal disabilities; and, on the other hand, the difficulty of distinguishing between partnerships of greater or less extent or duration; (2) the existence of a vast mass of unregistered interests which the law must either recognize, and thereby render the register very imperfect, if not misleading, or refuse to recognize, to the great hardship of the persons so interested.

With regard to the first of these impediments, the Chamber respectfully submits that private partnerships formed for special ventures should be exempted from the operation of the compulsory law of registry, but that all other partnerships of greater extent or duration should be registered. The Chamber has already in its letter of 30th June 1874 expressed its opinion that no difficulty need be apprehended on the point whether the partnership is one which may continue only at the will of the parties, or whether it is one for a fixed term of years according to agreement between them: in either case there is a partnership, and all that is asked for is that there should be a registration of the partners while the partnership lasts, and an announcement noted in the books of the Registrar of any change, when changes are made, or when the partnership is dissolved. The principle on which this distinction is founded is that, while in a single venture

the interest and credit of the party or parties might be ascertained, bankers and merchants are unable without the aid of legislation to protect themselves against the fraudulent representations of persons who, in conducting the business of Native firms, admit that they are partners, and act as such, but who, when insolvency ensues, deny that they are partners. His Excellency the Governor General in Council says that he understands that if the person dealt with is an ostensible partner, or has so dealt with others that credit has been reasonably given to him, he is liable. But his liability can in many cases only be established by means of a costly and uncertain suit, rendered still more tedious and vexatious by the enormous difficulty of procuring proof in all such cases. If there existed a law compelling registration of partnerships, litigation would seldom be necessary. The Chamber is wholly at a loss to conceive how the introduction of such a law would lead to embarrassment: on the contrary, it is convinced that it would result in great moral good, and in the removal of many of the difficulties and losses which bankers and merchants now suffer, not from incaution, but from fraud and misrepresentation.

With regard to the second practical impediment relating to unregistered interests, the Government of India state that, though it may not be impossible to register all the members of an undivided Hindu family, it would be attended, first, with the necessity of observing a number of forms that would be found very vexatious, and, secondly, with a risk, or rather certainty, of errors and omissions which would produce much litigation and hardship. They then proceed to remark—"If, however, the whole are not registered, the Chamber appear to contemplate a mode of registry by which some person shall be taken as representing and binding the whole family. But, before members of families can be bound by entries in registers not made by themselves, very carefully considered provisions would be required, lest the action of a representative, or of one who claims to be such, should have the effect of depriving of their rights, or of burdening with liabilities, persons who might know nothing about the matter. It is clear that, in order to obtain a registration of partnerships, the Chamber of Commerce now suggest a substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindu families, which they can hardly have contemplated when they made their original proposal."

The Chamber, I am desired to say, had not overlooked the difficulties to which compulsory registration in the case of an undivided Hindu family might give rise, but it stated that such difficulties did not appear to be insuperable. "For the registration of all the members of a Hindu family," the Chamber added, "would not be impossible; or a system might be applied to them similar to that of limited liability companies, which are always represented by an individual who is authorized in a valid manner to act; and he should be bound to file a list of the names and interests of all those for whom he is acting, when registering his own name as managing member of the family, and its representative in the firm. Hindu families might, moreover, be dealt with as 'commanditaires,' in which case the undivided property would only be liable, or only liable to a certain extent. By adopting these measures anything in the shape of confusion or hardship would be avoided; and, as the various members of undivided Hindu families are all benefited by the profits of the business conducted by their representative, it is only fair and reasonable that they should be liable for losses when these are incurred, and not allowed, as is now the case, to escape payment of just debts simply because no documentary evidence of any kind is in existence to prove the liability of the whole family." The Chamber, however, has referred this question to its legal advisers, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, more particularly with reference to the objection of the Government of India that the proposal would have the effect of causing a substantial modification of the law respecting Hindu families. Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen state that they cannot see that the objection has any real foundation; inasmuch as they cannot imagine a case in which the law respecting undivided Hindu families would of necessity become seriously modified or altered in any important respect by reason of the proposed legislation. A copy of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's opinion, marked C, is appended hereto, to which the attention of Government is respectfully requested; and, with reference to their remarks under the fourth example given by them, namely, the case of an

individual member of an undivided Hindu family, carrying on business professedly on account of the family, but really on his own account, I am directed to say that the Chamber approves of their suggestion that registration should be merely *primâ facie* proof that the persons registered have a share or interest in the business.

The Government of India, moreover, observe that, looking to the two grounds upon which the Chamber specifically based its application in 1867, the facts described pointed rather to incaution on the part of the creditor than to defects in the existing law. The evils then represented remain in equal force at the present day, but the ground upon which the Chamber desires more particularly to base its present application are the frauds perpetrated by persons conducting the business of Native firms, who sign the names of the firms and admit, as it suits them, that they are partners, who are generally supposed to be partners, but who, when disasters afterwards arise, deny their partnership. The Government of India, however, continued that even if the great practical impediments in the way of compulsory registration could be removed or avoided, they would, before passing such a law, need to learn in detail what were the frauds in question from which commerce especially suffered, how they were effected, how far they were favoured by the absence of registries, and in what way the establishment of a registry would prevent them. The Chamber has accordingly the honour to submit the following cases which illustrate the necessity for such a law being passed:—

1. At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, held 12th July 1876, Lulloobhoy Gopal Dass, Vullubbhoy Gopal Dass, Manocklall Gopaldass and Nanabhoy Cursondass were charged as follows: Lulloobhoy with having on the 5th, 6th and 24th April 1875 intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding—*viz.*, suit 141 of 1875, by stating, under a solemn affirmation when legally bound to state the truth, that he never carried on business in partnership with Vullubbhoy Gopaldass, and that, before any transaction was made under a certain partnership agreement dated 20th February 1871 with Bhanjee Ludha, the arrangement for partnership ceased to be acted on a few days after execution, and Bhanjee Ludha was informed of the same, knowing and having reason to believe such statement to be false; and the other prisoners were charged with abetting the said Lulloobhoy Gopaldass to give false evidence by entering into a conspiracy to represent, in certain legal proceedings taken against Vullubbhoy Gopaldass, that they were not in partnership with Vullubbhoy Gopaldass in the business carried on under his name.

After a trial which lasted four days, all the four prisoners were convicted by the jury, and respectively sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, held 30th November 1878, Motichund Phoolchund was charged with giving false evidence in a case heard before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 1st September last, in having falsely stated on solemn affirmation that he was not a partner of Leera Phoolchund in the firm of Poput Leera, but was only a goomosta in the employ of the firm.

Mr. Starling briefly stated the facts of the case to be these. A suit having been filed against prisoner and another in the High Court, he denied in his written statement, and also in the witness-box, that he was a partner in the firm of Poput Leera. In 1875, the firm of Dyabhoy Dosabhoy had dealings with the prisoner's firm known by the name of Leera Phoolchund; and in respect of those dealings the former firm had a guarantee from a third party. After some time prisoner got an account opened in the name of Poput Leera, representing that he and his brother were the partners in it. Leera was never in Bombay, and the prisoner managed all the transactions of the firm, always giving himself out as a partner. After some time prisoner's firm became indebted to the other firm to the amount of Rs. 24,000; the prisoner was about

to leave the jurisdiction; and the prosecutor, a partner in the firm of Dyabhoy Dosabhoy, filed a suit against him, which was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Prisoner was arrested on a warrant before judgment; and he denied that he was a partner in the firm of Poput Leera. In his written statement and in his evidence he denied that he was a partner. The judge disbelieved him and gave a judgment against him, at the same time giving sanction that he should be prosecuted for false swearing.

The sanction given by Mr. Justice Bayley was put in.

At the close of the trial the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

3. Nagurdass Permanundass failed in 1874. Vizboocundass Nagurdass, an active member in the conduct of the business here, denied his partnership. Luckmidass Khimjee filed a suit, No. 161 of 1876, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and Vizboocundass was held to be a partner.

4. In one of the leading Banks, a Native constituent who had, with his own hand, signed the name of his firm to a deed involving a considerable sum of money, afterwards, in the Board room of the Bank, attempted, when it suited his purpose, to evade his liability as a partner by denying that he was one. He has recently admitted in the Police Court that he is a partner.

5. Gungaram Hurruckchund failed in 1878. A European house who did business with them was assured that the insolvent's firm consisted of four wealthy partners. At the time of the failure the European house only found one to acknowledge the debts due by the firm, and the wealthiest member of all was said to have retired some years ago.

These cases fairly illustrate the kind of frauds from which the commerce of this city suffers, and which the establishment of a registry would, the Chamber believes, in a great measure prevent. Other cases might be taken from the Law Reports and many others from the numerous instances of similar frauds which are never prosecuted, the merchant preferring to submit to the first loss rather than to engage in expensive and tedious litigation. The Chamber, however, hopes that the cases adduced are sufficient to prove that persons of ordinary prudence can have no protection from the fraudulent character of the transactions which these cases disclose. Had there been a compulsory Registration Act many of the frauds which have been perpetrated would have been impracticable. The Chamber considers that it would be quite feasible to frame an enactment which would be of great value and assistance to those engaged in mercantile business, and would nevertheless leave the law as it at present exists respecting undivided Hindu families practically unaltered; and, in renewing its application for such an enactment, I am directed to suggest that, if it should be found undesirable to extend the operation of the Act to the whole of India, it might, as a tentative measure, be confined to the Presidency of Bombay. It is deeply impressed with the necessity of some measure of the kind being introduced for the protection of the mercantile community, and it desires respectfully to express its hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council will take it into his early consideration, and press it upon the attention of the Government of India with a view to legislation at an early date. Should the Government of India, however, still decline to undertake any legislation in this direction, the Chamber hopes that His Excellency will be pleased to favour the Chamber by asking the Government of India to state their objections in specific, instead of in general, terms.

A

Dated Bombay, the 19th June 1879.

To—JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

The numerous failures which have of late taken place, particularly amongst Native traders, suggest the desirability of again bringing before Government

the necessity which exists for a legislative enactment for the enforcement of a registration of partnerships. We are quite aware that the Chamber some years ago brought this important matter to the notice of Government, and also forwarded a petition from several of the leading Native merchants and bankers praying for the registration of deeds of trust or gifts in addition to the registration of partnerships. We now beg that you will be good enough to bring this matter to the notice of the Committee, and ask them to be pleased to move Government again on the subject. In making the fresh appeal, the registration of partnerships alone might be asked for, and if it should be found undesirable to extend the operations of an Act to the whole of India, a trial might in the first instance be confined to the Bombay Presidency. The arguments advanced by the Government of India against the Bill are, in our opinion, susceptible of a satisfactory reply, and we would ask the Committee of the Chamber to be good enough to undertake this duty. We have no desire that parties entering into a partnership for a single venture should be compelled to register; and in cases where an undivided Hindu family have an interest in a firm it would be quite sufficient to give the name of the family.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

For BANK OF BOMBAY,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

For THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

For THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
R. D. CAIRNS,
For Agent, Bombay.

For THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
F. VOUILLON,
Acting Manager.

For THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
W. A. BAKER,
Manager.

For THE AGRA BANK,
W. S. D. BLACKHALL.
AND 41 OTHERS.

B

Dated Bombay, the 30th June 1879.

To—J. GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

We have heard with much pleasure that the bankers and principal European merchants of Bombay addressed to you last week a letter on the subject of the desirability of a legislative measure for the compulsory registration of partnerships, and this fact gives us the opportunity of recalling to the attention of the members of your Chamber the representation made to them by many of us in February 1867 on the same subject.

We think that, after the circumstance of the recent failures among Native dealers, the time has come for bringing again to the notice of Government the undoubted necessity which exists of a legislative enactment for the compulsory registration of partnerships. If Government is indisposed to pass an Act with this object for the whole of India, or the whole of this Presidency, the boon

can be granted at first to the city of Bombay alone, as a trial. The effects of it, we have no doubt, will be beneficial to trade and to commercial morality.

We have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
CURRUMCHUND PREMCHUND, by
PREMCHUND LULLOOBHOY.
AND 29 OTHERS.

C

Dated Bombay, the 30th July 1879.

To—JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

With reference to your interview with us on the 24th instant, on the subject of the registration of partnerships, when you directed our attention to certain passages in the correspondence between the Government of India and the Chamber, we beg, as requested, to offer the following observations.

The Chamber, we understand, propose that every man trading in partnership with another or others should be compelled to register the names of all the partners in the concern. One of the principal objections of the Government of India to this proposal is that it would have the effect of causing "a substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindu families," and you wish us to state whether we can suggest any means by which this objection can be removed.

We cannot see that the objection has any real foundation; inasmuch as we cannot imagine a case in which the law respecting undivided Hindu families would of necessity become seriously modified or altered in any important respect by reason of the proposed legislation.

Take for example the four following cases:—

1.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business in his own name on his own account.

2.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business in his own name professedly on his own account, but really on account of the family.

3.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business both professedly and really on account of the family.

4.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business professedly on account of the family, but really on his own account.

In the first case the individual member of the family would, as the law stands at present, be alone responsible for the debts of his business, and only his share of the family property would be liable to satisfy his debts. We do not know whether under the proposed legislation it is intended that a man trading solely on his own account and in his own name should be compelled to register his name as the sole proprietor of the concern, but whether this be or be not intended, the law would, so far as the rights of the other members of his family are cencerned, be the same.

We assume either that no name at all is registered, or that the name of the individual is alone registered.

In the second case, as the law stands at present, all the members of the family, and the whole of the family property, would be liable to satisfy the debts of the business, and under the proposed legislation the law would so far be the same; but each member—or at any rate each adult member—of the family would, we presume, be liable to some penalty for having failed to register their names as partners, and further those members whose names were not registered would, we presume, under the proposed law be debarred from establishing their claim to any share in the profits of the concern. In this latter respect a change in the law respecting undivided Hindu families would no doubt be effected; but it cannot be described as a "substantial modification,"

nor can it, we should think, be considered an undesirable or inconvenient change. It would be impossible for any member of an undivided family to carry on business with the family property and on behalf of the family without the other members being aware of it; and if, being aware of it, they neglect to register their names as partners, they have only themselves to blame if they are debarred from sharing the profits.

In the third case the names of all parties would, we assume, be registered, and all the members of the family, and the whole of the family property, would, as at present, be liable to satisfy the debts of the business.

In the last case we also assume that the names of all the members of the family are registered as partners; and if the effect of such registration were to be that they thereby became in law partners, a very substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindu families would no doubt be effected. But we do not understand that the Chamber propose that registration should have this effect. If, however, we are wrong, and the Chamber do intend that such should be the effect of registration, we would suggest, as a modification of their views, that registration in the case mentioned should be merely *primâ facie* proof that the persons registered have a share or interest in the business. The onus of proof that they were not partners in the concern would thus be thrown on the persons whose names were registered, and to this extent also a modification, but not a substantial or important one, would be effected in the law as it stands at present, for if the persons whose names appeared on the register should prove that they were not partners, not only they, but their shares in the family property, would be discharged from all liability to satisfy the debts of the concern.

We have endeavoured to deal with the objection of the Government of India by suggesting hypothetical cases, but it is of course impossible to state every imaginable case, and it is also very difficult to meet satisfactorily an objection which is stated in such general terms as this one has been.

We think, however, that it would be quite feasible to frame an enactment which would be of great value and assistance to those engaged in mercantile business, and which would nevertheless leave the law as it at present exists respecting undivided Hindu families practically unaltered.

We return herewith the two volumes of reports of the Chamber.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN.

Dated Madras, the 29th October 1879.

From—The Hon'ble P. MACFADYEN, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secy. to the Government of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 2567, dated 4th October 1879, copy of which is annexed, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, a copy of this Chamber's letter, dated 17th September 1879, on the subject of the registration of native partnerships in India. The Chamber venture to hope that the Government of India will give their serious attention to this important question.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, No. 2567, dated Madras, 4th October 1879.

Read the following letter—

Dated Madras, the 17th September 1879.

From—The Hon'ble P. MACFADYEN, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Chief Secy. to the Government of Madras.

The Chamber have desired me to direct the attention of the Madras Government to their Proceedings in the Judicial Department, dated 19th July 1867, wherein will be found a letter from this Chamber urging upon the Government

the necessity of some legal measure for making the registration of Native partnerships compulsory under penalties.

The Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce and a considerable number of Native bankers and merchants in the former Presidency were unanimous in asking the Government of India to legislate in this direction, and the Government were pleased to observe that the state of things brought to notice in the appeals from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce let the Governor General in Council to think "that a measure requiring the registration of partnerships might now be introduced to the Council with a reasonable prospect of its ultimate adoption, provided it were confined to purely commercial partnerships, and if its operations were limited, at all events in the first instance, to the Presidency towns."

Having been requested to report on the details necessary for registration, this Chamber (21st October 1867) recommended that the following particulars should be recorded in any registration of partnerships :—

1.—The style of the firm.

2.—The name and residences of partners.

3.—The places of business and the names and residences of the agents when they are the immediate servants of the firm, and not independent traders.

4.—Every change in the constitution of the firm involving the retirements or introduction of a partner.

The Chamber pointed out that the chief object of registration is to enable those who have dealings with a Native firm to ascertain who are liable for its debts; and they added that the position of persons who become partners by construction for the purpose of sharing the liabilities of insolvent firms should be protected against interference by any enactment for compulsory registration.

The Chamber do not appear to have been informed why the Government did not proceed with the legislative measure which seems to have been contemplated, but they assume that the proposed registration of trust deeds and gifts may, to use the words of Mr. Stokes' letter of 31st July 1867, have been found to involve "so many grave political difficulties" that it was deemed expedient to let it stand over for further consideration. With regard to this part of the proposed law, this Chamber would, as pointed out in 1867, be satisfied with such a measure as would tend to check fraudulent dealing with property to the injury of others; nor do they understand that there should be unsuperable difficulties in the way of passing a law containing provisions of so reasonable a character.

They trust therefore that the question of compulsory registration may be carefully reconsidered by the Government of India in the Legislative Department. The Chamber do not doubt that the Madras Government will agree with them that the enclosed correspondence between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Government clearly demonstrates the necessity of legislation in the direction urged by the Indian Chambers of Commerce twelve years ago.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

His Grace the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Chamber of Commerce should address the Government of India direct on the subject of their letter recorded above.

No. 2099, dated Simla, the 3rd November 1879.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5376, dated the 6th September last, forwarding copy of a letter, with its accompaniments, from the Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of a proposed legislative enactment to provide for the compulsory registration of partnerships.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council has little doubt but that the difficulty described by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is a real one; and the question for consideration is whether it is practicable to remove or remedy it by legislation in the direction indicated. The objections which have appeared to the Government of India to exist to such legislation have been fully set forth in the previous correspondence ending with the letter from this Office, No. 2583, dated 13th October 1874. Since then a large body of representative Native merchants have signified their concurrence in the recommendation of the Chamber: and the Bombay Government have given their support to the measure proposed in the enclosures of your present letter. If, as appears to be the case, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and their legal advisers consider it practicable to frame an enactment which, while avoiding the objections which have been taken by the Government of India, would nevertheless tend to effect the desired object, the most convenient course would perhaps be to invite the Chamber of Commerce to prepare and submit through the Government of Bombay, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, a draft of such a measure as they would wish to see enacted. If the Bombay Government see no objection to this course, His Excellency in Council authorizes its adoption.

3. In framing this draft it will be necessary clearly to distinguish between transitory and standing partnerships, and to avoid the difficulties arising from the existence, in the case of Native mercantile and banking firms, of members belonging to undivided families, His Excellency in Council is further of opinion that the scope of the Bill should, in the first instance, be limited to the Presidency towns, and that in this view it should provide that no firm having its sole or principal place of business in a Presidency town, and not being registered, should be allowed to sue third parties, and no member of such a firm should be allowed to sue his co-partners on the Original Side of the High Court, or in the local Court of Small Causes.

4. I am to add that the Governor General in Council cannot give any pledge that a draft Bill, if submitted, will be accepted by the Government of India; but His Excellency in Council will be prepared to give his careful consideration thereto, and will endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to give effect to the wishes of the mercantile community of Bombay, as expressed through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in the matter, so far as they may be supported by the Bombay Government.

No. 82, dated Fort William, the 14th January 1880.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Honorable P. Macfadyen, expressing the views of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the proposal for making the registration of partnerships in India compulsory.

2. I am to request that, with the sanction of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Chamber may be informed that the Government of India are anxious to give their best consideration to any practical proposal that can be made for effecting the proposed registration and at the same time avoiding interference with the Indian custom whereby members of Native firms often belong to undivided families. A copy* of the enclosed letter, which conveys to the Government of Bombay the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the matter, might, I am to suggest, be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce.

* No. 2099, dated 3rd November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corajoo, Murhwa, Nugies), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	7 10	15 8	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	31 5	20 8	28 2	26 10	14 3	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Vizagapatam	9 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	...	...	...	27 11	25 11	12 14	24 3	22 3	12 2	28 2	28 2	15 3	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
	Godavery	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	11 14	5 14	17 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	15 6	...	...	...	26 6	25 8	15 8	28 5	27 5	16 13	170 2	170 2	243 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kistna	3 11	3 14	4 14	...	...	...	15 2	14 10	8 10	15 13	15 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 5	27 6	15 11	27 6	26 3	17 2	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 5 4	
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 5	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	8 6	15 0	13 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	14 6	20 14	20 14	18 0	24 10	24 10	14 10	18 6	18 6	13 2	93 5	93 5	64 10	12 11	12 11	12 11	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 11	12 6	12 6	10 6	19 11	20 8	14 3	18 2	18 13	16 11	22 8	21 6	17 3	21 8	14 10	14 10	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 14	14 6	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bellary	7 0	7 0	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 0	13 8	13 8	8 10	22 11	20 10	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 5	28 5	18 6	23 3	23 3	12 0	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 13	12 8	13 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
	Kurnool	5 2	5 2	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	6 6	12 2	12 2	7 2	21 3	21 3	12 0	21 3	21 3	12 13	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	12 0	...	...	175 0	12 2	12 2	12 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Madras	7 10	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	11 0	10 14	8 0	11 14	11 8	8 5	14 6	14 6	10 2	21 6	21 6	15 13	22 5	22 5	15 6	21 10	20 11	13 0	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 4 0	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 0	7 14	13 10	13 10	9 13	...	...	...	19 13	21 2	16 3	22 5	21 14	16 2	20 5	21 2	12 14	105 0	102 2	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 5 4	
	North Arcot	6 13	5 13	7 10	...	...	...	15 0	12 6	9 11	16 14	15 0	10 5	18 3	18 3	...	24 8	21 6	18 2	26 6	25 8	16 3	25 10	20 11	11 3	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	South Arcot	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 2	12 11	13 2	9 10	18 8	18 8	...	26 3	25 6	19 3	26 3	25 6	17 8	22 0	22 0	15 8	201 11	201 11	233 5	12 10	12 2	14 6	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	8 2	15 6	15 0	9 10	27 0	25 6	13 2	26 2	28 3	14 8	25 11	24 3	14 5	20 2	18 6	15 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	13 5	2 3 5	4 0 0	11 10 0	
	Trichinopoly	5 14	5 14	6 5	...	...	...	11 3	10 13	7 10	11 10	11 3	8 11	15 6	15 6	12 10	21 10	20 5	15 3	22 8	22 3	15 11	19 3	19 3	15 6	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	...	...	...	
	Madura	7 0	7 6	7 0	...	...	...	11 13	11 5	8 6	13 14	13 14	9 11	21 5	22 11	14 10	24 3	23 8	18 6	24 0	24 18	18 10	20 8	19 10	15 2	145 13	145 13	111 13	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	11 14	9 14	7 2	13 10	12 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 10	15 2	76 13	76 13	65 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 10	10 14	10 14	8 10	19 2	19 2	16 8	25 6	25 6	...	23 13	23 18	18 0	19 14	18 0	16 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	5 10 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	6 6	9 10	9 10	7 3	18 8	15 6	13 14	14 11	13 5	14 0	15 13	16 10	13 0	17 6	15 13	12 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0	
	Salem	5 10	5 8	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	8 3	12 2	11 10	10 0	19 0	17 8	14 5	17 6	18 13	15 14	19 8	19 8	15 2	20 10	20 10	13 13	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 0	11 14	12 6	3 0 0	6 0 0	14 8 6	
	South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 0	...	...	...	9 3	8 11	7 13	11 5	11 0	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 3	13 10	13 2	13 2	87 8	85 8	106 14	12 6*	10 2*	11 3*	9 0 0	7 8 0	16 4 0	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	8 8	13 3	13 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 2	13 2	16 13	16 13	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ahmedabad																																	
	Kaira																																	
	Surat																																	
	Broach																																	
	Tanna (Salsette)																																	
	Colába (Alibág)																																	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																	
	Násik																																	
	Ahmednagar																																	
	Poona																																	
	Sholápur																																	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																																	
	Satara																																	
	Belgaum																																	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																	
	Ratnágiri																																	
	Kanara (Karwar)																																	
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)																																	
	Aden																																	
	Asirgarh																																	
	Baroda																																	
	Disa																																	
	Nimach																																	
	Nasirabad																																	
	Rájkot																																	
	Upper Sind Frontier	9 2	8 10	8 11	14 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	102 0	106 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	10 to 12	8 to 12	20 to 25	
	Karachi	10 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	14 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	10 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	11 0	10 4	8 3	17 4	16 0	12 12	7 3	6 10	6 0	11 7	11 6	8 0	12 8	12 3	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	10 2	9 5	260 0	160 0	130 0	8 4	8 10	10 6	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur	9 0	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	6 0	...	...	...	17 15	18 0	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)																																	
Western Districts.																																		
Burdwan		10 8a	10 4	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 4	15 8	13 10	16 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 4	10 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	11 to 15	
Bancoorah		9 0b	10 5	10 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	12 8	12 0 to 15 0	20 0	20 0	14 8 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	5 to 7	4-8 to 5-8	7-8 to 10-0	
Beerbhoom		11 0c	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	140 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
Midnapore		11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10 0	
Hooghly		No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	10 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
Howrah		12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	9 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	10 4	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	
Central Districts.																																		
Calcutta		11 4 d	12 8	10 8	16 0	20 0	14 0	6 10	6 4	6 3	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 6	10 8	90 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	
24-Pergunnahs		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 8	12 0	10 10	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	11 4	10 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 11	9 6	9 6	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 to 15-0	
Nuddea		12 12e	12 4	12 5	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	10 0	13 5½	15 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Jessore		9 0f	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	8 0	15 0	15 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	4 8 0	4 to 5	7-8 to 15-0	
Moorshedabad		11 4g	10 6	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	16 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley (in Cutwa) 16 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 12 to 13-5 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20-2 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-4 to 10-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8-10 to 9-2 seers, common rice 10-9 to 16 seers, and gram 13-4 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 13-5 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 12-4 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley (in Jangypore) 18 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, bulrush millet (in Jangypore) 26-8 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

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

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, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, 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.	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 Districts—contd.																															
	Dinagepore	9 12h	9 3	10 13	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 3	12 0	18 0	16 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 4	6 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
	Rajshahye	12 0i	12 0	12 0	...	15 12	10 8	16 0	10 0 to 13 0	9 0 to 11 4	17 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 16 0	13 2 to 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Rungpore	11 4j	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	9 4	11 4	8 0	17 5	13 14½	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	107 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	12·0 to 15·0	
	Bogra	10 2	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 3	20 4	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 15	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 7	8 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	12·0 to 15·0	
	Pubna	10 0k	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 4	17 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Darjeeling	8 0l	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 to 16·0	
	Jalpáiguri	8 0m	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 3	7 8 0	6 0 0	15·0 to 20·0	
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca	10 8n	10 12	9 11	16 0	13 5	...	16 0	12 12	8 12 to 10 0	17 10	16 13	11 7 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 12	8 8	106 0	106 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5·0 to 7·0	5·0 to 6·0	8·0 to 20·0	
	Furreedpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge	... o	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8·0 to 15·0	
	Mymensingh	10 0p	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	7·8 to 8·0	6·8 to 7·0	12·0 to 25·0	
	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	8 8	24 8	24 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	6·0 to 9·6	5·0 to 7·0	7·0 to 16·0	
	Chittagong	9 0p1	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	19 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	7·8 to 9·8	6·0 to 7·0	8·0 to 10·0	
	Noakholly	... q	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6·0 to 10·0	7 0 0	7·0 to 20·0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	11 8 0	
	Behar.																															
	Patna	17 0	17 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	3·0 to 4·0	4·0 to 5·0	5·10 to 7·8	
	Gya	14 8r	14 8	12 8	20 0	18 8	13 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	16 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	26 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2·12 to 3·0	4·0 to 5·0	5 8 to 6·8	
	Shahabad	13 8s	12 8 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	14 0 to 15 0	17 0 to 18 0	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 14 0	17 0	17 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 8	19 0	18 8	26 8 to 28 0	19 0	19 0	...	16 8	15 0	8 0 to 9 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3·0 to 3·8	4·0 to 5·0	7·0 to 12·0	
	Durbhunga	13 0f	12 0	12 8	25 0	22 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 12	2·13 to 3·12	3·0 to 5·0	3·12 to 7·8	
	Mozufferpore	12 0u	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2·8 to 4·0	3·0 to 5·0	4·0 to 6·0	
	Sarun	13 0	12 8	12 4	21 4	22 0	20 6	7 4	7 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	18 8	29 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	3·0 to 4·0	4·0 to 5·0	7·0 to 12·0	
	Chumparun	13 0r	13 0	11 0	28 0	22 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Monghyr	13 10w	13 10	13 10	13 10	21 0	14 11	10 8	11 8	9 7	18 4	21 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	16 8	12 9	105 0	111 8	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	5·10 to 7·8	
	Bhágulpur	12 3x	11 14	12 0	21 7	20 3	12 10	16 14	12 10	12 10	18 14	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 6	126 4	151 8	188 12	8 13	8 13	8 13	3·0 to 4·0	4·0 to 5·0	6·0 to 10·0	
	Purneah	14 0y to 15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	19 0 to 20 0	18 0	17 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 to 13 0	13 0	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Maldah	13 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	140 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0z	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Orissa.																															
	Cuttack	9 3	9 3	12 7	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	17 1†	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	13 2	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7·8 to 10·0	
	Pooree	7 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 9	17 1	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	7 0 0	5 0 0	8·0 to 10·0	
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	140 0	140 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 9 0	5 0 0	7·8 to 9·6	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																															
	Hazáribágh	12 0z1	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lohardugga	11 0z2	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	3 0 0	3·0 to 5·0	6·0 to 10·0	
	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	6 8	6 0	3 0 0	4·8 to 5·0	5·0 to 10·0	
	Manbhoom		9 8	9 12	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 14	16 0	11 6	16 0	13 5	13 5	12 4	16 0	17 12	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	6 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	
	Goálpárá	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Góro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
	Kámrúp	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	5 8	5 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur	...	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Debra Dún	13 4	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	19 0	10 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	
	Saháranpur	14 14	14 14	13 12	19 2	19 2	20 3	7 8	7 8	6 6	10 10	10 10	9 9	23 6	23 6	18 2	20 3	20 3	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 14	109 0	109 0	129 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	15 10	15 6	14 5	23 2	23 2	21 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 4	11 0	21 8	22 0	17 10	18 12	19 4	16 0	16 0	16 8	14 5	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut	15 8	15 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 8	19 0	18 8	16 12	17 8	16 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr	16 0	16 0	13 4	22 0	22 8	19 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	21 8	21 8	17 8	19 0	18 8	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	
	Aligarh	...	14 8	14 8	22 8	21 0	19 8	6 0	7 0	6 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	21 8	19 0	19 8	18 8	17 8	15 8	16 0	15 8	105 0	75 0	140 0	10 4	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 8	200 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	

* Return not received.
† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
h In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
i In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15-12 seers, and gram 9-12 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 10 seers.
l In Kurseong the prices are—Best rice 5 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, and gram 6 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 26-5 seers, and gram 7-7 to 8 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram in Narainguage 11 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 15 9 seers, common rice 14 to 16-12 seers, and gram 7 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10 seers.
p1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 24 seers, and common rice 16 to 26 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, and common rice 19 to 32 seers.
r In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 25 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 15 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley 21 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 20 seers, great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 20 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 22 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, barley 16 to 38 seers, best rice 9 to 22-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 23 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 28 to 35 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, lesser millets 27 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 18-12 to 19 seers, jowar 21 to 23 seers, murwa 22 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 15-8 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 22 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 14 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 22-8 seers, common rice 11 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 23 seers, best rice 14·62 to 32 seers, common rice 22 to 37 seers, bulrush millets 24 to 30 seers, Daltongunge) 25·30 seers, murwa 41 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30·50 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, bulrush millets 24 to 30 seers, lesser millets 34 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 50 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

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

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Panjáb—cont.	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	13 4	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 9	...	...	...	
	Bijnor	13 8	14 1	11 6	24 12	25 14	16 14	9 0	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 11	22 8	23 10	15 3	21 6	21 6	14 10	15 12	15 3	13 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moradabad	16 4	16 4	15 0	21 14	21 14	20 10	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	23 12	23 12	18 12	20 10	21 4	17 8	15 10	15 10	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 11	...	10 5	...	...	...	
	Budaun	14 11	15 0	15 0	20 1½	19 12½	22 12½	6 0	6 0	4 12½	14 11	14 6	9 0	20 1½	22 6	19 3	18 12	18 9½	17 15	15 0	15 0	16 12½	120 0	120 0	168 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 0	...	...	...	
	Bareilly	13 12	13 12	13 7	20 0	18 12	20 0	5 10	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	18 12	18 2	18 12	17 13	17 3	17 3	14 1	14 1	15 5	87 8	87 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	
	Sháhjahánpur	15 8	15 4	15 6	21 0	21 0	22 4	6 4	6 4	6 2	15 12	16 0	12 4	...	...	20 8	19 4	18 8	18 4	12 4	12 4	16 10	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 0	10 0	11 4	8 12	17 8	17 8	11 14	31 4	...	20 0	22 8	22 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	
	Muttra	14 0	13 8	14 0	25 8	24 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	25 8	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	
	Agra	12 4	12 8	13 12	24 8	24 8	20 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	14 8	14 8	15 4	40 0	60 0	90 0	12 6	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	
	Farukhabad	12 12½	12 7	14 6½	17 3	17 3	21 9	5 12	6 4	5 2	13 7½	13 13	10 8	17 8½	15 13	19 13	16 1:	15 2½	18 4	12 1	12 1	15 7	88 6	95 0	160 0	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	
	Mainpuri	13 4	13 0	13 12	19 0	19 4	23 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	18 4	21 8	18 8	18 0	18 12	13 4	13 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 8	19 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 0	14 8	12 8	19 8	20 0	20 8	19 0	18 8	17 0	14 8	13 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Etah	15 4	15 0	17 4	19 0	19 8	25 0	7 4	7 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	18 12	22 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi	14 0	14 0	16 10	29 10	30 0	26 6	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	32 0	32 0	24 6	26 6	26 0	22 5	13 4	12 12	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
	Lalitpur	13 0	11 12	14 8	30 0	28 0	16 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	18 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore	14 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	13 4	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur	12 8	12 12	12 0	21 4	21 8	19 12	9 0	8 8	7 12	17 0	17 8	13 8	25 8	25 8	21 4	22 8	21 8	15 8	13 2	13 4	12 12	110 0	85 0	130 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	
	Bánda	12 8	12 0	14 0	19 0	17 8	16 8	7 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	33 0	32 0	23 0	29 0	26 0	18 8	16 14	16 14	14 13	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allahabad	13 0	12 15	11 6	22 0	22 4	17 12	8 0	7 12	7 0	15 12	15 12	13 0	26 8	27 8	20 12	23 0	23 8	16 2	18 7	18 6	15 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 15	...	—	...	
	Hamírpur	13 8	13 11	14 10	16 14	16 14	20 4	6 12	6 12	7 0	13 8	12 10	11 0	26 7	27 6	22 12	23 3	22 18	18 0	14 6½	14 13½	14 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur	15 14	15 8	13 6	23 10	25 11	21 1	7 1	7 12	7 1	18 4	19 12	12 11	24 0	26 4	22 9	24 0	...	18 5	14 12	14 12	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur	16 3½	16 3½	12 9½	23 6½	23 6½	21 9½	14 6½	11 11½	11 11½	18 0	18 0	16 3½	19 11½	21 9½	30 9½	21 9½	21 9½	21 9½	13 4	12 12	13 4	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	...	...	...	
	Basti	15 8	15 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh	14 0	14 0	13 5	23 14	23 10	17 8	8 2	8 2	7 6	19 8	19 8	15 5	20 10	20 10	24 14	...	...	...	15 4	14 11	15 12	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzapur	12 8	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	...	...	...	
	Benares	14 2	14 2	12 8	21 12	22 4	14 2	10 5	10 14	8 11	18 3½	18 8	11 15½	21 12	13 15½	14 2	21 12	21 12	13 1													
	Gházipur	14 12	14 2	14 13	21 13	23 3	20 0	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 2½	23 13	23 13	23 3	21 14	23 18	18 10½													
	Lucknow	13 9½	13 8½	14 6	21 0	20 9½	21 10	5 8	5 8	4 12	14 13½	15 6½	12 0	21 6½	20 11	24 8	20 6½	19 14	18 10													
	Unáo	13 0	13 0	14 6	19 0	20 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	19 0													
	Bára Banki	14 0	13 8	14 4	21 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	21 0	20 8	25 0	19 0	18 12	19 0													
	Sitapur	15 13	15 15	16 2	22 7	23 8	24 0	6 9	6 6	5 8	15 7	15 4	12 12	22 8	22 4	25 4	21 4	21 0	22 12													
	Hardui	13 13	13 12	15 4	20 6	20 12	21 9	4 11	4 11	5 3	13 2	13 10	12 7	18 12	...	21 2	17 13	18 9	17 10													
	Kheri	16 4	18 0	15 6	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 4	6 8	5 0	17 4	18 0	11 2	29 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	22 4													
	Fyzabad	15 0	14 14	13 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 8	16 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	18 0	17 12	17 0													
	Bharnich	14 8	13 8	13 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	18 0													
	Gonda	16 12	16 10	13 8	27 0	27 8	18 0	14 10	14 12	9 14	19 8	18 10	14 1	28 4	28 4	30 8	21 8	20 10	18 0													
	Rai Bareli	15 6	15 4	14 15½	27 0	26 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	27 10	24 0	24 8	22 0													
	Sultánpur	15 8	15 8	13 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	21 0													
	Partábgarh	14 15	15 2	12 15	28 10	28 12	20 2	19 2	19 8	12 5	21 8	22 13	15 0	28 6	30 1	23 3	26 5	27 5	19 11													
	Delhi	15 0	14 8	13 0	23 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	21 8	18 8	18 0	17 12	17 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Gurgáon	16 12	16 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	16 12	16 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	
	Karnál	15 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0	
	Hissar	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 8	22 0	17 8	21 0	21 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Rohtak[a]	14 8	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	24 8	25 0	19 0	20 8	19 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Sirsa[b]	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	24 4	24 4	27 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0	
	Umballa	15 0	14 4	18 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	10 8	26 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	19 0	17 12	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Ludhiána	13 12	13 12	16 8	18 8	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Simla	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	18 1	17 4	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Jullundur	13 4	13 4	14 8	16 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	12 4	11 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshiárpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	15 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 9	10 5	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	
	Kángra[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 0	14 8	110 0	150 0	120 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Amritsar	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Siálkot[a]	12 12	12 4	13 4	16 4	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	20 8	18 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	16 8	15 8	15 0	60 0	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	[a] Firewood—Sál and Shisham.
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	10 3	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 8	17 8	18 0	14 8	16 0	15 12	14 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	5 2 0	5 8 0	13 0 0	[b] Firewood—Sál and Shisham.
	Lahore[a]	13 0	12 8	13 0	18 8	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	17 0	14 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	3 4 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Ferozepore	13 8	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	Nil.	9 12	9 6	10 8	24 0	24 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	
	Gujránwála	13 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	18 8	14 3	13 12	12 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	21 0 0	
	Rawalpindi	8 2	8 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 6	13 6	13 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Jhelum	11 3	11 8	15 8	15 11	14 14	25 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	11 8	10 12	14 8	12 0	12 4	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
	Gujrat[b]	12 4	12 6	14 8	17 4	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 4	...	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	70 0	80 0	70 0	11 4	11 12	10 4	6 6 0	6 8 0	16 4 0	
	Shahpur	10 8	10 12	13 12	13 8	14 0	23 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Mooltan[b]	12 4	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	12 8	15 8	12 0	12 0	15 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Jhang	11 12	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	14 12	15 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Montgomery	13 0	12 6	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 4	14 0	13 0	14 8	13 4	13 0	10 7	10 12	12 15	100 0	100 0	75 0	35 8	32 8	48 12	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	5 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 9	11 9	10 5	105 0	105 0	105 0	16 4	15 0	23 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 0	11 4	14 7	14 0	14 7	16 10	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 11	10 0	16 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 10 0	
	Dera Ghází Khán	12 13	12 13	9 11	15 10	16 4	12 3	...	...	...	5 15	6 1	5 2	13 12	14 6	20 11	12 8	12 13	15 2	6 5	6 2	8 3	48 8	48 8	76 0	22 8	26 6	38 8	7 0 0	7 8 0	25 0 0	
	Bannu	9 11	9 13	16 9	9 12	11 4	21 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	15 0	14 6	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Peshawar	5 9	5 3	9 8	6 8	6 6	14 9	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	11 4	11 4	17 8	7 0	6 4	9 0	180 0	120 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 15	8 6	7 11	12 10	7 9	6 14	12 10													
	Hazára[b]	6 8	6 8	15 8	8 0	7 4	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	15 10	11 8	20 0	...	...	...													

[a] Firewood—Sál and Shisham.
[b] Firewood—Sál and Shisham.

¶ Peas, and

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

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith,	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 8	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	12 4	13 12	12 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	...	...	...	
	Chánda	11 4	11 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 1	16 8	16 0	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	
	Wardha	11 8	11 4	10 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 4	6 4	8 0	7 12	9 8	17 12	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore	11 12	12 8	10 12	12 0	11 8	15 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	16 0	15 8	10 0	23 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	120 0	110 0	140 0	8 12	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	
	Saugor	12 4	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 0	23 8	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 0	6 12	6 0	...	...	...	
	Damoh	13 8	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 8	30 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	
	Seoni	12 0	11 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	
	Mandla	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
	Chhindwára	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	10 2	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	7 5	7 14	7 14	7 14	21 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Nursinghpur	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	7 8	12 0	11 12	8 0	21 0	21 12	16 0	14 12	14 12	13 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Nimár	10 0	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 3	9 6	20 0	19 12	16 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	
	Raipur	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	12 0	15 12	14 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 12	12 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	22 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 0	210 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	92 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bolarum																																			
	Chudderghat																																			
	Amráoti																																			
	Akola	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ellichpur																																			
	Buldána																																			
	Wún																																			
	Búsim																																			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore																																			
	Kolar																																			
	Túmkúr																																			
	Mysore																																			
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga																																			
	Kadur																																			
	Chitaldroog																																			
	Coorg																																			
Berars.	Jeypore	11 0	10 6	11 0	21 8	21 5	14 0	6 0	6 1	5 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	25 0	23 12	15 8	19 8	19 6	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 1	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
	Kishengurh	11 8	12 8	11 0	20 4	20 4	16 0	6 12	7 12	5 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	20 4	20 8	16 0	17 8	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 14	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
	Ulwur	12 15	13 2	12 7	26 9	27 9	17 11	7 0	7 0	7 12	8 8	8 8	9 12	29 6	29 7	18 5	25 3	24 5	17 6	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	15 3	...	...	...	11 4	10 15	10 0	...	...	...	
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 12	13 4	12 4	26 4	22 12	18 0	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	7 8	30 0	21 6	18 0	23 4	21 10	17 4	24 8	20 8	17 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	80 0	120 0	200 0	12 8	11 8	20 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	3-8 to 10	
	Ajmere	13 0	12 4	10 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	18 8	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	14 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	
	Deoli Cantonment	11 12	11 10	12 12	22 2	21 9	17 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 4	22 12	22 11	18 4	17 1	17 4	16 12	...	...	...	14 4	14 7	14 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 4	...	...	...	
	Erinpura	14 4	14 8	8 0	20 8	20 8	12 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	17 4	16 12	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	13 8	...	...	...	
	Sirohee	14 0	13 4	8 0	22 8	22 8	12 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	10 12	160 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	
	Abu	11 14	11 11	8 2	17 0	16 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	
	Anadra	13 0	12 14	8 12	20 0	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	10 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	6 pies*	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	*Per man's load
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 9	10 15	...	...	...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5	11 11	8 15	21 14	23 7	10 15	7 8	6 4	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 to 15	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	12 8	9 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	6 4	12 8	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4	16 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 1	11 4	6 0 0	4 13 0	12 to 16	
	Partábgarh (,,)	11 9	9 11	11 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 6	8 12	8 9	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 2	12 13	27 8	...	...	...	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	14 6	7 14	21 4	22 8	11 4	6 2	5 0	3 2	6 4	6 4	5 10	18 8	18 12	12 8	17 8	16 4	11 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 11	...	5 12	5 8	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	22 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	6-9 to 15-0	
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	16 0	22 8	24 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	7 4	7 8	9 4	23 0	24 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	
	Kotah	13 2	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	23 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 10	17 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 3	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
	Tonk	10 13	11 6	13 0	19 14	22 11	15 0	6 4	6 8	4 8	7 11	7 8	7 0	22 6	22 13	16 0	21 1	23 1	16 0	...	...	...	15 14	15 6	19 0	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 12	...	...	...	
	Jhallawar	12 6	12 6	14 15	16 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 14	21 9	25 6	21 9	15 4	15 4	14 15	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	16 8	3 12 0	4 11 0	9 6 0	
	Shahpoora	11 8	11 0	11 4	21 8	21 8	17 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	11 0	10 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	19 8	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 3	16 10	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	
	Dholpur	12 10	12 8	12 7	29 11	28 3	18 9	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 10	9 4	9 14	27 0	29 4	20 0	27 11	27 10	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central India.	Indore																																			
	Gwalior																																			
	Goona	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rutlam																																			
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																																			

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 NOVEMBER 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Surinam.			Total.			(Grand) Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Under 2 years	6	5	11	17	15	32	6	6	12	29	26	55		
From 2 to 10 years	16	15	31	44	27	71	14	8	22	74	50	124		
„ 10 to 20 „	68	29	97	63	88	151	46	25	71	177	142	319		
„ 20 to 30 „	177	78	255	150	189	339	143	50	193	470	317	787		
„ 30 to 40 „	14	2	16	9	10	19	16	5	21	39	17	56		
„ 40 to 50 „	2	1	3	1	..	1	...	1	1	3	2	5		
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total	283	130	413	284	329	613	225	95	320	792	554	1,346		

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

Orissa	3	...	3	2	2	1	...	1	4	2	6			
Western Bengal	6	5	11	3	1	4	5	2	7	14	8	22		
Central ditto	4	1	5	5	2	7	3	3	6	12	6	18		
Eastern ditto	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	6	...	6		
Behar	74	31	105	77	61	138	63	27	90	214	119	333		
N.-W. Provinces	131	64	195	122	154	276	122	55	177	375	273	648		
Oudh	46	20	66	66	97	163	9	5	14	121	122	243		
Central India	12	9	21	6	9	15	7	3	10	25	21	46		
Punjab	1	...	1	3	2	5	8	...	8	12	2	14		
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1		
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	4	...	4	1	1	2	3	...	3	8	1	9		
Grand Total	283	130	413	284	329	613	225	95	320	792	554	1,346		

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	60	17	77	39	57	96	37	9	46	136	83	219		
Hindus — Agriculturists	82	33	115	78	92	170	75	20	95	235	145	380		
Hindus — Artizans	13	5	18	28	13	41	14	6	20	55	24	79		
Hindus — Low castes	74	43	117	79	83	162	57	33	90	210	159	369		
Musulmans	54	32	86	60	84	144	42	27	69	156	143	299		
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total	283	180	413	284	329	613	225	95	320	792	554	1,346		

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	636	411	1,047
2. Musulmans	156	143	299
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	792	554	1,346

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	3·88	3073·6	652·71	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	5,983	0·19	...	Wheat ...	84,899	The volume entering the head of the Bári Doáb Canal was 2208·83 cubic feet per second; 41·05 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes in the 2nd Division, and the balance 2167·78 cubic feet per second was utilized. There is an increase of 16,570 acres irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·70		846·86	...	...	Amritsar ...	47,341	0·20	...	Barley ...	1,619	
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	3·0		668·21	...	...	Lahore ...	69,923	0·35	...	Mixed grains ...	4,402	
											Miscellaneous ...	32,327	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·6	2167·78	...	...	.....	123,247	...	...	.....	123,247	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2890·0	2442·64	...	...	.....	106,677	...	...	.....	106,677	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·29	2,546	365	...	42,285 kurris, bullies, &c., 6,504 mds. fuel.	Umballa ...	437	0·05	...	Wheat ...	18,341	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur was 2,528 cubic feet per second, of which 43 cubic feet passed out at the escapes leaving 2,485 cubic feet as utilized. More water could have been sent down, but there was no demand and there is a very large decrease in the area irrigated. The reasons for decrease generally given are— (1). Sickness amongst cultivators. (2). Large and late kharif crop still being cut. (3). Plentiful rain allowing of crops being put in without canal water. (4). Removal of enhanced land revenue, and substitution of owner's rate, allows men to make the experiment of growing crops without canal water. A good deal of rain-sown land is being irrigated, and an improvement is expected in the next report.
Western Jumna Canal. Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·91		892			Karnál ...	9,363	0·03	...	Barley ...	138	
Western Jumna Canal. Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·97		947			Delhi ...	3,642	...	...	Mixed grains ...	3,639	
Western Jumna Canal. Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	8·55		281			Rohtak ...	3,952	0·02	...	Miscellaneous ...	3,367	
							Hissár ...	2,042	0·08	...	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	5,714	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	338	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	2,485	...	42,285	.....	25,488	...	...	.....	25,488	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,558	2,563·17	...	51,529	.....	49,142	...	...	.....	49,142	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not available for want of establishment.	...	
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	...	...			
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	42,042	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	216,892	...	...	.....	216,892	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	...	
							Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Barley ...	...	
											Mixed grains ...	...	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	148,735	...	...	.....	148,735	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	155,819	...	...	.....	155,819	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, 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 November 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canal. Average discharge in cubic feet per second through out the month.	Supply of water in the Canal. Estimated discharge utilised.	Khureef. Five-year Leases. Leased in November 1879.	Khureef. Five-year Leases. Leased up to end of November 1879.	Khureef. Five-year Leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khureef. Three-year Leases. Leased in November 1879.	Khureef. Three-year Leases. Leased up to end of November 1879.	Khureef. Three-year Leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khureef. Annual Leases. Leased in November 1879.	Khureef. Annual Leases. Leased up to end of November 1879.	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.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	491·96	...	1,770	1,990	40,057	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	68·09	...	
		Patamoondee	...	...	...	227	227	10,770	...	...	...	...	...				
		High Level Section I	675	349·59	Not stated	118	854	13,772	...	...	...	...	...				
		Taldandah	1,390	...		...	...	9,834	...	...	...	...	...				
		Matchgong	650	...		50	1,347	25,079	...	...	...	...	...				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	2,174	4,418	99,512	...	12	...	...	216	0·00	34·75	(10 years.) 51·62	39·88
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	6,098	87,831	...	...	12	...	86	695	0·00	35·12	(9 years.) 51·67	38·05
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	...	378	...	90	36,170	84,913	...	12	...	...	611	...	...	...	39·35
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	76	...	...	4,207	10,163	...	...	...	31	213	0·00	47·25	...	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	90	40,377	94,576	...	12	...	31	824	0·00	41·72	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	75	54,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	432	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	0·00	51·00	39·88	
		Buxar	1,660	335	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,457	0·00	47·25	38·05	
	Patna and Gya	Arrah	1,660	335	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,779	0·00	41·72	39·35	
		Eastern main	1,466	460		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515				
		Patna				...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3,864				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	11,429	...	...	...	95	41,695	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	70,501	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	11,432	...	...	...	181	42,596	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	2,264	44,796	194,493	...	12	...	1,409	71,325	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	6,113	132,124	...	...	24	...	117	1,519	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 12th January 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS IN BENGAL FOR 1878-79.

Fort William, the 24th January 1880.

No. 309.—Read the following:—

No. 64, dated Calcutta, the 24th December 1879.

From—W. WATERFIELD, Esq., Officiating Comptroller General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, my annual report on the working and progress of District Savings Banks in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1878-79. I have also, as last year, included in this report the transactions of the Presidency Savings Banks at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Regimental Banks in India.

During the past year four new banks, as per margin, were opened, and one, *viz.*, at Sironcha, was abolished. There was therefore a net addition of three banks to those existing at the end of the year 1877-78, and the total number stood at 170 on the 31st March last. No business, however, was transacted in five of these, *viz.*, Tura (Garo Hills), Mergui, Thongzai, Rohtak and Morar, and the reason assigned for this inaction at Mergui, Thongzai and Rohtak is that the people get a higher rate of interest—more than 6 per cent.—by private investment, and therefore they do not like to deposit their savings in the Savings Bank at such a low rate as $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. There were therefore 165 working banks at the end of the year under report. The banks at Tura and Morar have, however, begun to work in the current year.

1 at Thongzai.
1 at Morar (Gwalior).
1 at Hyderabad.
1 at Indore.

There are three Presidency Savings Banks—one in each of the three Presidencies. In 1877-78 there were 173 Regimental Savings Banks, but in the year under review the number was reduced to 165, owing to some regiments leaving India. Thus the total number of Savings Banks in India, both Civil and Military, amounted to 338 at the end of the past year. The following table shows the number of District Savings Banks open in each province, and the total number of Presidency and Regimental Savings Banks in India:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
District Savings Banks—		
Bengal	45	45
Assam	11	11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47	47
Punjab	24	24
Central Provinces	19	18
British Burmah	14	15
Berar	2	2
India	5	8
	167	170
Presidency Savings Banks	3	3
Regimental Savings Banks	173	165
TOTAL	343	338

The number of depositors in the District Savings Banks on the 31st March 1878 was 12,254, which rose to 13,040 at the end of the past year, showing an increase of 786, or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the Presidency Savings Banks the number of depositors rose from 53,332 in 1877-78 to 54,819 in 1878-79, the increase being 1,487, or nearly 3 per cent. The number of depositors in the Regimental Savings Banks shows a decrease of 1,288, since there were 17,932 depositors in 1877-78 and 16,644 in 1878-79. The decrease is, as stated above, owing to the departure of regiments from India.

Taking all the Banks together, the total number of accounts was 83,518 on the 31st March 1878, and 84,503 at the end of the past year, with an increase of 985. In the following statement is given the number of depositors

in the District Savings Banks in each province and that in the Presidency and Regimental Savings Banks:—

Provinces.	Number of working Banks, 1877-78.	Number of working Banks, 1878-79.	Number of depositors, 1877-78.	Number of depositors, 1878-79.	Percentage of increase in number of depositors.	Average of Depositors per Bank. 1877-78.	Average of Depositors per Bank. 1878-79.
District Savings Banks—							
Bengal	45	45	5,251	5,401	2·86	116	120
Assam	10	10	634	649	2·37	63	65
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47	47	2,824	3,006	6·44	60	64
Punjab	23	23	1,160	1,238	6·72	50	54
Central Provinces	19	18	768	711	*7·42	40	39
British Burmah	13	13	445	485	8·99	34	37
Berar	2	2	312	303	*2·88	156	151
India	5	7	860	1,247	45·	172	178
TOTAL	164	165	12,254	13,040			
Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta	1	1	12,008	12,320	2·60	...	...
Ditto ditto Madras	1	1	11,472	11,738	2·32	...	...
Ditto ditto Bombay	1	1	29,852	30,761	3·05	...	...
Regimental Savings Banks, Bengal	104	97	9,674	10,191	5·34	93	105
Ditto ditto Madras	36	36	2,562	2,315	*9·64	71	64
Ditto ditto Bombay	33	32	5,696	4,138	*27·35	173	129
GRAND TOTAL	340	333	83,518	84,503			

* Decrease.

In 1877-78 the balance of deposits at credit of the accounts in the District Savings Banks was Rs. 28,43,462, which increased to Rs. 32,87,537 at the close of the past year. The increase amounts to Rs. 4,44,075, or about 15½ per cent. There was, however, a falling off in the Presidency and Regimental Savings Banks. The decrease in the Presidency Savings Banks was Rs. 5,72,497 from Rs. 1,44,43,435 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,38,70,938 in 1878-79. In the Regimental Banks the decrease was Rs. 53,926, as the amount at the close of 1877-78 was Rs. 22,74,678, and that at the close of the past year Rs. 22,20,752. The falling off in the Presidency Savings Banks is, as far as has been ascertained, due partly to a more strict observance of the Rule regarding limit of deposit, and partly to the extension of the District Savings Bank system to the mofussil treasuries. The cause of the decrease in the balances of the Regimental Savings Banks has been explained above.

The total net decrease in the balance at credit of the depositors in all the Civil and Military Banks is Rs. 1,82,348; the amount on the 31st March 1878 was Rs. 1,95,61,575 and at the end of the past year Rs. 1,93,79,227.

The following table shows the balance of deposits at credit of depositors in the District Savings Banks in each province and that at credit of the accounts in the Presidency and Regimental Banks in India. It also gives the average balance in each Bank and at credit of each depositor:—

Provinces.	Balance of deposits. 1877-78.	Balance of deposits. 1878-79.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Average balance in each Bank. 1877-78.	Average balance in each Bank. 1878-79.	Average balance at credit of each depositor. 1877-78.	Average balance at credit of each depositor. 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Savings Banks—								
Bengal	11,21,400	12,88,395	1,66,995	14·89	24,920	28,631	213	239
Assam	1,31,876	1,40,438	8,562	6·49	13,187	14,044	208	216
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,79,056	7,42,767	63,711	9·38	14,448	15,804	240	247
Punjab	3,46,096	4,23,883	77,787	22·48	15,047	18,430	298	342
Central Provinces	2,54,582	2,81,375	26,793	10·52	13,399	15,632	331	396
British Burmah	1,21,803	1,52,344	30,541	25·07	9,369	11,719	273	314
Berar	73,231	78,634	5,403	7·38	36,615	39,317	234	260
India	1,15,418	1,79,701	64,283	55·70	23,083	25,672	134	144
TOTAL	28,43,462	32,87,537	4,44,075					
Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta	26,51,538	25,55,995	*95,543	*3·60	...	...	221	207
Ditto ditto Madras	22,96,546	21,24,115	*1,72,431	*7·51	...	...	200	181
Ditto dttto Bombay	94,95,351	91,90,828	*3,04,523	*3·21	...	...	318	299
Regimental Savings Banks, Bengal	14,40,989	14,85,553	44,564	3·09	13,856	15,315	149	146
Ditto ditto Madras	3,78,504	3,78,420	*84	*·02	10,514	10,512	148	163
Ditto ditto Bombay	4,55,185	3,56,779	*98,406	*21·62	13,793	11,149	80	86
GRAND TOTAL	1,95,61,575	1,93,79,227	*1,82,348					

* Decrease.

The depositors in the District Savings Banks are distributed in the following classes according to their callings:—

Classification of Depositors in District Savings Banks.

PROVINCES.	CLASS I. PROFESSIONAL. A. Having fixed incomes.	CLASS I. PROFESSIONAL. B. Having variable incomes.	CLASS II. Domestic.	CLASS III. Commercial.	CLASS IV. Agricultural.	CLASS V. Industrial.	CLASS VI. Indefinite or non-productive.	TOTAL.
Bengal	3,194	506	340	198	58	18	1,087	5,401
Assam	329	40	49	43	7	2	179	649
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,588	91	786	50	14	25	452	3,006
Punjab	725	30	153	18	4	10	298	1,238
Central Provinces	345	26	51	61	10	6	212	711
British Burmah	209	48	83	38	...	23	84	485
Berar	139	9	83	4	...	4	64	303
India	219	8	478	18	38	403	83	1,247
TOTAL, 1878-79	6,748	758	2,023	430	131	491	2,459	13,040
TOTAL, 1877-78	6,547	766	1,650	437	145	399	2,310	12,254
Increase in 1878-79	201	...	373	...	...	92	149	786
Decrease in 1878-79	...	8	...	7	14	...	...	...

Of the 84,503 accounts 50,031 are held by the natives of the country and 34,472 by European and Eurasian depositors. The subjoined table shows in detail the number of native and of European and Eurasian depositors, the balances at their credit, and the amount of interest passed to them:—

	Number of Banks open.	NATIVE DEPOSITORS, INCLUSIVE OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS, INCLUSIVE OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	TOTAL. Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
District Savings Banks—										
Bengal	45	4,979	11,32,647	36,835	422	1,55,748	6,202	5,401	12,88,395	43,037
Assam	11	565	1,13,848	4,099	84	26,590	872	649	1,40,438	4,971
N.-W. P. and Oudh	47	2,373	5,31,726	16,645	633	2,11,041	8,723	3,006	7,42,767	25,368
Punjab	24	796	2,53,998	8,508	442	1,69,885	5,464	1,238	4,23,883	13,972
Central Provinces	18	504	2,15,292	7,355	207	66,083	2,310	711	2,81,375	9,665
British Burmah	15	241	83,506	2,250	244	68,838	2,336	485	1,52,344	4,586
Berar	2	251	63,463	2,141	52	15,171	591	303	78,634	2,732
India	8	1,092	1,35,721	3,830	155	43,980	1,010	1,247	1,79,701	4,840
TOTAL	170	10,801	25,30,201	81,663	2,239	7,57,336	27,508	13,040	32,87,537	1,09,171
Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta.	1	8,404	11,37,167	41,015	3,916	14,18,828	49,158	12,320	25,55,995	90,173
Do. do. Madras	1	8,099	13,55,313	45,870	3,639	7,68,802	24,556	11,738	21,24,115	70,426
Do. do. Bombay	1	22,727	70,36,796	2,54,011	8,034	21,54,032	77,169	30,761	91,90,828	3,31,180
Regimental Savings Banks, Bengal.	97	...	...	...	10,191	14,85,553	56,503	10,191	14,85,553	56,503
Do. do. Madras	36	...	...	...	2,315	3,78,420	15,126	2,315	3,78,420	15,126
Do. do. Bombay	32	...	...	...	4,138	3,56,779	17,671	4,138	3,56,779	17,671
GRAND TOTAL, 1878-79	338	50,031	1,20,59,477	4,22,559	34,472	73,19,750	2,67,691	84,503	1,93,79,227	6,90,250
„ 1877-78	343	48,378	1,21,72,768	4,47,688	35,140	73,88,807	2,70,071	83,518	1,95,61,575	7,17,759
Increase	...	1,653	...	...	...	...	...	985	...	...
Decrease	5	...	1,13,291	25,129	668	69,057	2,380	...	1,82,348	27,509

It will be seen from the above table that the sum of Rs. 6,90,250 was passed to the depositors on account of interest at the close of the year under report against Rs. 7,17,759 in 1877-78.

The security deposit accounts numbered 1,070 on the 31st March last. This, in comparison with the previous year, shows an increase of 249. The balance at credit of these accounts has also increased from Rs. 2,00,304 to Rs. 2,50,617.

From the facts and figures given above it will be observed that the District Savings Banks continue to show progress, and that the Presidency and Regimental Banks have worked well.

The subjoined table shows at one view what progress the District Savings Banks have made during the past nine years :—

PROVINCES.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal	542	67,310	1,201	1,82,091	1,815	3,26,736	2,631	4,90,091	3,176	6,66,994	3,861	8,53,198	4,513	9,69,948	5,251	11,21,400	5,401	12,88,395
Assam	16	3,708	110	20,421	150	33,098	207	47,963	283	66,415	380	77,970	487	98,391	634	1,31,876	649	1,40,438
North-Western Provinces	163	31,744	317	62,927	555	1,08,336	898	1,80,784	1,301	2,85,502	1,575	3,48,141	1,886	4,13,858	2,126	4,60,101	3,006	7,42,767
Oudh	16	2,477	90	20,646	198	61,559	298	1,09,941	366	1,31,900	439	1,80,248	510	1,98,904	698	2,18,955		
Punjab	103	19,296	231	52,026	337	89,838	488	1,43,576	669	2,01,081	821	2,55,318	978	3,03,439	1,160	3,46,096	1,238	4,23,883
Central Provinces	50	12,003	123	35,856	203	57,197	312	89,750	414	1,21,655	532	1,61,621	615	2,03,129	768	2,54,582	711	2,81,375
British Burmah	97	3,838	141	10,685	232	34,390	236	40,677	365	92,441	469	1,04,322	447	1,13,292	445	1,21,803	485	1,52,344
Berar	29	2,458	64	10,238	94	21,133	104	28,154	117	33,121	202	45,873	277	59,254	312	73,231	303	78,634
India	48	6,078	97	17,998	162	33,356	353	51,013	344	64,747	713	94,718	880	1,14,165	860	1,15,418	1,247	1,79,701
TOTAL	1,064	1,48,912	2,374	4,12,888	3,746	7,65,559	5,427	11,80,750	7,065	16,66,856	8,932	21,21,309	10,593	24,74,430	12,254	28,43,462	13,040	32,87,537

Ordered, that this report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
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 20th JANUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in the eastern districts of Bengal, in Assam, and in the Punjab; in the North-Western Provinces, there was a slight shower in Meerut, and plentiful rain in Kumaun. Rain is in most provinces wanted for the spring crops. Agricultural prospects remain good on the whole. Public health good save in the Deccan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 17th)	...	*Ragi* 25·43; standing crops in good condition; early dry crops being harvested; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·7; paddy and *cholum* being harvested, former withered in one taluk from want of rain, latter injured by blight in another; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 30·92.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·84; standing dry crops good; wet paddy being harvested, outturn ½ to full; 18 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Jan. 17th) (Madras)	...	*Ragi* 22·45; cultivation of second crop paddy in progress in four taluks, *ragi* in two; standing crops somewhat injured by insects; harvest of paddy and other crops progressing, outturn ½ to ⅝; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 24·05; dry crops withering in four taluks and parts of four others; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ½ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·82; crops in good condition, but want of rain felt in two taluks; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅜ to full.
Madura („ „)	...	*Ragi* 24·45.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 23·87; harvesting of second crop paddy completed.
Travancore („ „)	...	State of food market generally unchanged.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good except in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and western parts of South Arcot, where want of rain is still much felt.
Bombay— (Jan. 21st)		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 16th 1 foot 10 inches against 1½ feet on same date last year; *rabi* crop coming on well; locusts about two tapas in Kotri taluka, some damage in one; disease in sheep and goats in Tatta; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather sultry, clouds gathering; *rabi* promising; small-pox continues in Naushahro taluka; mortality amongst camels and horses in taluka Badin and amongst camels in taluka Mohbatdero; locusts slightly damaged crops in Hyderabad taluka.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather foggy; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	All *rabi* crops in good condition; cotton healthy; sugarcane planting in progress; prices stationary.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; fever in five talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in four talukas; cattle disease disappeared; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature *nil* till 17th, afterwards gradually fell to 2 degrees cool; vapour in air slightly excessive; wind normal.
Poona (Jan. 18th)	...	Cholera in Poona city, 96 cases, 79 deaths.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering but good elsewhere; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Slight fever in seven talukas; exotic cotton somewhat damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Second crop plants sprouting on coast; fever very prevalent; cattle disease less.
Rajkot ...	...	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops doing well throughout presidency; some damage by locusts in Sind; fever in Kanara, Dharwar, and Surat; 79 deaths from cholera in Poona city.
Bengal— (Jan. 20th)		
Chittagong ...	0·06	Weather seasonable; state of winter crops good; cholera still prevailing in south; cattle disease in some parts of district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Winter crops promising; *amun* has yielded an average crop; reaping of *amun* continues on low lands in few places; sporadic cases of cholera in Baripore; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; transplantation of *boro* paddy going on; fever in a mitigated form still prevalent in thana Burwa; cholera still prevails in Berhampore town, but in a milder type.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and foggy in mornings at close of week; cutting of winter rice nearly completed, outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted everywhere, especially in Raneegunge for *rabi* crops; health good.
Rungpore ...	1·18	Weather cool; crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, prospects of crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Paddy harvested, good crop; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi* crops.
Durbhanga ...	0·36	Prospects of *rabi* crops continue promising; harvesting of *aghani* rice finished; prices stationary; public health good,
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain wanted for *rabi* crops; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice being still harvested; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain during week in Rungpore, Darjeeling, Jalpáiguri, Duárs, Durbhanga, and Chittagong; rain wanted in places in Behar and Chota Nagpore, and in Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore; elsewhere *rabi* prospects excellent; *amun* all harvested, except in low lands in a few places; outturn in most districts good; pulses being gathered and sugarcane cut and pressed in some districts; fever, cholera, and small-pox still reported in places; general health on the whole good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 20th)	*Nil*	Rain wanted; prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind easterly during the last two days; heavy clouds but with no result; wind changed this morning and clouds dispersed; crops looking well though rain wanted; general health good; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ 21st)	*Nil*	Rain would be beneficial; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* thriving; health good.
Agra („ „)	...	*Rabi* crops thriving favourably; cloudy; health improving.
Bareilly („ 21st)	...	Weather clear and cold; prospects good.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain on 19th, ·1 yesterday.	Prospects pood; health improving; prices falling slightly.
Kumaun (Jan. 20th)	13·0	Rain plentiful and seasonable.
Lucknow („ 21st)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good; *dhan* 30 seers.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	...	Sky clouded; rain wanted; crops promising.
Sitapur („ 21st)	...	East wind; rain breaking; prospects good.
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects good, but rain wanted in places; health improving.
Punjab—(Jan. 20th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Hissar ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops thriving; prices falling; health improving.
Umballa ...	·5	Health and crops fair.
Jullundur ...	·6	Agricultural prospects much improved; health good.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and crops good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	·7	Agricultural prospects good.
Peshawar ...	...	Prospects fairly good; health good.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops and health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in several districts has still further improved prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Jan. 21st)	...	Getting warmer; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Somewhat cloudy at intervals; *rabi* doing well; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Cloudy; *rabi* healthy and in ear; prospects good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Cloudy; rain required for *rabi* which is favourable for the present; slight small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Jan. 17th)	...	Clear and cool; prospects of *rabi* good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	...	Clear and cold; harvest completed; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Clear at the commencement of the week; cloudy now; *rabi* generally good; *kharif* threshing continues in some districts.
British Burma— (Jan. 21st)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; crop outturn excellent.
Rangoon	...	A few cases of small-pox; small-pox and fever continue in Hanthawaddy district; otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; reaping nearly finished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Prome	...	Small-pox in Prome town and in portion of district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; crops nearly gathered.
Toungoo	...	A few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General health good; small-pox somewhat prevalent; some cholera and fever; slight cattle disease; favourable accounts of harvest.
Assam—(Jan. 21st)		
Gauháti	·46	Weather cool and chilly; reaping of *sali* crop completed; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet	·05 Heavy rain last night.	Prospects still good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather cold; no rice crops on the ground; outturn good; common rice at 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh	·65	Ploughing for *asu* crops going on; cloudy, damp weather; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 21st)		
Bangalore ...	...	Paddy and sugarcane being harvested; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent in some places, otherwise health good; prices continue to fall.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 21st)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops favourable; cotton below average.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops promising well.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowing progressing in some and finished in other places; no sickness.
Central India States— (Jan. 21st)		
Indore	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Sky cloudy.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Prospects and public health good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Public health still suffering from fever; general prospects good.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fine; wheat, gram and opium crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Sirohee (Jan. 11th)	...	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever declining; crops fair; much warmer.
Marwar („ 10th)	...	Wells almost full; a month's water in tanks; health good; crops excellent; seasonable.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harowtee (Jan. 17th)	...	Cloudy and close; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cloudy; prospects excellent.
Ajmere (Jan. 21st)	...	Cloudy; prospects and health good.
Jeypore ...	...	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Jan. 20th)	...	Prospects good; health improving.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

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. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd January, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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 Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Colvin and Grant and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma be taken into consideration. He said that it would be seen from the Report of the Select Committee that since the introduction of the Bill very few changes had been made in its provisions. The only material changes were in connection with the 9th section of the Bill, which referred to the purposes for which these district-funds were to be applied. An addition had been made in the list of purposes for which local funds might be used, by adding "the improvement of river-channels." As communications in British Burma were as much by water as by land, it was considered desirable that power should be taken for using local cesses for the improvement of these water-channels.

In connection with this section, he desired to refer to the principle which was affected by the amendment which the Select Committee had introduced. In the Bill, as it originally stood, power was conferred upon the Chief Commissioner to transfer funds from one district to another for all general purposes. As such cesses were levied by a percentage upon the land-revenue, it would always be the result that in backward districts, where cultivation had not advanced from paucity of population or other causes, the amount realized by local cesses for local purposes was small; and thus, while richer districts found themselves at the end of the year with a surplus which they could not utilise for local purposes within their own jurisdiction, the poorer district in the neighbourhood was unable to carry out any work of real utility. The Chief Commissioner had, accordingly, represented the desirability of taking power to use these funds generally throughout the province, and that their use should not be restricted to the particular districts in which the cesses were levied. The principle of course was right, in a Bill of this kind, that local cesses should be used in the districts where they were raised; and this was more especially the case where the appropriation of the funds was in the hands of the Government and not of a local Committee; and, so far as was reasonable, the Select Committee desired to maintain the principle that local funds should be expended in the districts to which they belonged. While, then, the general power to transfer funds from one district to another had been abandoned by the Select Committee in considering this particular section, it had been thought desirable to provide that, as regards two of the purposes to which local funds might be applied, namely, the maintenance of a local postal service and the construction and maintenance of district-roads and other communications, the Chief Commissioner should have power to transfer at the end of a year the surplus-funds of one district to any other district *in the same division*. Perhaps the one thing which Burma more essentially required than any other was the more rapid development of the resources of its less advanced districts by the opening out of communications. As matters stood, a well-to-do district might be able from its funds to carry out a road within its own limits, but to go no further; while a backward district, which had no funds to complete the communication between itself and the adjoining district, or from one centre to another part of the division, remained without the means of carrying out projects the most advantageous for itself. It had, therefore, been considered by the Select Committee desirable to modify the general rule in that respect as regards roads, and as a consequence as regards the improvement of the local postal service; and, by the proviso to the 9th section of the Bill, power had been given to the Chief Commissioner to utilise, at the end of a year, the surplus-funds of a richer district for continuing such works in connection with other districts in the same division. He (MR. RIVERS THOMPSON) thought such limited powers might safely be entrusted to the local administration with a prospect of much benefit to the province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the final 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.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází. He said:—"MY LORD,—In asking leave to introduce a Bill into the Council relating to the appointment of Kázís, I am supported by a sincere conviction that I am recommending a piece of legislation which will do no more than meet a long-felt want of the Muhammadan subjects of Her Imperial Majesty in some parts of the Empire.

"Before the advent of British rule in this country, a Kází was appointed for each pargana, and a Kází-ul-Kuzát for each great centre. The duties of these functionaries are stated at length in the law-books of both the Shía and Sunni sects, from which it appears that the Kází held a judicial office, and was invariably appointed by the State. His ultimate connection with the performance of certain ceremonial duties, and some other rites which may be said to be ceremonial from one point of view and social from another, arose from his recognised credit as the nominee of the Government, and from his supposed knowledge of the Muhammadan law. A large portion of the judicial powers of the Kází had already been transferred to other officials before the introduction of British rule, while the appointment of Judges and Magistrates under the British Government deprived him altogether of the last remnant of his functions as a judicial officer. The British Government, though no longer recognizing the judicial functions of the Kází, invariably accorded a legal sanction to his appointment for three-quarters of a century until the passing of Act XI of 1864. At the time of the passing of this Act the duties of the Kází did not extend beyond (1) celebrating marriages and presiding at divorces, and (2) performing various other rites and ceremonies. The performance of these duties by the Kázís was partly due to the fact that the practice had acquired the force of a social custom by the lapse of time, partly to the recognized acquaintance of the Kázís with the law, and partly to the fact that the presence of a duly appointed Kází was considered necessary at the performance of certain rites and ceremonies.

"Now, it was exceedingly doubtful whether a Kází not appointed by the State could be said to be a duly appointed Kází. Some of the highest Courts in this country have held that he could not. Accordingly, my Lord, although it is expressly stated in Act XI of 1864 that nothing contained in that Act 'shall be construed so as to prevent a Kází-ul-Kuzát or other Kází from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Muhammadan law,' yet, when the State divested itself of the power of appointment, it was felt that no duly appointed Kází could be found for the performance of those rites and ceremonies.

"My Lord, the absence of a duly appointed Kází on occasions on which the Muhammadans regard his presence as necessary from their social or ceremonial point of view is the source of much inconvenience to them, as has been represented on several occasions by members of that community, and more particularly by the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. To undertake, therefore, the appointment of Kázís will be but a reasonable concession on the part of Government to the wants of a large section of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects, and will prove a most acceptable relief to them.

"My Lord, as the want of duly appointed Kázís has been chiefly felt in the Presidency of Madras, the Bill I ask leave to introduce is intended to extend, in the first instance, only to that Presidency; but it is proposed to add a clause to it empowering any other Local Government to extend its provisions to the territories administered by it, should the Muhammadans in those territories hereafter desire its extension.

"My Lord, the object of the present motion is nothing more than the creation of duly appointed Kázís to satisfy the social and ceremonial wants of the Muhammadan population. A detail of the duties to be devolved on the Kázís does not come under the scope of the proposed Bill. The use to be made of these functionaries will depend on the customary practice of the parties concerned. The Bill in question will simply provide for the appointment of Kázís

by Government, leaving their position and duties, whatever they may be, just as they now are, and conferring no judicial or other powers on them; and, in order to prevent any possible misapprehension as to the object of the proposed Bill, a saving clause will be added to that effect.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I beg to express once more my strong conviction that such a wholesome piece of legislation will prove highly beneficial to a large section of the population of India, and will be welcomed by the Muhammadan subjects of Her Imperial Majesty with feelings of gratefulness and satisfaction."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 30th January, 1880.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd January, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 30th November 1878.	For week ending 29th November 1879.	Total from 1st January to 30th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 29th Nov. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,56,829	7,66,313	3,28,30,332	6,50,83,649	27,53,317	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	1,17,860	60,987	30,95,907	35,69,896	4,73,989	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,588	91,743	38,85,644	36,43,996	...	2,41,648
31st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,12,441	86,454	42,55,532	39,80,694	...	2,74,838
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,43,617	2,36,500	79,24,881	97,26,316	18,01,435	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,544	1,15,045	59,59,127	59,77,270	18,143	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,455	59,189	29,87,000	30,34,005	47,005	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	6,77,702	4,78,907	2,52,46,045	2,30,91,992	...	21,54,053
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,56,906	1,19,838	60,81,452	64,78,202	3,96,750	...
	TOTAL ...	23,07,942	20,14,976	9,17,65,920	9,45,86,020	28,20,100	...
	State.						
20th Dec. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,169	3,823	1,15,231	1,20,462	5,231	...
Ditto ..	Nalhati ...	1,478	1,617	82,617	83,544	927	...
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	60,433	67,794	26,26,396	32,36,715	6,10,319	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Holkar ...	14,009	15,197	6,49,795	7,24,250	74,455	...
31st Dec. 1879	Khamgaon ...	628	143	(*b*)49,719	(*c*)34,101	...	15,618
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,358	985	83,881	63,943	...	19,938
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,762	13,694	1,18,978	(*d*)2,28,742	1,09,764	...
20th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,470	16,095	7,28,232	6,34,783	...	93,449
3rd Jan. 1880	Tirhoot ...	11,305	9,565	3,95,053	4,02,446	7,393	...
13th Dec. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	18,497	33,318	8,35,733	16,35,541	7,99,808	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,036	6,512	1,80,256	2,83,239	1,02,983	...
20th Dec. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,196	17,848	8,99,472	8,84,188	...	15,284
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,501	30,586	8,20,784	11,69,502	3,48,718	...
15th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,362	1,428	(*e*)86,759	89,937	3,178	...
31st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	5,435	9,748	(*f*)75,443	3,99,890	3,24,447	...
27th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	58,896	(*a*)55,080	(*g*)3,15,585	26,79,767	23,64,182	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	10,060	...	(*h*)1,92,286	1,92,286	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,785	...	1,15,991	1,15,991	...
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	5,767	...	(*j*)8,794	8,794	...
	TOTAL ...	2,26,535	3,01,545	80,63,934	1,29,88,121	49,24,187	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,34,477	23,16,521	9,98,29,854	10,75,74,141	77,44,287	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,98,84,977	5,37,87,070	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,99,44,877	5,37,87,071	...	...

(*a*) Return not yet received. Estimated upon the earnings for the last four weeks ended 22nd November 1879.
(*b*) Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(*c*) Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*d*) Includes colliery receipts.
(*e*) From 10th January 1878.
(*f*) From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 30th November 1878.
(*g*) From 1st July 1878.
(*h*) From 21st April 1879.
(*j*) From 15th November 1879.

No. XLIX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th Dec. 1878.	For week ending 6th Dec. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 7th Dec. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 6th Dec. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,18,218	8,43,564	3,30,48,550	3,59,27,213	28,78,663	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	94,397	59,232	31,90,304	36,29,128	4,38,824	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	77,724	1,03,054	39,63,368	37,47,050	...	2,16,318
31st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	92,611	68,491	43,48,143	40,49,096	...	2,99,047
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,95,106	2,16,500	81,19,987	99,42,816	18,22,829	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,31,197	1,18,590	60,90,324	60,95,860	5,536	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,156	60,862	30,48,156	30,94,867	46,711	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	6,11,165	4,84,413	2,58,57,210	2,35,76,405	...	22,80,805
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,71,488	1,19,795	62,52,940	65,97,997	3,45,057	...
	TOTAL ...	21,53,062	20,74,411	9,39,18,982	9,66,60,432	27,41,450	...
	State.						
20th Dec. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,291	2,204	1,17,522	1,22,666	5,144	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	[illegible]27	(*a*) 1,698	84,244	85,242	998	...
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	63,371	70,296	26,89,767	33,07,011	6,17,244	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Holkar ...	13,523	17,068	6,63,318	7,41,318	78,000	...
31st Dec. 1879	Khamgaon ...	733	387	(*b*) 50,452	(*c*) 34,488	...	15,964
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,304	1,091	85,185	65,034	...	20,151
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,550	3,702	1,21,528	(*d*) 3,32,444	1,10,916	...
20th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,086	16,885	7,40,318	6,51,118	...	89,200
3rd Jan. 1880	Tirhoot ...	10,630	9,333	4,05,683	4,11,779	6,096	...
13th Dec. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	19,869	35,570	8,55,602	16,71,111	8,15,509	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,590	6,686	1,85,846	2,89,925	1,04,079	...
20th Dec. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,774	16,581	9,15,246	9,00,769	...	14,477
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,318	34,15[illegible]	8,45,132	12,03,652	3,58,520	...
15th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,341	1,74[illegible]	(*e*) 88,10[illegible]	91,679	3,579	...
31st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	6,936	8,734	(*f*) 82,379	4,08,624	3,26,245	...
27th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	55,887	66,743	(*g*) 3,71,472	27,46,510	23,75,038	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,374	...	(*h*) 2,01,660	2,01,660	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,271	...	1,18,262	1,18,262	...
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	4,619	...	(*j*) 18,413	18,413	...
	TOTAL ...	2,37,860	3,08,584	83,01,794	1,32,96,705	49,94,911	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,90,922	23,82,995	10,22,20,776	10,99,57,137	77,36,361	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,10,79,722	5,49,78,568	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,11,41,054	5,49,78,569	...	...

(*a*) Return not received. Estimated upon the earnings for the last four weeks of November 1879.
(*b*) Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(*c*) Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*d*) Includes colliery receipts.
(*e*) From 10th January 1878.
(*f*) From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 7th December 1878.
(*g*) From 1st July 1878.
(*h*) From 21st April 1879.
(*j*) From 15th November 1879.

No. L 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.
		14th Dec. 1878.	13th Dec. 1879.	to 14th Dec. 1878.	to 13th Dec. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,31,998	8,17,980	3,38,80,548	3,67,45,193	28,64,645	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	1,02,925	55,345	32,93,229	36,84,473	3,91,244	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	70,496	78,656	40,33,864	38,25,706	...	2,08,158
31st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,01,712	75,418	44,49,855	41,24,514	...	3,25,341
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,81,951	2,32,100	83,01,938	1,01,74,916	18,72,978	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,27,423	(*a*)1,12,301	62,17,747	62,08,161	...	9,586
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	54,684	60,656	31,02,840	31,55,523	52,683	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	5,64,231	4,58,050	2,64,21,441	2,40,34,455	...	23,86,986
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,77,958	1,32,102	64,30,898	67,30,099	2,99,201	...
	Total ...	22,13,378	20,22,608	9,61,32,360	9,86,83,040	25,50,680	...
	State.						
20th Dec. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,456	1,974	1,22,978	1,24,640	4,662	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,701	1,734	85,945	86,976	1,031	...
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	71,240	79,025	27,61,007	33,86,036	6,25,029	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Holkar ...	14,410	21,161	6,77,728	7,62,479	84,751	...
31st Dec. 1879	Khamgaon ...	620	386	(*b*)51,072	(*c*)34,874	...	16,198
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,065	1,105	86,250	66,139	...	20,111
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,480	3,590	1,24,008	(*d*)2,36,034	1,12,026	...
20th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,141	18,626	7,55,459	6,69,744	...	85,715
3rd Jan. 1880	Tirhoot ...	16,216	10,236	4,21,899	4,22,015	116	...
13th Dec. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	22,222	39,555	8,77,824	17,10,666	8,32,842	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,319	9,265	1,92,165	2,99,190	1,07,025	...
20th Dec. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,016	14,962	9,31,262	9,15,731	...	15,531
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	26,024	35,630	8,71,156	12,39,282	3,68,126	...
15th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,578	1,582	(*e*)89,678	93,261	3,583	...
31st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	5,644	8,294	(*f*)88,023	4,16,918	3,28,895	...
27th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	57,394	1,00,267	(*g*)4,28,866	28,46,777	24,17,911	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,331	...	(*h*)2,09,991	2,09,991	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,198	...	1,20,460	1,20,460	...
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	6,459	...	(*i*)19,872	19,872	...
	Total ...	2,60,526	3,64,380	85,62,320	1,36,61,085	50,98,765	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,73,904	23,86,988	10,46,94,680	11,23,44,125	76,49,445	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,23,15,932	5,61,72,062	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,23,78,748	5,61,72,063	...	...

(*a*)—Return not yet received. Estimated upon the earnings of the four last received traffic returns.
(*b*)—Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(*c*)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*d*)—Includes colliery receipts.
(*e*)—From 10th January 1878.
(*f*)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 14th December 1878.
(*g*)—From 1st July 1878.
(*h*)—From 21st April 1879.
(*i*)—From 15th November 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 27th JANUARY 1880.

General Remarks.—Slight rain fell during the week in most of the districts of Madras, Bengal, Assam, Mysore and Coorg, and also in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. These showers have benefited the spring crops, but rain is still wanted in several districts of Upper India. Agricultural prospects and the public health continue good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 24th)	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops in good condition; harvest of Bengal and horse gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·7; paddy and *cholum* being harvested; paddy withered in one taluk; dry crops affected with disease in another; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·37.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 30·97; later dry crops affected by insects in two taluks, elsewhere doing well; wet paddy and *varagu* being harvested; 16 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	·63 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 22·55; cultivation of second crop paddy, *kar*, and *varagu* in progress in two taluks; standing crops suffering from want of water in one taluk, and somewhat injured by insects in all; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture insufficient, except in one taluk.
Coimbatore („ „)	·24 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 23·19; dry crops withering in five taluks and parts of the other five; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry crops, outturn paddy ¼ to full, others ⅛ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	·35 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 30·03; crops in good condition, but require rain in parts of two taluks; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅜ to full.
Madura („ „)	·08 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 23·63.
Malabar („ „)	·05 (average of 1 station).	*Ragi* 20·36; harvest of second crop almost completed.
Travancore („ „)	·93	Paddy crop very good, being harvested; pasture sufficient. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay— (Jan. 28th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; river 1 foot 5 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year; cattle disease prevalent everywhere; much fever still in places.
Hyderabad ...	...	Wheat in southern talukas injured by southerly winds and mists; mortality amongst camels and horses continues; small-pox in taluka Naushahro continues; weather cloudy; rain would benefit *rabi* crops.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	All crops thriving; pressing of last sugarcane crop and planting of new sugarcane continue.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; fever in four talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in four talukas; cattle disease re-appeared in Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 1 degree cool till 23rd, 3 degrees warm from 24th to 26th, and 1 degree warm on 27th; vapour in air slightly excessive till 22nd, afterwards largely in defect.
Poona (Jan. 25th)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 31, deaths 14.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops good, except in inferior soil; rats still destructive in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Crops generally good; cold has injured them in places; public health good.
Kánara ...	...	*Rice* plants healthy on coast; fever prevalent; cattle disease subsiding.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; cotton-picking in some places; wheat crops promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rabi crops good everywhere; public health bad in Sind; cattle disease in Sind and Násik.
Bengal— (Jan. 27th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cold-weather crops progressing well; cholera in cyclone-tracts abating; cattle disease continues in some parts of district.
Dacca ...	0·12	Prospects of crops good; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·05	Rice has yielded an average crop; winter crops promising; *boro dhan* being transplanted and pulses gathered; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	0·68	Prospects of crops good; rain of 23rd will do good to winter crops; fever in a mitigated form still prevalent in thana Burwa; cholera in a milder type in Sujagunge and Kaliagunge police stations.
Rajshahye ...	0·30	Weather cool and foggy in mornings; cutting of winter rice nearly completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops promise well, but rain wanted; health good.
Culna ...	0·6	
Cutwa ...	0·13	
Rungpore ...	0·28	Weather cool; crops progressing; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold again; prospects of crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	0·48	Crops benefited by rain; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Patna ...	0·09	More rain now wanted.
Durbhanga ...	Slight rain with hail-stones.	*Rabi* crops progressing very well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice being still harvested; winter crops good; small-pox still continues.
		General Remarks.—Slight but beneficial rain in most districts, accompanied with hailstones in some; prospects generally favourable, but rain wanted for *rabi* crops in parts of Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions, and in Burdwan, Jessore, and Bhágalpur; cultivation of spring rice going on; harvesting of winter rice still continues in low lands in a few places; cases of small-pox and cholera still reported from some districts, but public health generally good; prices in some districts falling, and in some stationary, while in a few slightly rising owing to exportation.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; but rain is wanted.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather still fine; crops looking fairly well, but badly in want of water; general health good; prices unchanged.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good.
Jhánsi („ 29th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* fair; prices stationary.
Agra („ 27th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; weather cloudy; sickness disappearing.
Bareilly („ 28th)	Slight rain on 23rd.	
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; wind west; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 26th)	4·0 on 22nd	Sky cloudy.
Lucknow („ 28th)	·4 on 23rd	Prospects good
Partabgarh („ 26th)	...	Prospects good; rain wanted.
Sitapur („ 28th)	...	West wind; rain wanted.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Prospects satisfactory; wheat and barley coming into ear.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* prospects fair and health good; rain has fallen in Kumaun and slight rain in Bareilly and Lucknow; rain is wanted in Meerut, Allahabad, Partabgarh, and Sitapur.
Punjab—(Jan. 27th)		
Delhi ...	·1	Prospects good; health much improved; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops doing well; prices improving; general health good.
Umballa ...	...	Rain wanted; crops and health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; health and crops good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices falling.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; rain needed.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; fever prevalent.
Pesháwar ...	...	Prospects fair.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; rain required; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	More wanted; health and prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Prospects and health generally good and prices of food-grains falling in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Jan. 28th)	...	Cool and slightly cloudy; *rabi* favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cold; *rabi* promising; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy at times; pulses slightly damaged by late frost; prices unchanged.
Seoni ...	...	Very cold; pulses injured by frost; wheat flourishing.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cold; pulses slightly injured by frost; *rabi* doing well and full outturn anticipated; health good; prices unchanged.
Raipur (Jan. 24th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 23rd)	...	Warm; no crops on the ground; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Cold; threshing of *kharif* crops continues in some districts; *rabi* prospects generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Jan. 28th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; harvesting concluded.
Rangoon	...	A few deaths from small-pox reported in Rangoon town; fever still continues to a small extent in the Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; reaping nearly completed.
Bassein	...	Public health good; a few deaths from small-pox; slight cattle disease in one township.
Prome	...	Small-pox continues in town, otherwise public health fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in Thatone township, otherwise public health good; crops gathered.
Toungoo	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Fever and small-pox more or less prevalent in Pegu and Tenasserim; harvest nearly over; weather seasonable.
Assam—(Jan. 28th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather settled, dry, and cold; outturn of *sali* crop favourable.
Sylhet	·71	*Bura dhan* being planted out; ploughing for *aman* and *aus* and harvesting of winter crops going on.
Cachar	·39	Weather seasonable; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·85	Lands being ploughed for *aus* crops; district healthy; weather fine.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 28th)		
Bangalore ...	·63	Standing crops in good condition; planting of *vaisakh* paddy continues; general prospects favourable; health good; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	
Mercara ...	·12	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 28th)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops doing well; cotton-picking completed.
Akola	...	*Rabi* prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	...	Prospects continue somewhat unfavourable; price of wheat 6, rice 11, and white *jowar* 14 seers per rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 28th)		
Indore	...	Cloudy; rain would do good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil.*	
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; opium crops affected by cold weather.
Goona ...	...	Health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health good.
Agar ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Report not received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Jan. 18th)	...	Tanks drying; wells full; fever subsiding; measles prevalent; prospects fair; unseasonably warm.
Marwar („ 17th)	...	One month's supply in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops excellent; cold mild; winds sharp.
Meywar ...	...	Report not received.
Harowtee (Jan. 24th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	
Ajmere (Jan. 28th)	...	Still cloudy; prospects good; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur ...	...	Prospects good, but rain wanted; health improving; cattle disease appearing.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. 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 NOVEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1504 AND 1505, AND 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 46, 47, 324, 325, 330 AND 331 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1879, 10TH AND 24TH JANUARY 1880.

Division.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	1st Half of November 1879.																																			
Assam.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Cahar	8 14	8 10	8 10	11 6	10 0	16 0	11 6	11 6	7 4	14 8	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 9	7 13	8 6	.....	.....	.....	
	Goalpara	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	8 0	120 0	140 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	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	.....	.....	.....	
	Kamrup	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 8	10 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	.....	.....	.....	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	.....	.....	.....	
	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Khasi and Jyntia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	.....	.....	.....	
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	.....	.....	.....	
	1st Half of December 1879.																																			
	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	7 13	...	...	...	13 6	13 13	8 14	16 0	15 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	32 11	19 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	11 14	12 0	.....	.....	.....	
	2nd Half of December 1879.																																			
	Bombay	6 12	6 12	6 7	13 14	13 14	14 10	6 3	6 2	5 1	8 12	8 9	7 9	13 0	13 0	10 10	11 0	10 3	10 6	8 7	8 7	8 14	54 9	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45 0				
	Ahmedabad	9 0	9 0	6 4	18 0	18 0	13 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	17 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	7 8 0	8 8 0	22-8				
	Kaira	8 0	8 0	6 13	23 0	18 13	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 7	20 0	18 13	10 0	17 12	16 0	9 0	8 7	8 7	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	4 11 0	8 0 0	10-0 to 15-0				
	Surat	8 0	8 4	5 14	5 12	5 12	3 10	7 1	7 1	4 9	8 0	7 4	6 3	13 2	14 8	9 4	13 0	13 8	9 4	8 7	8 7	8 15	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	7-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0				
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 10½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4¼	8 14½	8 14½	8 14½	8 8½	13 5½	10 0	14 8	13 5	9 4	8 7	8 7	8 15	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	13 13½	13 5½	5 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-0				
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 2	7 8	9 5	9 6	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12	8 7	8 7	8 15	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 8	7 8	10 8	7 8 0	10 0 0	20-0				
	Colaba (Alibág)	7 0	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	10 0	9 8	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0				
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 11	9 4	7 8	...	...	...	6 5½	5 14	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 10	14 15½	14 15½	13 12	11 12	11 13	12 0	9 11	9 11	9 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 9	10 9	11 2	8 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0				
	Násik	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 4	10 7	9 11	10 7	100 0	100 0	79 0	11 1	10 4	11 15	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0				
	Ahmednagar	8 3½	7 15	7 4	...	...	...	6 15	6 13	6 11	7 13	7 13	7 7	11 15	10 12	10 8	11 7	10 11	12 0	9 8	9 8	9 14	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	6 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0				
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 10	14 10	14 10	14 9	12 9	12 0	10 9	10 9	10 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 12	20-0				
	Sholápur	7 4	7 4	6 2	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	7 10	10 6	10 6	8 0	10 10	11 10	9 0	13 1	13 12	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	9 2	9 2	15-0				
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	7 0	6 3	5 12	...	...	...	7 12½	5 12	7 12	11 3	10 9	8 12	23 1	21 7	17 12	20 12	20 7	16 12	14 8	14 8	14 15½	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 6	11 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 30-0				
	Satara	6 6	6 6	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 8	7 14	7 14	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 8	8 8	100 0	100 0	79 0	11 1	10 4	11 15	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0				
	Belgaum	8 2	7 3	5 13	11 0	11 0	11 13	11 0	9 15	9 8	11 8	10 7	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 2	16 4	15 8	14 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	6 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0				
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	111 6	111 6	116 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 12	20-0				
	Ratnagiri	5 15	5 15	5 4	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 2	10 9	9 14	9 5	12 6	11 11	9 1	11 0	9 13	8 14	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	132 0	290 0	...	11 10½	12 8½	11 8	8 12 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 11-4				
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 1	7 7	7 7	116 8	116 8	98 1	10 4	10 3	10 13	8 0 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 15-0				
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	13 5	13 5	7 9	7 7	7 7	7 14	75 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	6 12 0	7 12 0	19-6				
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 10	3 10	3 11	3 8	3 8	3 10	5 9	5 9	5 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0				
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 12	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 9	18 14	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0				
	Baroda	6 11	6 14	6 12	11 8	9 9	8 12	6 9	6 12	6 0	10 9	10 3	7 8	...	...	...	13 9	14 1	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	63 0	63 0	96 0	11 8	12 0	12 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	19-0				
	Diesa	12 3	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	5 14	5 12	5 0	13 6	11 8	9 12	15 3	13 8	9 0	8 13	8 13	8 13	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 13 0	7 8 0	19-6				
	Nimach	10 4	10 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 5	12 0	20 0	16 8	11 0	8 11	8 9	8 8	8 8	8 8	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	.....	.....	.....				
	Nasirabad	11 3½	11 12½	11 10½	21 13½	22 10½	15 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	16 15	14 8	13 15	13 15	13 15	70 0	70 0	84 0	11 13½	11 8	13 8	5-10 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0				
	Rajkot	9 8	9 4	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	10 8	7 0	17 8	15 8	8 8	12 0	11 4	8 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	70 0	70 0	40 0	80 0	67 8	60 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 to 22-8				
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 15	10 12	9 4	15 11½	15 0	11 0	6 10½	6 11	6 0	10 5½	9 14	7 0	14 3½	14 8	9 0	12 8	11 4	8 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	80 0	80 0	106 0	9 2½	8 14½	6 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14½	11 7½	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0	30-0				
	Secunderabad	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 2	11 8	11 4	8 12	16 12	16 12	11 11	17 4	16 12	11 11	9 0	9 0	9 0	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	... ..	5 to 7	5 to 7	12 to 15				
	Bolarum	7 1	7 1	7 3	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	11 0	11 0	8 5	18 0	18 0	12 1	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	7 0	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	.....	.....	10 to 20				
	Chudderghat	6 0	7 0	6 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	18 0	11 4	17 4	18 0	13 8																	
	Bangalore	6 12	6 12	...	7 12	8 0	7 8	9 15	9 8	8 0	11 7	11 12	9 3	28 6	23 13	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	5 11	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 5	11 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 13	11 3	14 2	14 2	13 0	...	...	21 3	32 6	32 6	24 0	25 11	27 10	19 8	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	.....	.....	.....				
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	4 11	13 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	13 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	27 13	26 13	22 10	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	.....	.....	.....				
	Mysore	6 12	7 0	7 2	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 6	12 4	11 4	11 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	31 0	28 0	19 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 12	8 3	.....	.....	.....				
	Hassan	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Shimoga	5 12	5 12	5 3	6 5	6 5	6 3	9 7	9 6	8 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	8 7	8 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Kadur	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Chitaldroog	6 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	11 0	10 0	8 11	12 0	12 0	11 0	27 0	24 0	21 11	27 0	23 8	19 8	20 11	19 10	15 11	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Coorg	5 6	5 6	6 0	5 7	5 7	5 3	9 10	9 12	7 10	14 13	15 3	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 5	24 12	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 5	11 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Indore	9 3	9 3	10 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 14	6 10	8 0	7 8	8 0	19 3	19 3	14 1	12 15	12 0	12 8	27 11	25 11	27 10	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	.....	.....	.....				
	Gwalior	11 10	11 10	13 10	22 7	21 11	16 3	5 8	5 8	5 3	7 9	7 7	6 2	22 7	23 5	18 4	21 11	21 0	16 8	27 13	27 13	26 13	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	.....	.....	.....				
	Goona	13 8	14 0	16 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	9 8	10 0	7 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	31 0	28 0	27 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 12	8 3	.....	.....	.....				
	Rutlam	9 4	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 12	10 0	8 12	24 4	24 0	15 12	14 0	13 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	800 0	800 0	126 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	.....	.....	.....				
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	12 4	13 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	21 0	17 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	19 0	...	17 2	23 0	19 0	19 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	7 11	.....	.....	.....				
																				30 0	21 0	21 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....				
																				24 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....				
																				27 0	22 11	22 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	3 8	2 7	11	.....	.....				
																				26 23	18 19	13 20	15 20	13 14	14 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	3 8	2 7	11	.....	.....				

B. CHATTER

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

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.

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 30th January, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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 Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds took his seat as an Additional Member.

CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports 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, be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made both substantial and formal changes in this Bill. The substantial changes consisted in the introduction of a power to the Local Government to impose, for local purposes, in any cantonment, taxes of the same description as were commonly imposed in municipalities, and a power to extend any portion of the Cantonment Act to any place without extending the whole. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, having Cantonment Acts of their own, would probably desire to extend to some of their cantonments the new taxation-sections.

The principal formal change consisted in the conversion of the Bill from a mere piece of patchwork into a measure repealing and re-enacting the law on the subject. That this was desirable would appear from the fact that the present Cantonment Act had been already twice amended, namely, by the Small Cause Court Act, XI of 1865, and by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872; that four of its sections had been repealed by Acts XIV of 1870 and VIII of 1871; and that parts of three of the remaining sections (39, 43 and 44) were, according to the opinion held by the Government of India during the last ten or twelve years, *ultra vires* of this legislature, as purporting to enable the Government to deal with cantonments situate in foreign territory. That power, MR. STOKES need hardly say, the Government possessed in its executive capacity, and to confer it by an Act was, therefore, not only illegal, but useless. Moreover, the arrangement of the present Cantonment Act was somewhat obscure; and, considering the class of officers who had to administer it, the Select Committee thought it especially desirable that the law should be compact and clear. The result of the Committee's labours was now before the Council. The Bill contained no section corresponding with the interpretation-clause of the present Act, because the expressions there defined were defined by the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, for all subsequent enactments. It gave no power to the Local Governments to establish Small Cause Courts within cantonment-limits, for the Local Governments had this power under Act XI of 1865. It omitted the provision in section 22 of the present Act that simple imprisonment for breach of cantonment-rules might be in the civil jail. The reason was that several local authorities had recently represented that imprisonment in the civil jail (commonly a ward in the ordinary jail set apart for persons imprisoned by order of Civil Courts and Revenue-officers) was, to most Natives, little or no punishment. The Bill did not declare (as was done by the present Act, section 27) that Courts should take judicial notice of cantonment-rules; for, as these rules had the force of law, section 57 of the Evidence Act would apply. It would be seen that the Select Committee had not altered the puzzling and incomplete provisions as to the occupation by private persons of Government-lands in cantonments, and the right to claim houses built on such lands. The reason was that the Committee did not quite know what to put in the place of those provisions. The whole subject was now under discussion by the executive departments concerned, and would, no doubt, be further discussed by all the Local Governments. When that discussion was ended,—possibly in three or four years,—if a comprehensive cantonment-law were then determined on, a law extending (not merely extendible) to the whole of British India, the then Viceroy would say *rumpe moras*, and the task of our successors would be facilitated by the present Bill.

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.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN introduced the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Colvin and Batten and the Mover. He said that he did not wish to take up the time of the Council by commenting on its provisions, as they were explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN 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.

PORTUGUESE TREATY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves. He said that in the course of the last year Her Majesty concluded a Treaty with the King of Portugal. The nineteenth article of that Treaty dealt with the subject of extradition; and it was provided that the details under which extradition should be conducted should be embodied in a Convention, to be executed between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India. That Convention had already been concluded. Article 20 of the same Treaty provided for the issue of commissions in criminal trials and inquiries. He had now the honour to ask permission to introduce a Bill, which was considered desirable to give effect to those two provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in consequence of the Convention taking effect from the 1st proximo.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 13th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th January, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1878-79.

No. 3586, dated Poona, the 14th August 1879.

MEMORANDUM—By J. Hart, Esq., C.E., Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.

The accompanying comparative statement of area irrigated and rainfall on new works in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1878-79 is submitted for the information of Government.

2. The total area irrigated and average rainfall for four years are as follows:—

	Area irrigated.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Inches.
1875-76	7,296	29·88
1876-77	17,059	14·65
1877-78	25,362	22·01
1878-79	17,286	32·69

The rainfall shown is the average of 18 stations in each case.

There was a falling off in area in 1878-79, as compared with the previous year, of 8,076 acres.

3. Broadly it may be stated that this decrease is due to the heavy and favourable rainfall during the year in the districts in which the works are situated. The fall in some cases was quite unprecedented. The falling off was entirely in the inferior crops paying low rates, and the total assessment of water rates shows no decrease, which indicates considerable improvement in the area of better classes of crops.

4. The area in 1878-79 compares favourably with the area irrigated in the first famine year (1876-77), and shows great improvement as compared with the years preceding the famine.

5. In 1878-79 the area irrigated formed 7·91 or nearly 8 per cent. of the irrigable area under command, 218,439 acres.

6. In 1875-76, when the rainfall was slightly less favourable than in 1878-79, the area irrigated formed only 4·8 per cent. of the irrigable area under command in that year, 150,725 acres.

7. Proceeding to details, the falling off is comprised as follows:—

	Acres.
Kharíf	6,795
Rabi	1,281
TOTAL	8,076

The decrease was thus principally in the area irrigated during the kharíf season. The season was a late one, and the rainfall in June was deficient, followed in July, August, and September by unusually plentiful rain. These conditions are unfavourable to extensive irrigation, because the people defer sowing until heavy rain falls, and seldom take water for the purpose of enabling them to sow. In the previous year, 1877-78, heavy rain fell in June; while the fall in July was deficient. This was favourable to extensive irrigation. Taking advantage of the early rain, the people sowed their crops, and, when drought followed in July, were only too glad to take water to save their crops from failure. These remarks apply, of course, only to the inferior monsoon crops.

8. The decrease in area of kharíf was greatest on the Jamda and Krishna Canals and the Ekruk Tank. In the case of the first and last the rainfall throughout the season was very heavy, and rendered irrigation of all the ordinary crops unnecessary; the rainfall in both cases was very evenly distributed: at Jamda the total fall from June to September was the heaviest registered for the past 10 years; while the fall at Sholapur on the Ekruk Tank was quite unprecedented, the total having been 54·18 inches as compared with an average of 23 inches. In the case of the Krishna Canal the decrease was due to the better distribution of the fall, and is an instance to which the remarks in the preceding para. apply in particular, as will be seen from the following comparison of the rainfall:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Inches.	Inches.
June	9·70	1·80
July	1·28	9·94
August	4·00	7·89
September.	9·89	6·39
TOTAL	24·87	26·02

9. Under rabi the decrease was principally on the Jamda, Ojhar, and Lakh Canals, and is explained by the favourable late kharíf and early rabi rainfall. There was a large increase in rabi irrigation on the Hathmati, Krishna, and Palkher Canals, notwithstanding the favourable rainfall of the year. In the case of the Hathmati, the increase is due to the more plentiful supply of water available in consequence of the good fall of rain.

10. Viewing the figures of column 14 of the statement showing the decrease in total area on each work, and bearing in mind the very favourable rainfall of the season, the only work which exhibits seriously disappointing results is the Lákh Canal. In almost every other case the figures exhibit a considerable improvement as compared with previous years, disregarding the two famine years.

11. For comparison with the table given in para. 17 of Revenue Report, 1877-78, the following figures are given:—

	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif	Rabi.	TOTAL.
Area irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I.—Works having an unfailing supply.	9,684	10,229	19,913	4,323	7,977	12,300
II.—Works dependent on local rainfall.	3,231	2,218	5,449	1,797	3,189	4,986
TOTAL	12,915	12,447	25,362	6,120	11,166	17,286
Rainfall.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
I.—Works having an unfailing supply.	16·14	4·84	20·98	26·39	3·26	29·65
II.—Works dependent on local rainfall.	17·65	5·40	23·05	29·73	5·98	35·71

Owing to the inclusion of the Mukti reservoir and Ojhar Tambat Canal in the statement herewith submitted, the figures of area differ somewhat from those of the Revenue Report.

It will be observed that the works dependent for their supply on local rainfall show a considerable increase in rabi area and only a slight falling off in the total, as compared with the previous year. This is explained by the fact that the supply of water was greater by reason of the plentiful rainfall, and was made use of for the better classes of rabi crops.

12. A table is attached showing the distribution of the fall in each of the past four years.

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

Table showing Distribution of Rainfall each year from 1875-76 to 1878-79 (inclusive.)

	YEARS.	KHARIF.					RABI.					TOTAL.
		June.	July.	August.	September	Total.	October.	November	December.	January.	Total.	
On land under command of works having an unfailing supply.	1875-76 ... (1)	6·55	7·48	5·94	6·17	26·14	1·43	0·17	0·98	...	2·58	28·73
	1876-77 ... (2)	3·67	7·10	2·44	1·02	14·23	0·05	0·18	...	0·43	0·66	14·90
	1877-78 ... (3)	5·94	1·15	2·60	5·45	15·14	4·38	0·59	0·30	...	5·27	20·41
	1878-79 ... (4)	2·80	6·80	8·77	7·66	26·03	3·27	0·39	...	...	3·66	29·69
On land under works dependent on local rainfall.	1875-76 ... (5)	4·63	5·56	4·70	9·43	24·32	1·30	0·05	1·59	...	2·94	27·27
	1876-77 ... (6)	3·40	5·60	3·10	2·17	14·27	0·03	0·03	...	0·08	0·14	14·42
	1877-78 ... (7)	4·90	1·43	3·51	7·81	17·65	4·73	0·37	0·30	...	5·40	23·05
	1878-79 ... (8)	2·54	7·74	10·33	7·33	27·94	4·69	0·68	...	...	5·37	33·31

Note.—(1) Average of 11 stations.
(2) " 12 "
(3) " 15 "
(4) " 16 "
(5), (6), (7) Average for 9 stations.
(8) Average for 10 stations.

No. 143 W. I.—462, dated Bombay Castle, the 19th September 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Read—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3586, dated 14th August 1879.—Forwards comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—It is satisfactory to notice that, although, owing to heavier and better distributed rainfall, the area irrigated in 1878-79 was much less than in 1877-78, still there was no decrease of revenue, the area of superior classes of crops having considerably increased. The area irrigated, moreover, compares very favourably with the year previous to the famine, 1876.

2. The statement, with the Acting Chief Engineer's report, should be printed and circulated.

3. Copies should also, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India.

C. J. MERRIMAN, *Col., R.E.*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Water distributed during November 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Water distributed during November 1879: Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Water distributed during November 1879: Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	603	10,219	10,750
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	458	1,662	14,958
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	335	20,879	42,788
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	589	482	62,600
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	525	1,536	35,044
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	...	1,750	43,781
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	92	1,484	25,202
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	2,602	38,012	235,123
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...	...	...	77	...	...
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	42	...	...
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	119	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,143	43,637	64,748
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	318	1,206	26,921
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	991	18,022
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	...	...	...	166	4,057	3,763
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	20	371
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	60	410
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	87,983	349,358

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st October to 30th November 1879.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	21,212	277	201	170	2,599	24,459	...	·6
Muzaffarnagar	19,620	593	1,242	1,226	4,972	27,653	...	·7
Meerut	19,412	1,182	785	1,777	1,094	24,250	·4	·8
Bulandshahr	399	10	...	50	128	587	2·2	·8
Aligarh	146	131	...	73	22	372	1·2	1·07
Muttra	13	46	8	35	108	210	·3	1·0
Agra	405	926	1	32	97	1,461	·5	·7
Etah	1	4	...	...	...	5	·8	1·4
Mainpuri	167	197	...	...	260	624	·7	·7
Fatehgarh	62	63	...	...	125	250	·8	1·1
Etáwah	42	40	...	...	1,178	1,260	·5	1·5
Cawnpore	750	437	...	...	188	1,375	1·9	1·2
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0
Gurgaon	118	...	...	...	231	349	...	1·1
Dehra Dún	3,215	267	...	190	376	4,057	·2	1·1
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·7
Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	1·0
Bareilly	8	...	...	4	...	12	2·3	1·3
Pilibhit	621	...	...	354	4	979	1·5	·6
Jhánsi	8	12	...	...	...	20	3·7	1·0
Hamírpur	7	21	...	...	32	60	...	...
Total	66,206	4,206	2,237	3,920	11,414	87,983	...	...
Total for the same period last year	204,490	55,095	4,168	26,268	59,337	349,358	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	138,284	50,889	1,931	22,348	47,923	261,375	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct		4,187
Jani escape	163	
Siyana „	135	
Etawah division escapes	459	
Cawnpore „	850	
	1,607	
Less drainage water	22	1,585
Net consumption		2,602
Lower Gangees Canal.— Entering canal		670
Narora escapes	244	
Tatarpur	307	551
Net consumption		119

Kasganj Division reports that water entered the division on 19th November 1879, water was available for irrigation from the 25th November 1879, but from sickness and want of labor cultivators did not avail themselves of it.

Eastern Jumna Canal.— Water entering		1,197
„ leaving	10	
Gokulpur escape	44	54
Net consumption		1,143
Agra Canal.— Water entering		929
Leaving	9	
Bata escape	437	
Kitam „	165	611
Net consumption		318

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th January 1880.

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 NOVEMBER 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	1,565	...	23,196	...	24,761	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	170	...	133	...	303	...
Paddy or dhán	379	...	195	...	574	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	467	...	700	...	1,167	...
Dál	409	...	848	...	1,257	...
Juár	50	...	...	...	50	...
Bájra	128	...	...	...	128	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	268	...	5,294	...	5,562	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,436	...	30,366	...	33,802	...
Cotton	...	...	3,553	...	3,553	...
Oil-seeds	594	...	6,734	...	7,328	...
Salt	799	...	2,871	...	3,670	...
Metals	3,826	...	272	...	4,098	...
Building materials	690	..	2,400	...	3,090	...
Miscellaneous goods	3,579	...	5,600	...	9,179	...
Firewood	1,337	...	22,803	...	24,140	...
Bamboos	25	500	3,693	73,860	3,718	74,360
Timber	50	50	20	20	70	70
Miscellaneous timber	165	330	...	...	165	330
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	14,501	880	78,312	73,880	92,813	74,760
Total during corresponding period of last year	31,074	2,122	129,208	56,710	160,282	58,832
Increase	...	...	...	16,170	...	15,928
Decrease	16,573	1,242	50,896	...	67,469	...

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal: Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	275	...	...	...	275	...
Total	275	...	...	...	275	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	145	...	...	...	145	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	325	...	...	...	325	...
Miscellaneous goods	800	...	...	...	800	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,545	...	...	...	1,545	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	4,382	...	5,390	...	9,772	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	2,837	...	5,390	...	8,227	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

The returns for November show a considerable decrease in traffic as compared with the same period last year. This is accounted for principally by the fact that, owing to severe illness among the boating class, it was difficult to get a full complement of men for boats' crews.

During the early part of the month Someyrah lock, in the Aligarh division, had to be closed for repairs.

Agra Canal.

The Agra Navigation Channel was closed during the month for the purpose of silt clearance.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	5,936	3,438	349	55
Ton mileage	923,949	422,313	30,920	3,557
Value of goods . Rs.	6,15,513	2,88,563	9,375	2,763
Number of passengers	...	395	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th January 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of December 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal.			Khurreef.									Bubbee.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding period of previous 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 December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 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.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	181·01	...	134	2,124	40,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	...	25	40,191	984	25	41,200	33,041	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
		Patamoondee	...	...	...	...	227	10,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	10,770	89	...	10,859	10,286				
		High Level Section I	675	194·03	...	88	942	13,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	...	18	13,860	655	18	14,533	12,889	1·45	59·54	...	
		Taldundah	1,300	111·00	...	46	46	9,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,880	217	...	10,097	9,784				
		Matchgong	650	79·00	...	...	1,347	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	20	25,079	307	20	25,406	23,840				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	268	4,686	99,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,252	...	63	99,780	2,252	63	102,095	89,931	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814	...	286	87,831	1,814	286	89,931	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	147	...	174	36,344	84,987	...	12	12	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,215	...	...	85,215	40,293	0·21	34·96	(10 years.) 51·58	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	29	...	187	4,394	10,350	...	...	...	32	727	...	...	...	124	...	...	11,077	124	...	11,201	6,089	0·00	35·12	(9 years.) 51·64	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	361	40,738	95,337	...	12	12	32	943	...	...	...	124	...	...	96,292	124	...	96,416	55,382	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	257	54,550	...	...	..	...	8	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,382	...	...	55,382	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	773	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,677	...	...	...	398	398	206	1,284	2,677	398	1,284	4,359	19,636	...	51·00	39·06	
		Buxar							...	846	1,915	...	3,850	285	285	285	3,121	3,121	...	6,052	5,765	3,406	6,052	15,223	...				
	Patna and Gya	Arrah	1,660	658	658	...	..	...	...	6,212	6,986	...	30,779	3,347	3,347	3,347	10,116	10,116	...	9,328	37,765	13,463	9,328	60,556	65,606	...	47·25	38·07	
		Eastern main	1,466	301	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	129	129	129	4	4	13	25	515	133	25	673	...	...	41·72	39·45	
		Patna				...	...	...	...	2,140	2,519	...	3,864	857	857	857	6,480	6,480	...	1,321	6,383	7,337	1,321	15,041	7,932				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,420	...	41,685	4,618	4,618	4,618	20,119	20,119	219	18,010	53,105	24,737	18,010	95,852	93,174	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,322	...	...	70,501	...	160	...	15,821	17,763	388	2,528	72,723	17,923	2,528	93,174	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	629	45,424	195,117	...	9,210	11,432	32	42,628	4,618	4,618	4,618	20,182	22,495	219	18,073	249,177	27,113	18,073	294,363	238,487	..	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	257	142,381	...	...	2,222	...	8	71,333	...	160	...	15,894	19,577	388	2,814	215,936	19,737	2,814	238,487	...	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 27th January 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1879.				Navigation return canal.		Land irrigated (approximate).		Rainfall.		Chief crops (approximate).		Remarks.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge.		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.							
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·34	3073·6	619·09	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	11,149	1·15	1·54	Wheat ...	146,974	The volume entering the head of the Bari Doab Canal was 1747·77 cubic feet per second; 33·97 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes, and the balance, 1,713·80 cubic feet per second, was utilized. There is an increase of 33,553 acres irrigated up to end of the month as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of 48,002 acres as compared with the same period of 1877-78.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·05		542·82	...	...	Amritsar ...	83,435	0·94	1·55	Barley ...	4,644	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·59		551·89	...	...	Lahore ...	111,157	0·65	1·30	Mixed grains ...	10,070	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,053	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	1713·80	...	...	.....	205,741	...	...	.....	205,741	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	1887·62	...	...	.....	172,183	...	...	.....	172,183	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·07	2,546	299	...	49,893 kurris, bullies, &c., 3,943 mds. of fuel and 4,563 mds. of timber.	Umballa ...	1,921	0·79	0·38	Wheat ...	71,027	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur was 2,368 cubic feet per second; of this 17 cubic feet per second escaped at Budha Khera and 32 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The amount utilized was 2,319 cubic feet per second. There is a decrease in area irrigated, as compared with the same period of last year of 29,587 acres, which is stated by the Superintending Engineer to be due to— 1. Sickness amongst the cultivators. 2. Late Kharif crop occupying the land. 3. Sufficient rainfall at time of sowing, and again at first watering. 4. Settlement operations inducing men to grow inferior rain crops.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·67		815			Karnál ...	27,440	0·46	0·25	Barley ...	2,638	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·95		933			Delhi ...	7,867	0·10	1·20	Mixed grains ...	14,440	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·40		272			Rohtak ...	16,056	0·30	1·90	Miscellaneous ...	8,026	
							Hissár ...	25,725	0·30	1·60	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	16,440	...	1·10	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	177	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	505	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,319	...	49,893	.....	96,131	...	...	.....	96,131	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,030	...	1,08,285	.....	125,718	...	...	.....	125,718	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	Compared with the same period last year, there is an increase of 3,971 acres irrigated on the perennial canals.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	47,726	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	222,576	...	...	.....	222,576	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	337	0·10	1·20	Wheat ...	278	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	7	0·20	...	Barley ...	48	
											Mixed grains ...	18	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	344	...	...	.....	344	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	301,872	...	...	.....	301,872	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	297,901	...	...	.....	297,901	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI 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.
		21st Dec. 1878.	20th Dec. 1879.	to 21st Dec. 1878.	to 20th Dec. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Jan. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,99,613	7,96,039	3,46,80,161	3,75,57,990	28,77,829	...
	„ Jubbulpore	1,47,336	63,638	34,40,565	37,49,752	3,09,187	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	63,006	83,408	40,96,870	39,14,068	...	1,82,802
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,06,630	73,225	45,56,485	41,97,739	...	3,58,746
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,38,809	2,88,500	85,40,747	1,05,04,865	19,64,118	...
27th Dec. 1879	Madras ...	1,43,314	1,30,317	63,61,062	63,49,681	...	11,381
10th Jan. 1880	South Indian ...	58,108	62,487	31,60,948	32,18,520	57,572	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,86,535	4,77,471	2,70,07,976	2,45,11,926	...	24,96,050
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,74,499	1,36,868	66,05,397	68,66,966	2,61,569	...
	Total ...	23,17,850	21,11,953	9,84,50,211	10,08,71,507	24,21,296	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,105	2,000	1,22,083	1,26,640	4,557	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,534	1,587	87,479	88,735	1,256	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	75,489	75,801	28,36,496	34,66,397	6,29,901	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	16,292	25,173	6,94,020	7,86,481	92,461	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	725	441	(*b*)51,797	(*c*)35,315	...	16,482
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,185	1,375	87,435	67,514	...	19,921
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,595	3,225	1,26,603	(*d*)2,39,259	1,12,656	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,868	18,688	7,67,327	6,84,738	...	82,589
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,523	12,375	4,31,422	4,34,389	2,967	...
3rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	28,527	40,964	9,06,351	17,59,339	8,52,988	...
10th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,336	10,252	1,98,501	3,07,739	1,09,238	...
3rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,058	14,117	9,44,320	9,29,848	...	14,472
10th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,906	35,700	8,99,062	12,78,605	3,79,543	...
	Sindia ...	1,428	...	(*e*)91,106	93,654	2,548	...
10th Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad...	6,909	14,901	(*f*)94,932	4,31,818	3,36,886	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	44,660	1,36,672	(*g*)4,73,526	30,25,153	25,51,627	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	6,619	...	(*h*)2,16,609	2,16,609	...
3rd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	1,899	...	1,22,359	1,22,359	...
31st Dec. 1879	Western Rajputana (Southern Section.)	...	(*a*)5,037	...	(*j*)25,184	25,184	...
	Total ...	2,50,140	4,06,826	88,12,460	1,41,19,776	53,07,316	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,67,990	25,18,779	10,72,62,671	11,49,91,283	77,28,612	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,35,99,156	5,74,95,641	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,36,63,515	5,74,95,642	38,32,127	...

(*a*)—Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic for the four weeks ending 13th December 1879.
(*b*)—Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(*c*)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*d*)—Includes colliery receipts.
(*e*)—From 10th January 1878.
(*f*)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
(*g*)—From 1st July 1878.
(*h*)—From 21st April 1879.
(*j*)—From 15th November 1879.

No. LII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For last		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		10 days of Dec. 1878.	11 days of Dec. 1879.	to 31st Dec. 1878.	to 31st Dec. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	11,59,496	13,61,905	3,60,45,302	3,89,19,895	28,74,593	...
	Ditto, Jubbulpore	2,35,614	1,49,894	37,32,708	38,99,646	1,66,938	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,122	1,33,779	42,16,988	40,47,847	...	1,69,141
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,54,347	1,25,474	46,22,036	43,23,213	...	2,98,823
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	3,40,517	3,70,500	89,30,214	1,08,75,365	19,45,151	...
27th Dec. 1879	Madras ...	1,95,549	(*a*)1,86,840	66,30,161	65,36,521	...	93,640
10th Jan. 1880	South Indian ...	80,416	1,35,092	33,12,267	33,53,612	41,345	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	13,46,856	7,33,171	2,83,64,811	2,52,45,097	...	31,19,714
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,02,472	2,09,013	69,05,678	70,75,979	1,70,301	...
	Total ...	38,02,389	34,05,668	10,27,60,165	10,42,77,175	15,17,010	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,195	4,001	1,25,695	1,30,641	4,946	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,631	2,382	90,261	91,117	856	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,36,107	1,13,290	29,72,603	35,79,687	6,07,084	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	23,805	34,298	7,18,310	8,20,779	1,02,469	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,305	645	(*c*)53,107	(*d*)35,960	...	17,147
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,650	1,575	89,448	69,089	...	20,359
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,970	14,142	1,29,847	(*e*)2,58,401	1,23,554	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	23,176	24,295	7,90,617	7,09,033	...	81,584
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	13,170	16,875	4,41,308	4,51,264	9,956	...
3rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	34,839	61,934	9,09,311	18,21,273	9,11,962	...
10th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	12,637	11,950	2,10,734	3,19,689	1,08,955	...
3rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,847	(*b*)24,950	9,62,969	9,54,798	...	8,171
10th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	55,652	58,500	9,91,071	13,37,105	3,46,034	...
	Sindia ...	2,804	...	(*f*)93,911	93,654	...	257
10th Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	13,377	35,544	(*g* 1,35,253	4,67,362	3,32,109	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	90,225	1,35,805	(*h*)5,72,109	31,60,958	25,88,849	...
3rd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	3,570	...	1,25,929	1,25,929	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,808	...	(*j*)2,28,417	2,28,417	...
31st Dec. 1879	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	16,286	...	(*k*)41,470	41,470	...
	Total ...	4,36,390	5,71,850	92,86,554	1,46,91,626	54,05,072	...
	GRAND TOTAL	42,38,779	39,77,518	11,20,46,719	11,89,68,801	69,22,082	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,59,89,745	5,94,84,400	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,60,56,974	5,94,84,401	34,27,427	...

(*a*)—Return for the last four days of December 1879 not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic of the four weeks ending 27th December 1879.
(*b*)—Return for the last 11 days of December 1879 not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic of the four weeks ending 20th December 1879.
(*c*)—Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(*d*)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*e*)—Includes colliery receipts.
(*f*)—From 10th January 1878.
(*g*)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 31st December 1878.
(*h*)—From 1st July 1878.
(*j*)—From 21st April 1879.
(*k*)—From 15th November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUKKUR-QUETTA STATE RAILWAY.

Nos. 079-080 R. C., dated Fort William, the 6th February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter No. 045R.C., dated 21st January 1880, publishing in the *Gazette of India* certain papers in connection with the rapid construction of this line.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has viewed with great satisfaction the remarkable progress that has been made in the prosecution of this important work. Platelaying was commenced at Rukh, the junction of the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway with the Indus Valley State Railway, on 5th October 1879, and the line was brought into Sibi on 14th January 1880—a length of 133½ miles having been laid in 101 days. This rate of progress is unprecedented in the annals of Indian Railways; and when it is considered that at the time the work was commenced there was little permanent-way material in Sind, that all the rest had to be drawn from the various broad gauge lines in India, and that most of this material had to be carried through about 100 miles of country devoid of water, there are perhaps few, if any, other instances in the world where rail-laying has been pushed along with such rapidity against such impediments.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but for whose personal supervision, cordial and influential co-operation, as well as warm interest in the work, the officers charged with this undertaking could not possibly have accomplished their task in so short a time.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires also to record his high appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief; Mr. J. R. Bell, Superintendent of Works; and Messrs. Monk, Peel, Tait, Baxter, Moyle and Roberts, the Engineers employed under their orders. In consideration of the severe labour and hardships undergone by these officers in the discharge of their duties, the Government of India sanctions the grant to them of three months' special leave on full pay, to be taken between the months of June and October, when their services can be spared. The only restriction on this leave is that it cannot be taken in continuation of other leave, or *vice versâ*. Should the leave, however, not be desired, the immediate grant of a bonus of one month's pay in lieu thereof is hereby sanctioned. These privileges are also to be extended to three Upper Subordinates to be named by the Engineer-in-Chief of the line.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
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 3rd FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell in the Madras Presidency and in parts of Sind and the Punjab. The want of rain is felt in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Upper India. The general prospects of the spring crops remain good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 31st)	...	*Ragi* 26·53; standing crops in good condition; harvest of Bengal gram and horse-gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·30; harvest of paddy nearly completed; of *cholum* continues; paddy withered in one taluk; dry crops affected with disease in another; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·21.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·15; later dry crops slightly affected by insects in 3 taluks; elsewhere doing well; harvesting of *cholum* and *varagu*; *ragi* being planted under wells; 8 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	·92 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 22·54; cultivation of second crop paddy and *kar* in progress in 2 taluks; standing crops suffering from want of water in one taluk, and somewhat injured by insects in all except one; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	·02 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 23·21; dry crops withering in 4 taluks, and parts of other four; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy and some dry crops, outturn paddy ½ to full, others ⅛ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·58 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 29·24; standing crops require rain in parts of one taluk, elsewhere in good condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅝ to full.
Madura („ „)	·53 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 23·83.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 19·37; harvest of second crop completed.
Travancore („ „)	·43	State of crops and food market same as last week.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay— (Feb. 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Dadu and Sehwan.	Fever prevalent; cattle disease in 3 talukas; one case of small-pox in Dadu; *rabi* crops looking well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rice lands being ploughed; *rabi* promising in 9 talukas; mortality amongst camels and horses continues; small-pox in taluka Naushahro continues; cold has set in afresh; strong northerly winds and dust.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* crops healthy; cotton thriving; pressing of sugarcane of the last season and replanting of new sugarcane in progress.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; cotton-picking commenced.
Násik ...	...	Ague in 4 talukas; cattle disease in 2; cholera at Igatpuri; *rabi* crops fair.
Poona (Feb. 1st)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 7, deaths 6.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops generally good; cold injured potatoes in Nagar; harvesting of *rabi* commenced; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	*Rabi* being harvested; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Fever decreasing; wheat harvest commenced; exotic cotton damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop continues above ghât; fever prevails; small-pox in Honore.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; wheat crops nearly ready for harvesting; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Crop prospects continue good; fever in Kanara, Násik, and Kurrachee districts; six deaths from cholera in Poona.
Bengal— (Feb. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state of cold weather crops good; cholera disappearing in south; cattle disease still prevails in some parts of Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Winter crops good; a fair outturn expected; peas and pulses being gathered; sporadic cholera in Bussirhat; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; fever in a mitigated form still in Burwa and Dowlatabad police stations; cholera not yet disappeared from Kaliamgunge police station.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool in mornings and fine; cutting of winter rice completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; state and prospects of winter crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good all round; ploughing progressing; prices falling; small-pox prevalent; rivers higher than usual.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* promises to yield well; a little rain would improve prospects; tobacco good; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; outturn of *rabi* crop will be four annas less than average yield for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice harvest completed; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue favourable; rice still being reaped in Pooree; elsewhere harvest over, outturn on the whole a good average one; *rabi* crops generally promising, but still want rain in places in Behar and Chota Nagpore; early *rabi* ripening, and being reaped generally with good outturn; spring rice doing well, land being ploughed for early rice; general health good, but small-pox and cholera in places, and fever still prevails in Pooree.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather still fine; health good; general crop prospects favourable, except in unirrigable lands, where rain is badly wanted; prices almost unaltered.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; health good.
Jhánsi („ 5th)	...	Prospects good; prices falling; health improving.
Agra (Feb. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; *wheat*, *barley*, and *sarson* coming into ear; sky cloudy; sickness disappearing; cattle disease in Jarar and Pinahat has appeared.
Bareilly („ 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; harvest prospects good.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather cloudy; wind east; prospects good.
Kumaun (Feb. 2nd)	...	Sky cloudy.
Lucknow („ 4th)	...	Prospects good; *dhan* 31 seers.
Partabgarh (Feb. 2nd)	...	*Wheat* and *barley* have come into ear and *peas* are in blossom; *rabi* is promising and plentiful, but there has been no rain in December or January to give it an impetus.
Sitapur („ 4th)	...	Sky cloudy; prospects favourable.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects satisfactory. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; health good and *rabi* prospects fair; rain is wanted for unirrigated land, especially in Allahabad and Partabgarh; cattle disease has appeared in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 3rd).		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health still improving; further fall in prices.
Hissar ...	...	Weather still cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Rain wanted; crops and health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; health and crops good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices.
Siálkot ...	Slight shower of rain.	Prospects fair; weather cloudy.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	No report received.
Peshawar ...	2	Prospects average; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; rain required; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Prospects and health generally good, and prices of food grains falling in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 4th)	...	Clear; *rabi* good; *kharif* threshing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ „)	...	Cloudy; warm; *rabi* promising; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Seoni	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* fair; few cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* promising; pulses slightly injured by frost; prices unchanged.
Raipur (Jan. 31st)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* favourable; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 30th)	...	Cool; *sugarcane* cutting and pressing continue; no other crops on the ground; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Clear and cool; *kharif* threshing continues in some districts; *rabi* generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Feb. 4th)		
Akyab	...	Public health good; cattle disease very slight.
Rangoon	...	Nine fatal cases of small-pox in town; a few cases of small-pox and fever in Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping finished in all but two townships.
Bassein	...	Public health good; slight small-pox.
Prome	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town; a few fatal cases also in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; crops threshed and winnowed.
Toungoo	...	Public health fair; small-pox very slight. *General Remarks.*—Small-pox still prevalent, otherwise general health of province satisfactory.
Assam—(Feb. 4th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mustard-gathering going on; land ploughing for *aus* cultivation; prospect of tea favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Bumper crop of mustard; cold weather crops generally good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No crops now on the ground; land being prepared for *aus* crop; cattle disease still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 4th)		
Bangalore ..	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects generally favourable; fever prevalent in parts, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No reports received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 4th)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops progressing favourably.
Akola	...	Crops doing well; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still unfavourable; weather fair; no disease.
Central India States— (Feb. 4th)		
Indore	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; crops thriving.
Goona ...	...	Health good; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Fever prevailing; *rabi* crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Health good; *rabi* crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Jan. 25th)	...	Wells pretty full; tanks drying; fever less; crops fair; suddenly much colder.
Marwar („ 24th)	...	Little water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops excellent; *kharif* almost gathered.
Meywar ...	...	Report not received.
Harowtee (Jan. 31st)	...	Colder; occasional clouds; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 4th)	...	Clouds still about; prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 3rd)	...	Rain wanted; cloudy; health good.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in most of the districts of the North-Western Provinces Oudh and the Punjab, and also in Assam, doing much good to the spring crops. There was some rain also in Madras, and there were slight showers in Bengal, but more rain is wanted in both of these provinces. Agricultural prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Feb. 7th)	...	*Ragi* 27·28; standing crops generally good; harvest of Bengal gram and horse gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 28·75; harvest of *cholum*, outturn ½ to full; cotton affected with disease in one taluk; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·39.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·58; standing dry crops affected by insects in three taluks; oilseeds and maize sown in three taluks; 5 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·7 (in one station).	*Ragi* 22·29; cultivation of second crop, and a few kinds of first crop paddy and also *ragi* in progress in three taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in all taluks except one; withering in one taluk; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 22·8; dry crops withering in five taluks and parts of other five; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy ⅓ to full, a few dry crops ⅙ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	1·28 (in one station).	*Ragi* 29·14; wet crops generally good, require rain in one taluk; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura („ „)	·66 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 23·81.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 20·29.
Travancore („ „)	...	Paddy crop good, being harvested; state of food market unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good, except in parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, where crops have suffered from deficiency of rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Feb. 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight shower in Kurrachee and Kotri.	Weather cloudy; small-pox in Dodu Taluq; *rabi* crops coming into ear; preparations for *kharif* in Jerruck and Shâhbandar Districts; cattle disease generally prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox and disease amongst horned cattle in two talukas; mortality amongst camels and horses in Badin, and amongst camels in Mohbatdero continues; *rabi* crops promising, would be better for rain.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops progressing; prices falling.
Baroda ...	...	All crops, including cotton, good; cotton-picking commenced; prices slightly lower.
Surat ...	...	Cotton-picking and *rabi* harvest commenced in Olpád; crops healthy in other talukas.
Násik ...	...	Report not received.
Poona (Feb. 8th)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 5, deaths 3.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops generally good; harvesting continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat harvest in progress; exotic cotton damaged; fever prevalent.
Kánara ...	...	Sand crop plants thriving on coast; fever general; small-pox in Honore.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; cotton-picking commenced; wheat crops ready for harvest; heath good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops, including cotton, generally promising; exotic cotton damaged in Dharwar; fever in Dharwar and Kanara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops good; cholera died out, except in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects good; peas and pulses being gathered; some cholera cases in Busseerhat; health in general good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; both fever and cholera in mitigated form in some thanas of sudder circle; small-pox not yet disappeared from Jungypore Town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool in mornings and fine; cutting of winter rice completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; rain wanted; health good.
Rungpore ...	·07	Rain benefited winter crops; public health good; price of rice low.
Bhágalpur ...	·45	Weather cloudy and cold; *rabi* crops promising; general health very good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; many cases of small-pox.
Patna ...	·04	Rain too late.
Durbhanga ...	·52	Weather cloudy; *rabi* continues well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; now cloudy; sun becoming hot in day; *rabi* crops somewhat suffered for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for ploughing; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Durbhunga, Bhágalpur, Chumparun, Patna, and Rungpore; rain still wanted for *rabi* crops in places in Behar, and also for ploughing in some districts; *rabi* crops in Chota Nagpore suffered somewhat for want of rain; *rabi* prospects, however, on the whole promising; pulses, mustard, and other earlier *rabi* crops being reaped; a good outturn generally expected; sugarcane also being cut and pressed; small-pox and cholera still in some places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 10th)	·6	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·2 at Manjhanpur; about ·5 at Sadr.	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Steady rain falling in North.	Rain not needed for *rabi* crops which are excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 11th)	Slight shower on the 4th.	Prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 10th)	Average in 3 parganas ·1, in others partial.	*Rabi* prospects favourable; sickness disappearing; cattle disease in Jarar has appeared.
Bareilly („ 11th)	Slight rain.	
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Cloudy; prices slightly falling.
Kumaun („ 10th)	Slight rain on the 9th.	Sky generally cloudy.
Lucknow („ 11th)	·2 on 5th	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	...	Prospects good; fields are being irrigated; ears have come out in wheat and barley.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Sitapur (Feb. 11th)	·1	Sky cloudy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·3	Prospects satisfactory.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain everywhere (except Meerut and Partabgarh) which has been of great benefit to the crops; prospects fair; health good; cattle disease has appeared in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 10th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices steady; health fair.
Hissar ...	·2	Prospects good; prices favourable.
Umballa ...	·8	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	·2	Prices falling; crops and health good.
Lahore ...	·2	State of crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	·2	Agricultural prospects fair; prices firm.
Siálkot ...	1·0	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	No report received.
Pesháwar ...	·3	Harvest prospects fair; price of barley lower.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good, but rain wanted.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—Reports still favourable; the late rain which has fallen over a considerable portion of the province promises well for the crops.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 11th)	...	Cloudy, close; linseed and wheat in high lands being gathered; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; grain slightly damaged by frost; other *rabi* crops good; few cases of small-pox; prices slightly fallen.
Saugor (Feb. 11th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear; *rabi* fair; no further cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Occasionally cloudy; *rabi* promising; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur (Feb. 7th)	...	Warm; *rabi* good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 6th)	...	Clear; land being prepared for sugarcane plantation; small-pox continues.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy, close; *rabi* crops being gathered in some districts; prospects generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Feb. 11th)		
Akyab ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in Rathaidoung and Myohoung townships and Akyab town, otherwise public health fair; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon	...	Fourteen fatal cases of small-pox; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Hanthawaddy district; fever somewhat severe in Hmawbee sub-division; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly completed.
Bassein	...	Cholera in Ngathinegyoung sub-division, otherwise public health generally good.
Prome	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town; some cases also in Mahathaman.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	A few cases of cholera in the district, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo	...	Small-pox very slight, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Cholera, small-pox, and measles prevalent in parts of province; slight cattle disease here and there, otherwise public health fair; harvest all but finished.
Assam—(Feb. 11th)		
Gauháti	·2	Weather seasonable; mustard almost gathered; land being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet	·08 reported from Karimganj.	Weather growing hot; cold-weather crops excellent; *bura* being transplanted.
Cachar	·17	Weather unchanged; no rice crops on the ground; common rice at $13\frac{8}{16}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·72	Land preparing for *aus* crop; cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 11th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Harvesting of sugarcane continued; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good, but fever prevalent in parts; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 11th)		
Amráoti	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still unfavourable; weather fair; no disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Feb. 11th)		
Indore	...	Health good ; prospects of crops favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects of crops good ; weather cloudy ; wheat 12 and *bajra* 27 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	...	Cloudy ; prospects good ; *jowar* 30 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear ; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	Slight showers on Friday.	Weather cloudy ; health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good ; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	...	
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather cloudy ; *rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Sirohee (Feb. 8th)	...	Tanks drying ; wells fairly full ; health normal ; crops fair ; much colder.
Marwar (Jan. 30th)	...	Very little water in tanks ; wells almost full ; crops flourishing ; health good ; cold mild ; *kharif* almost gathered.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harowtee (Feb. 7th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	
Ajmere ...	...	No report received.
Jeypore ...	...	
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 10th)	Slight showers	Small benefit ; rain much wanted ; health good.

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Offg. Secy. 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 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 324, 325, 326, 327, 330 AND 331, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH JANUARY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Past fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Barley. Present fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kurum, Verigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cortaloo, Muthwa, Nuzelee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kurum, Verigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cortaloo, Muthwa, Nuzelee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kurum, Verigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cortaloo, Muthwa, Nuzelee, &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.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horsekeeper.	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.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BENGAL.	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 8 0	13 0 0
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 0	7 0 0	11 8 0
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	8 0 to 10-0
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 5-8	5-8 to 6-0	11-0 to 14-0
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...
	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-11 to 5-10	3-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	5-0 to 15-0
	Sonthal Perguunahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0*	5 0 0	7 8 0
ASSAM.	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 9-0	14-0 to 15-0
	Goalpárá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	13-0 to 20-0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 10-0	Not available
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0 to 7-8	8-0 to 9-0	12-0 to 15-0
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 25-0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 7-8	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-0 to 9-8	10-0 to 11-0	15-0 to 20-0
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0
	Nága Hills	No return received																												...	...	...
	Amraoti	9 0 9	0 9 0	0 9 0	8 0	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	0 17	0 14	0 18	0 11	8 11	0 13	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 50	0 50	0 38	0 10	0 10	0 10	8 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0
	Akola	8 0 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 12	8 16	0 13	0 12	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 8	0 8	0 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
	Ellichpur	8 0 8	0 8 0	0 7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	0 14	0 12	0 16	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 8	0 8	0 8	7 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Buldana	9 0 9	0 9 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	0 16	0 16	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 13	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 8	0 8	0 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
	Wun	9 0 9	8 9 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 13	0 13	4 18	0 14	0 14	0 13	0 13	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 8	0 8	0 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Basim	8 0 8	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	8 0	8 12	8 7	14 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0
DISTRICTS AND COORG.	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Tumkúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 12 0
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 30-0
	Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 20-0
	Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0

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

* With one meal a day, Re. 1 to Re. 1-4.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 13	8 13	8 2	...	...	...	13 13	13 0	8 14	15 8	15 8	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	13 14	6 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	27 11	27 11	243 0	170 2	243 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	...	3 11	4 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	9 3	16 5	15 13	9 13	16 10	...	...	15 6	...	...	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	13 6	12 14	8 6	14 0	15 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	15 6	20 14	20 14	13 14	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 11	12 6	12 6	10 6	20 2	19 11	15 13	18 2	18 2	17 0	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	8 10	7 0	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	8 10	14 0	13 8	9 11	23 11	22 11	16 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 8	12 13	13 6	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 6	5 2	5 11	...	...	...	11 11	11 6	6 6	12 8	12 2	7 2	23 5	21 3	12 0	20 0	21 3	11 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 10	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 0	8 2	12 5	11 14	8 8	15 13	14 6	10 13	22 2	22 1	6 15	26 3	26 3	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 3	8 3	14 2	13 10	10 10	...	...	...	19 13	19 13	17 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 10	...	...	...	13 2	15 0	10 11	15 0	16 14	11 5	19 2	18 3	...	21 6	24 8	17 5	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 2	12 11	12 11	11 6	21 13	18 8	13 6	25 6	26 3	19 3	201 11	201 11	233 5	13 0	12 10	14 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	8 5	16 5	15 6	10 0	27 13	27 0	13 8	21 11	26 2	14 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 10	5 14	5 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 3	7 3	15 3	11 10	9 2	...	15 6	12 10	22 14	21 10	16 8	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 0	7 0	6 10	...	...	...	12 3	11 13	9 3	13 14	13 14	10 13	19 6	21 5	14 10	24 3	24 3	17 10	22 5	22 5	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	12 11	11 14	7 2	14 13	13 10	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	97 3	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 6	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 3	10 13	8 2	12 3	10 14	9 0	19 2	19 2	16 8	24 5	25 6	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 3	9 10	9 10	8 0	17 11	18 8	16 14	14 11	14 11	11 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 2	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Salem	5 3	5 10	4 2	...	...	...	10 11	9 14	9 10	12 2	12 2	10 0	19 0	19 0	15 14	18 13	17 6	14 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	12 3	11 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 0	12 6	Salem		
																							12 6*	12 6*	11 3*	South Canara		* Bombay Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	13 0	12 2	8 14	13 13	13 3	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 8	87 8	106 14	13 3†	13 3†	12 3†			† Goa Salt.
																										Malabar		
	Bombay	6 10	6 12	6 7	13 14	13 14	15 3	5 15	6 3	5 2	8 15	8 12	8 4	13 9	13 0	10 10	10 11	11 0	10 1	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	9 0	9 0	6 8	20 0	18 0	13 0	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	57 14	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 0	8 0	6 11	23 0	23 0	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 13	20 0	20 0	10 11	16 13	17 12	8 10	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	5 11	5 12	5 12	3 10	7 1	7 1	4 9	8 0	8 0	6 3	13 2	13 2	9 4	13 0	13 0	8 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Surat		
	Broach	8 6½	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4½	9 6½	8 14½	8 11	14 8½	14 8½	10 0	14 8½	14 8½	11 6	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	4 8	7 3	7 3	6 14	9 5	9 5	8 8	9 7	9 7	8 5	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	13 5¼	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	10 8	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 11	9 11	7 8	...	...	...	5 7	6 5½	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 10	14 2	14 5½	13 12	11 13	11 12	12 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 6	10 6	11 2	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	8 10	8 3½	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	6 15	6 11	8 0	7 13	7 7	12 7	11 15	9 5	11 13	11 7	11 12	90 1	90 0	79 0	11 2	11 1	11 8	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 12	9 3	7 13	9 12	8 14	11 2	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 7	7 4	5 8	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	6 12	10 6	10 6	7 8	10 1	10 1	8 4	13 9	13 11	12 10	102 6	111 6	91 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	7 5	7 0	5 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 12½	7 12	10 7	11 3	8 21	3 23	1 15	12 18	9 20	12 14	12 12	242 0	132 0	...	11 15	11 10½	11 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 6	6 6	6 0	...	...	...	7 ...	...	...	8 6	8 1	6 8	11 8	12 8	8 10	9 13	9 13	1 11	116 8	116 8	93 1	10 4	10 4	11 11	Satara		
	Belgaum	9 3	8 2	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 3	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 3	16 4	17 8	14 12	16 7	16 4	13 8	75 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 14	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	5 5	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 2	10 10	10 10	10 1	12 6	12 6	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 10	11 10	12 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 1	12 6	12 6	...	11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahála (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	16 0	13 5	7 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 10	3 10	3 11	3 7	0 8	3 10	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	7 8	9 10	9 0	8 0	18 13	18 9	13 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 9	6 11	7 3	9 7	11 8	8 12	6 9	6 9	6 0	10 14	10 9	7 10	12 9	13 8	9 13	8 13	0 13	0 12	80 0	80 0	96 0	12 0	11 8	12 10	Baroda		
	Disa	12 8	12 3	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	6 6	5 14	5 0	15 12	13 6	9 8	16 6	15 3	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 4	10 4	10 14½	20 0	20 0	16 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 12	13 6	9 8	16 6	15 3	9 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 0	11 3½	11 4½	22 0	21 13½	15 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 10½	21 0	16 0	17 15	17 7	14 1	70 0	70 0	90 0	12 3¼	11 13½	15 14½	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	10 0	9 8	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 8	70 0	70 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 0½	11 15	9 2	15 12½	15 11½	12 0	6 10	6 10½	6 0	10 10½	10 5½	7 0	21 10½	21 0	16 0	17 15	17 7	14 1	80 0	80 0	106 0	9 6½	8 14½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
	Karachi	9 10	9 2	9 5	14 0	14 0	14 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	8 4	107 0	102 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	11 2¼	11 0	8 0	16 13	17 4	12 12	6 10	7 3	5 12	11 12	11 7	8 0	14 1	12 8	9 0	16 6	16 0	9 10	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 7	8 4½	10 5	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 0	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 8	6 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 15	7 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																									*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 0*a*	10 8	12 4	18 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 4	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	10 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	11 0*b*	9 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	12 0 to 15 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0*c*1	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8	16 8	16 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																									*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 9	11 4	10 4	17 8	16 0	13 4	6 10	6 10	5 11	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...*d*	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 10	6 0	12 4	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 7*e*	12 12	11 14	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 0	13 10	13 5½	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	100 0	110 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	9 0*f*	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
																							7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0			
	Moorshedabad	10 0*g*	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	16 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0				Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley (in Culna) 26 seers, best rice 13-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 15-8 to 19-8 seers, and gram 13 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 32 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 14-8 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 11-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6-10 seers, common rice 10-12 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 12-4 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 13-5 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Koondah) seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Narail) 8 seers, best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 15-8 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1880 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	9 9*h*	9 12	9 14	14 0	14 0	19 3	13 3	13 0	12 0	15 9	18 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	11 4*i*	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	11 4	9 12 to 12 0	16 0	10 8	15 0	17 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 4*j*	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	11 8	9 4	9 0	17 5	17 5	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	9 15	10 2	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	9 12	19 8	20 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	10 0*k*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0*m*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	8 0	6 3	16 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	10 12*n*	10 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0 to 10 12	20 0	17 10	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	12 0*o*	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0*q*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	8 8	23 8	24 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0*q*1	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	14 0*s*	14 8	12 8 to 13 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	8 8 to 14 0	16 8	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	12 8*t*	13 8	12 8 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...
	Durbhunga	12 0*u*	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	12 0*v*	13 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	13 0	13 0	12 4	22 0	21 4	19 4	7 4	7 4	7 12	15 4	16 0	14 4	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Champarun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	13 2*a*	13 10	12 9	16 12	13 10	14 11	12 9	10 8	10 8	17 5	18 4	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	11 14*c*	12 3	12 0	21 7	21 7	11 6	15 10	16 14	13 4	16 15	18 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0*y* to 17 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	15 8	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0*z*	10 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	10 8	9 3	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	11 13	18 6*	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	7 14	7 14	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 9	17 1	17 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	12 12*a*1	12 0	11 0	...	17 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	12 0*a*2	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	10 0*a*3	10 0	9 12	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	9 8	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 6	13 5	16 0	16 0	13 5	13 5	11 6	14 8	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	13 5	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	...	5 0	10 0	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	13 0	13 4	12 8	17 0	18 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	15 0
	Saharanpur	16 0	14 14	13 14	22 5	19 2	21 8	8 8	7 8	10 10	10 10	9 9	24 7	23 6	17 0	20 0	20 3	17 0	
	Muzaffarnagar	16 0	15 10	13 12	23 2	23 2	21 0	6 9	6 9	9 13	12 13	11 0	21 0	21 8	16 8	19 4	18 12	16 0	
	Meerut	15 4	15 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 8	16 8	19 4	18 12	16 0
	Bulandshahr	16 8	16 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 4	14 8	10 0	22 0	21 8	17 4	20 8	19 0	16 12
	Aligarh	15 4	15 8	13 0	24 0	22 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	15 0	8 8	21 8	19 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	16 12
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 0	9 10	6 9	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Rungpore	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	
	Bogra	...	...	...	10 14	10 2	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 10	8 10	
	Pubna	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	
	Jalpáiguri	...	....	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	...	...	...	12 4	11 13	8 8	106 0	106 0	96 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
	Tipperah	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	
	Chittagong	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	6 6	6 10	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	
	Gya	27 0	28 0	26 0	16 8	16 0	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Shahabad	18 0	17 0	...	16 8	16 8	9 0 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Durbhunga	22 0	25 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	9 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	
	Sarun	18 4	17 4	22 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Champarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Monghyr	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	11 8	105 0	105 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	9 8	
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 1	126 4	126 4	138 12	9 2	8 13	8 8	
	Purneah	...	...	...	14 0	11 8 to 13 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Maldah	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack	15 2	9 8	6 9	15 12	14 7	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	
	Pooree	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	
	Balasore	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	140 0	140 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh	...	32 0	25 0	15 0	15 8	9 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
	Lohardugga	45 0	50 0	28 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	
	Manbhoom	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	
	Cachar	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	8 11	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	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	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	7 8	...	8 0	100 0	...	120 0	7 8	...	7 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	8 0	...	7 0	160 0	...	160 0	6 0	...	6 0	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	80 0	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) Blank, there being no fair or shop at present.
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	127 0	109 0	129 0	9 9	9 9	9 0	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	18 4	16 0	14 5	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	14 8	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	17 4	16 12	15 12	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	115 0	105 0	140 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

h In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, and gram 7-2 to 8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram (in Naraingunge) 10-8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 12 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 21-8 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 8 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 15-9 seers, common rice 14 to 16-12 seers, and gram 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8-14 to 16 seers.

*q*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 22 seers and common rice 17 to 30 seers.

s In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 22 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 36 seers, and gram 15 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 40 seers, great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19-8 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, murwa 21 to 26 seers, Indian-corn 18 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.

v In Hajeepore the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, barley 26-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, lesser millets 24 to 30 seers, and gram (in Sonepur) 17 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 32 seers, and gram 8 to 12-8 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 12 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gram 8 seers.

*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 27 seers, best rice (in Chaitra) 15 seers, common rice 21-8 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

*a*2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13·37 to 15 seers, barley (in Daltongange) 20·25 seers, best rice 15·38 to 26 seers, common rice 13·37 to 15 seers, lesser millets (in Daltongange) 27 seers, murwa 33·75 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongange) 40·50 seers, and gram 14·62 to 15 seers.

*a*3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 20-8 to 24 seers, great millet 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 24 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	13 4	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	14 1	13 8	11 13	26 7	24 12	16 5	9 0	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 6	22 8	22 8	15 12	22 8	21 6	14½ 10	...	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 14	16 4	14 6	21 14	21 14	20 10	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	22 8	23 12	20 5	21 4	20 10	16 14	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	9 11	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 0	14 11	15 2½	19 8	20 1½	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 1½	15 0	14 11	11 6½	18 7	20 1½	19 3	18 0	18 12	18 2	...	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 4¾	Budaun		
	Bareilly	14 1	13 12	13 7	20 0	20 0	20 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 5	18 12	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 13	17 3	...	87 8	87 8	137 8	9 6	9 6	10 0	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 8	15 6	22 0	21 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 2	15 8	15 12	11 12	20 4	...	20 12	19 8	19 4	18 0	...	150 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 14	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	17 8	11 14	31 4	31 4	20 0	22 8	22 8	17 8	...	160 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	14 0	14 0	13 12	24 0	25 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	25 8	25 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	...	60 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	13 4	12 4	13 4	24 0	24 8	20 1	4 4	4 4	4 0	11 4	11 8	10 8	23 12	24 0	19 8	25 8	22 8	17 8	...	70 0	40 0	90 0	12 4	12 6	11 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	13 10	12 12½	14 13	18 3½	17 3	21 14	6 2	5 12	5 2	13 15½	13 7½	10 14	18 9	17 8½	19 8½	17 8½	16 12	18 6	...	95 6	88 6	165 0	...	...	9 13	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 12	13 12	14 4	19 8	19 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	21 4	19 0	18 8	18 12	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	21 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	19 0	17 0	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	14 12	15 4	17 4	18 12	19 0	25 0	7 8	7 4	9 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	19 8	21 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	22 8	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	13 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	13 5	14 0	16 0	29 0	29 10	25 5	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	23 1	27 0	26 6	20 4 8	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	12 4	13 0	13 4	35 0	30 0	15 8	9 0	11 8	7 8	12 0	14 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	18 0	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 4	9 0	8 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	14 12	14 8	14 8	23 4	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	17 8	...	110 0	100 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	11 8	21 4	21 4	17 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 2	24 0	25 8	19 12	22 8	22 8	15 8	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	No return received																		...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánda		
	Allahabad	13 0	13 0	10 7	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	16 4	15 12	12 12	27 0	26 8	20 4	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	110 0	110 0	145 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 10	13 8	14 1	18 0	16 14	21 8	10 0	6 12	6 0	18 8	13 8	11 15	27 7	26 7	22 10	23 1	23 3	17 2	...	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	16 3	15 14	13 6	24 0	23 10	20 2	7 1	7 1	7 1	18 5	18 4	13 6	24 0	24 0	22 6	21 3	24 0	18 5	...	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	8 6	8 15	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	16 3½	13 0	22 8	23 6½	21 9½	13 8	14 6½	11 11½	17 1½	18 0	15 4½	18 14½	19 11½	20 12½	18 0	21 9½	21 9½	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	14 12	15 8	13 2	26 0	24 8	19 0	14 0	11 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	...	...	27 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	12 9	14 0	13 5	21 12	23 14	17 8	7 6	8 2	7 6	18 1	19 3	15 5	20 10	20 10	24 14	...	...	...	...	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	100 0	80 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 2	14 2	12 14	21 12	21 12	18 0	10 14	10 5	7 10	18 8	18 3½	12 8	21 12	21 12	22 13½	21 12	21 12	17 6½	...	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	7 12½	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	21 14	21 14	19 5	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	16 17	13 8½	21 4	23 13	24 7	20 10	21 14	18 10½	...	180 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 1	13 9½	13 12	21 14	21 0	20 8½	5 8	5 8	5 0	15 8	14 13½	11 1	21 11	21 6½	22 9½	20 13½	20 6½	17 5½	30 0	30 0	23 1½	14 8½	13 5	14 0	8 4	61 10½	60 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	13 8	13 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	21 8	7 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	21 0*	20 8	21 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	14 0	14 0	13 12	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	36 0†	28 0	32 0	14 0	12 6	15 6	8 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 9	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	16 4	15 13	15 8	22 8	22 7	23 8	6 8	6 9	5 8	16 8	15 7	13 0	22 8	22 8	22 12	21 0	21 4	20 8	28 0‡	25 12	...	14 2	15 10	18 8	8 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	14 1	13 13	14 5	19 11	20 6	21 10	4 11	4 11	5 2	13 2	13 2	11 8	19 11	18 12	19 0	18 12	17 13	16 11	18 12	18 5	...	14 2	14 1	15 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	Hardui		
	Kheri	16 2	16 4	14 9	29 0	27 0	21 0	7 0	6 4	6 0	16 0	17 4	13 8	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	25 0	25 0	40 0†	...	36 0	16 4	16 4	18 0	8 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	7 4	8 7	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 4	16 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 8	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	21 0	15 8	15 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	16 0	14 8	12 0	30 0	29 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	45 0†	42 0	40 0	18 8	15 8	18 9	8 0	140 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
	Gonda	16 12	16 12	13 8	27 0	27 0	18 0	14 6	14 10	9 14	19 0	19 0	14 1	26 8	28 4	30 8	21 2	21 8	18 0	36 0§	38 14	34 10	18 15	18 9	15 10	8 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 6	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	15 4	15 6	14 8	26 0	27 0	22 4½	17 0	17 0	13 4	19 0	18 0	13 12	24 8	25 0	25 12½	24 8	24 0	20 0	33 0	32 8	...	12 0	11 0	13 5½	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	15 8	15 8	13 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	33 0‖	40 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	15 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	14 6	14 15	12 13	28 2	28 10	21 7	18 14	19 2	11 8	21 5	21 8	14 10	24 1	28 6	23 6	21 9	26 5	18 8	25 13¶	28 7	19 2	11 5	11 12	12 10	8 0	200 0	178 5	193 5	8 2	8 3	8 2	Partábgarh		
Punjab.	Delhi	15 4	15 0	13 4	24 0	23 8	20 0				13 0	13 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	17 8	22 0	21 8	16 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	14 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Delhi	Punjab.	
	Gurgáon	17 0	16 12	12 8	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	17 6	24 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	14 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hissar		
	Rohtak	15 0	14 8	12 8	25 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 8	24 8	17 8	21 0	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 4	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	15 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	25 0	24 4	26 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Sirsa[a]		
	Umballa	15 4	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	15 12	13 12	15 2	25 0	18 8	24 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	11 0	9 4	Ludhiána[b]		
	Simla	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 0	7 12	7 8	Simla		
	Jullundur	13 4	13 4	14 8	18 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	21 0	17 8	18 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	19 0	16 8	16 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 10	10 0	9 12	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	14 0	13 12	14 8	22 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 10	Hoshiárpur[a]		
	Kángra	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	13 0	12 12	13 12	20 0	16 4	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	19 8	20 8	16 0	17 8	15 14	8 8	...	...	...	18 4	17 4	15 4	80 0	75 0	80 0	10 2	10 10	10 12	Amritsar[a]		
	Siálkot	13 0	12 12	11 10	17 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	16 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	10 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	14 0	12 8	13 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	13 0	13 0	12 8	19 8	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	13 8	13 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	18 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	18 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	8 6	8 2	12 4	10 0	10 0	16 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	11 8	24 0	24 0	60 0	10 12	11 0	10 12	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
	Gujrát	13 0	12 4	13 12	16 0	17 4	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	15 10	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	14 12	13 6	13 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	10 12	10 8	12 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	12 8	12 4	9 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 4	10 4	Mooltan		
	Jhang	12 0	11 12	11 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 12	15 4	13 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 4	11 12	11 0	Jhang		
	Montgomery	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	17 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	13 8	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 8	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 4	11 2	12 11	13 4	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 0	13 12	13 12	18 8	12 12	8 12	8 14	...	...	...	9 13	10 7	13 2	100 0	100 0	75 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Gházi Khán	12 13	12 13	9 11	15 0	15 10	14 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	15 0	10 5	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 4	16 4	20 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannu	9 6	9 11	15 10	9 13	9 13	22 13	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	10 0	11 4	18 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 11	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
	Peshawar	6 0	5 9	9 8	7 1	6 8	14 3	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 14	8 8	8 8	6 10	10 6	15 7	9 12	...	...	...	6 15	6 5	8 8	48 0	48 0	67 0	26 5	22 8	37 8	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	6 7	6 13	11 8	8 0	8 4	20 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 6	11 8	9 5	8 12	14 0	9 5	8 12	14 0	...	...	...	7 1	10 3	9 0	63 0	40 0	102 0	51 0	40 0	76 8	Kohát [c]		
	Hazára	6 8	6 8	15 8	7 8	8 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 8	15 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Hazára		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Choti jowar.
† Kodon.
‡ Marhua, kodu, and makai.
§ Laharra, mendua, sawan and kodon.
‖ Sawan, kodon.
¶ Pens, arhar, and máh.

[a] Barley falling.
[b] Barley and bajra falling.
[c] Salt and firewood falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1880—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Beirush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Beirush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Beirush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	12 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	11 0	10 8	12 0	17 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	11 8	9 12	8 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	13 12	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	7 8	12 8	12 0	10 0	18 0	14 8	15 12	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 8	11 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 5	16 0	16 8	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	Chánda		
	Wardha	12 0	11 8	10 4	...	...	...	7 0	6 6	6 4	10 0	8 0	9 15	17 12	17 12	15 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	10 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 8	11 12	10 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	12 0	11 8	8 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	22 8	23 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	12 0	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	7 8	24 0	23 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	Saugor		
	Damoh	12 12	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	9 8	14 0	14 8	10 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	9 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	10 2	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	13 12	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	10 0	19 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	10 4	10 2	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 14	7 14	7 14	18 0	21 0	14 0	14 6	14 10	13 8	14 8	13 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 12	21 0	16 0	14 12	14 12	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 0	10 0	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	9 6	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	2 0	14 0	15 0	26 4	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	20 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	11 0	210 0	210 0	130 0	19 0	8 0	6 8	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	100 0	90 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 1	6 13	6 9	...	...	...	...	8 4	6 9	11 4	11 8	7 14	...	16 12	12 3	17 4	17 4	12 9	...	21 0	13 3	...	8 10	6 13	105 0	109 0	65 0	8 14	8 13	8 10	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 9	7 1	7 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	10 6	11 0	9 3	20 4	18 0	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 11	116 14	112 11	9 8	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	6 4	6 0	6 2	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	15 0	10 4	17 4	17 4	12 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	6 12	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	10 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Buldána		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Básim	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	7 5	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 6	6 12	...	7 12	7 12	7 11	9 13	9 15	8 0	10 11	11 7	10 3	20 10	23 6	16 11	...	...	...	26 6	25 11	20 3	26 15	23 5	15 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorgs.	
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	10 11	14 6	14 2	13 5	...	...	25 5	32 6	32 6	24 0	28 12	27 13	24 13	31 15	31 15	16 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 0	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 3	31 0	31 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 12	6 12	7 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 6	12 12	12 4	11 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mysore		
	Hassan	6 0	7 0	6 3	6 0	7 8	7 11	13 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	19 11	32 0	32 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	7 0	7 11	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	5 12	5 3	7 6	6 5	6 3	9 7	9 7	8 8	12 10	12 10	13 3	25 3	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	19 11	28 0	28 0	19 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	10 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 11	28 0	28 0	19 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	13 0	11 0	8 11	14 0	12 0	10 3	30 0	27 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	26 11	25 0	24 0	20 0	31 5	31 5	19 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 6	5 6	6 2	5 9	5 7	5 5	9 12	9 10	8 3	15 2	14 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	19 11	22 11	20 15	16 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 3	7 13	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 8	14 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 4	8 0	7 0	23 0	25 0	14 8	20 0	19 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	11 8	11 8	10 4	20 4	20 4	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	20 4	20 4	15 8	17 8	17 8	14 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	13 4	12 15	11 5½	26 9	26 9	17 8	7 0	7 0	7 9	8 8	8 8	9 3	28 11	29 6	17 8	26 0	25 3	16 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 3	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 8	12 12	12 0	27 8	26 4	18 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	7 12	7 0	6 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	23 0	23 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	12 8	20 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Ajmere	13 0	13 8	9 12	22 4	22 8	14 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	15 12	19 0	18 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 12	11 10	12 9	21 14	21 9	17 13	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 4	22 3	22 11	18 8	18 2	17 4	17 6	16 8	15 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	60 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 4	13 6	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	14 12	14 4	8 0	20 12	20 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	17 8	17 0	11 8	18 8	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	14 0	14 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	12 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 2	17 8	16 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	Sirohee		
	Abu	12 0	11 14	8 2	18 4	17 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	Abu		
	Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 12	21 4	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	10 2	10 0	12 4	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 8	15 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	Anadra		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5½	8 9½	23 0	21 14	10 15	5 13	7 8	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	6 pies*	8 pies*	8 pies*	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 2	12 8	8 11	...	...	...	7 8	6 14	6 4	13 12	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	6 pies*	8 pies*	8 pies*	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 11	11 9	10 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 6	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 0½	10 15	12 2	12 0½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	14 6	7 8	23 12	21 4	11 4	5 0	6 2	5 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	20 0	18 8	11 4	17 8	17 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 0½	10 0	13 12	13 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Partábgarh („)		
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	16 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 0	6 4	7 8	7 4	8 0	23 12	23 0	22 1	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 12	13 2	20 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Kotah	13 2	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	22 12	23 0	23 4	14 0	14 0	9 4	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Tonk	10 14	10 13	13 0	21 10	19 14	14 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	8 3	7 11	6 12	21 12	22 6	18 0	20 4	21 10	13 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	Boondee		
	Jhallawar	11 6½	12 6	13 15½	16 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	6 15	20 15	21 9	19 0½	15 3	15 4	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Kotah		
	Shahpoora	11 4	11 8	10 4	22 0	21 8	17 2	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	19 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	15 9	16 10	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Tonk		
	Dholpur	12 10	12 10	12 1	27 9	29 11	18 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 9	9 10	11 4	25 11	27 0	18 9	27 11	27 11	18 8	15 13	15 14	17 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	Jhallawar		
Central India.	Indore	9 7	9 3	9 6½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 3	19 3	12 5	13 5	12 15	11 11	13 0	13 12	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	12 12	Shahpoora	Central India.	
	Gwalior	10 7	11 10	12 13	21 13	22 7	17 5	6 0	5 8	5 1	7 10	7 9	6 0	22 8	22 7	16 11	21 13	21 11	15 11	15 12	15 13	14 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 14	10 8	Dholpur		
	Goona	15 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Indore		
	Rutlam	9 10	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 4	10 14	9 12	8 12	26 4	24 4	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	10 14	9 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Gwalior		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	12 0	11 8	28 0	23 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 14	10 8	Goona		
																													Rutlam		
																													Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary 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.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 52—59 T, dated Fort William the 2nd February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 1267, dated 28th August 1879, submitting the above report and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Beyond the ordinary working of the Department, the only important event of the year is the purchase of the new specially designed steam ship *Patrick Stewart* for cable service in the Persian Gulf.

CAPITAL.

2. The Capital account at the close of the year is stated to stand approximately at £ 1,164,001-10-2.

REVENUE.

3. The earnings of the year amounted to £ 68,791-3-6, or about 71 per cent. over those of the previous year, which is very satisfactory.

4. The working expenses were £ 62,522-15-7 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 44,820 for cable supplied to the Military Department for torpedo purposes, so that the net gain amounts to £ 6,268-7-11.

5. Including other miscellaneous receipts (Appendix B), the net revenue amounts to £ 7,328-19-4; compared with the previous year's working which exhibited a loss of £ 40,182-16-0, the improvement is very great.

6. The expenditure is augmented by certain charges in connection with the telegraph station at Henjam, and the Political Agency at Gwadur, the necessity of continuing the debits under these heads to the Telegraph Department are at present under consideration by the Government of India.

7. No new construction was undertaken during the year, so that the length of lines worked by the Department remained the same as in the previous year.

8. The maintenance and repairs have been satisfactorily performed.

INTERRUPTIONS.

9. The interruptions causing stoppage to traffic on the Persian Section amounted to a total interval of 1 day 14 hours and 20 minutes.

In the Persian Gulf Section there was no interruption causing stoppage to traffic.

The interruptions on the lines of the Indo-European Company, working in connection with this system, amounted to 9 days 3 hours 53 minutes.

10. The proposals made in paragraph 16 of the report for printing only the summary of interruptions is approved.

TRAFFIC.

11. The improvement shown in speed and accuracy of transmission of messages is noted with satisfaction.

12. The proposal to omit from the report in future certain traffic tables, and to retain only the principal ones as explained in para. 25 of the report, is approved.

INSPECTIONS, BUILDINGS AND STORES.

13. With the exception of the station buildings at Jask, all other buildings are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

14. The attention of the Government of Bombay will be invited to the further repairs, &c., said to be necessary to the buildings at Jask.

15. The heavy loss in working referred to in the 11th paragraph of the Resolution on the report for the previous year has disappeared at a much earlier date than could have been anticipated, while the political, administrative and commercial advantages derived are of great importance.

16. The discrepancies between the figures shown in this report as compared with the annual accounts submitted by the Examiner, as detailed in the note by the Accountant General, which accompanies, should be explained.

17. The debit of Rs. 1,01,441 and a subsequent item on the same account of Rs. 57,718-0, make a serious burden on the accounts of the year, but they do not affect the working of the period under review. These charges were rendered necessary to clear the unadjusted balance at debit of "Remittance Account, London," appertaining to the years prior to 1869-70.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Foreign, Marine, and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, for information.

To the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information, and with reference to paras. 13 and 14 of the Resolution, and para. 27 of the Report.

To the Director General of Telegraphs for information. and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information of Her Majesty's Government.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1267, dated 28th August 1879.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. U. Bateman-Champain, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Govt. Tel. Dept.,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of my Department for 1878-79, in the preparation of which I have, in accordance with the orders of Government, dated 28th December 1878, endeavoured to condense as much as possible the several observations which I have to lay before you.

Preliminary observations.

2. In the present case this should prove no very difficult task, for the history of the Indo-European Telegraph during the year just over has been exceptionally devoid of incident.

3. We have had 12 months' experience of the new system of account, known as the Common Purse Arrangement, with the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies, a system, the principles of which have already been fully described, and we have provided a new and specially designed steam ship for cable service in the Persian Gulf. On these two subjects I will submit a few remarks further on in this letter.

CAPITAL.

4. The Capital Account of the Department which stood at £1,153,751-15-5 at the commencement of the year was raised to £1,164,001-10-2. At the close the increase being almost entirely due to expenditure incurred on account of the new steamer just mentioned.

Departmental Capital Account.

REVENUE.

5. Our traffic receipts are obtained partly in India and partly in Europe, and they are derived in all cases from tariffs framed on the basis of the international monetary unit—the francs. In India the francs are reduced to rupees which are converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 10=£ 1, and in Europe the francs are converted into sterling at the rate of francs 25=£ 1. So far therefore as the Indian receipts are concerned, the exchange followed makes them appear, as was the case in previous years, somewhat higher than they really are. But as the expenditure is dealt with at the same rate of exchange, the result exhibited in the balance sheet is less favourable to the Department than would have been the case had the market rate of exchange been followed on both sides of the Account.

Explanation of the manner in which the revenue is calculated.

6. The plan followed is in accordance with the ruling of Government, and is the one which has been adhered to since the commencement of our operations.

Financial result of the first year's working of "the Common Purse".

7. Owing to the beneficial effect of the Common Purse Arrangement the total net traffic receipts of the Department reached the sum of £68,791-3-6, a higher figure than they have ever yet attained since the opening of the Red Sea line, except in the year 1875-76 when the rival route was seriously interrupted.

8. On the other hand, the amount recorded as expenditure was only £52,522-15-7, being nearly £18,000 less than that recorded in 1877-78. But as I pointed out in my last year's report, the expenditure then brought to account comprised outlay previously incurred.

Diminution of expenditure.

9. In like manner I feel it now my duty to state that the present amount is arrived at after a deduction by the Examiner of the large sum of Rs. 1,17,139 for credits under the suspense heads of stores, the principal item of which is Rs. 44,820 for cable supplied to the Military Department for torpedo purposes.

Credit for some cable made over to the Military authorities.

10. The satisfactory excess of receipts over expenditure would have been appreciably larger but for the debits against my Department of charges not, I venture to think, strictly required for administrative purposes. These extra departmental debits, if I may so term them, are for the maintenance of a telegraph station at Henjam, not now required for signalling purposes, and a heavy contribution towards the expenses of the Political Officer at Gwadur. I have lately submitted to Government special proposals for economy under both these heads.

Remarks on certain annual charges which might possibly be avoided or reduced.

LINES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

11. No new works or extensions were necessary during the year, the lengths of the different sections in Persia and the Persian Gulf remain therefore as printed in my last report.

No new construction during past year.

Making due allowance for an additional year of age, the condition of the cable and land lines was, generally speaking, the same at the close of 1878-79 as at the close of 1877-78.

12. The repairs effected in Persia were few and slight; on the Mekran land line they were more extensive. Owing to heavy rainfalls alterations were carried out at 12 rivers and two salt swamps, while on the line, as a whole, 236 posts and 42 miles of wire were replaced.

Repairs to lines in Persia very slight. Those on Mekran Coast more important.

13. The ends of the main cable at Faô and Manora were also renewed, as were several lengths in the short cables in Kurrachee Harbour.

Repairs to cables.

INTERRUPTIONS.

14. In Persia the interruptions were as follows :—

PARTIAL NOT STOPPING TRAFFIC.		TOTAL STOPPING TRAFFIC.
1 wire broken or 2 in contact.	2 wires broken or 3 in contact.	All wires disabled.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
21 19 46	5 18 30.	1 14 20.

15. These figures compare favourably with those in my report for the last year, the improvement being due to the fact, that the winter in Persia was, on the whole, less severe than in 1877-78. It shows perhaps as favourable a state of working as we can fairly hope to attain both in respect of the number and duration of the interruptions, nearly all of which were attributable to ordinary causes, cases of wilful damage being unprecedentedly rare.

Causes of interruptions which occurred on the Persian lines during the official year 1878-79.

16. Full particulars of the interruptions are given in the attached tables numbered 1 to 4, but I think it would be sufficient for record in my report if the summary only were printed which I have underlined in red ink and marked C on No. 4.

Reference to tabular statements of interruptions.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPHS.

17. The interruptions on these lines though not more frequent than in former years were of unusually long duration, as the old repairing steamer, the *Amberwitch*, happened unfortunately to be on her way to be docked when the principal break occurred. Communication either by land line or cable was however maintained throughout the year except on the Turkish route between Faô and Bushire, which was interrupted 1¼ day for repairs.

Remarks on delay in repairing cable.

18. The interruptions in the Persian Gulf may be summarised as follows :—

Total length of interruption to Persian Gulf lines.

TEHERAN ROUTE. *Persian Gulf Section.*			TURKISH ROUTE. *Persian Gulf Section.*								
On cables between Bushire and Kurrachee.			On land line between Jask and Kurrachee.			Simultaneous interruption of cable and land line.			Interruptions on Faô-Bushire cable.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
110	21	30	28	14	50	0	0	0	1	6	0

19. The causes of the four interruptions in the cables were, (1) the development of a fault in manufacture, (2, 4), the corrosion of the iron guards, and (3) the chafing through of the iron guards. The interruptions on the land lines were mainly due to violent floods from exceptionally heavy rains, the extent of which may be inferred from the fact, that whereas the usual annual rainfall in Sind is about 7 inches, the rainfall registered in 1878-79 was 25 inches.

Reasons given for the different breaks.

20. Tables D to G prepared by Mr. Mance are attached, showing the dates of the different faults in the cables and their repair, the amount of cable expended from stock in the operations, and the insulation of the different sections at the end of the year. A table, H, prepared by Mr. Ffinch is also attached, giving the details of the interruptions and repairs of the land line.

Tables explanatory of condition of cables, &c., attached to report.

21. The interruptions stopping traffic on the Company's section between London and Teheran amounted to 9 days 3 hours 53 minutes, which, added to the interruptions of a similar nature in Persia of 1 day 14 hours and 20 minutes, makes a gross total 10 days 18 hours and 13 minutes, during which the Teheran route was incapacitated from carrying messages.

Interruptions on Indo-European Company's lines during year.

TRAFFIC.

22. The year ending the 31st March 1879 will be noteworthy as the first year of our participation in the Common Purse Arrangement originated between the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies in September 1877 for the division of net traffic receipts on Indian and Trans-Indian messages. This Common Purse System was fully explained in my previous Administration Report and accompaniment. It will therefore be sufficient here to state that, as shown in the Renenue Account, the financial result of our first year's working was a net gain of £ 20,000, as the amount credited by us to the Common Purse was £ 42,264 and the amount received from it was £ 62,252.

Remarks on the operation of the Common Purse Arrangement.

Net gain of £ 20,000 in consequence.

23. It is deserving of record that this gain was obtained without any increase of departmental expenditure whatever, in fact, with decreased expenditure, as the outlay for advertising and agencies was much reduced during the year.

Reduced outlay on agencies and advertising owing to new system.

24. The work entailed by the Common Purse Arrangement is performed by the London Office, and it will, I hope, be possible to carry it on without any increase of establishment. The accounts exchanged between the contracting Administrations, and the check exercised, will be found described in the accompanying memorandum B on which I am awaiting the orders of the India Office.

Reference to appended memorandum on proposed plan of checking accounts.

25. The speed of the Indo-European route was, as a whole, highly satisfactory, and the accuracy of the sections under my charge was, according to the percentage lists attached, also satisfactory. A number of tables prepared by Mr. Herbage are given in the Appendix. These tables are interesting as exhibiting the traffic from many different points of view, but as their preparation entails considerable labour, I would recommend, with a view to future economy in the Traffic Branch, that only the principal tables lettered in red ink be printed.

Rapidity and accuracy of working generally satisfactory.

Reference to appended traffic tables.

Proposal to diminish the number of these returns.

26. The rules and tariffs of the St. Petersburg Convention were in force during the year.

St. Petersburg Convention in force.

INSPECTION.

27. The stations in the Persian Gulf were twice inspected during the year, once by the Acting Engineer, and, with the exception of Fâo, once by the Deputy Director, who reports that the internal arrangements of the offices and the state of the records and stores were satisfactory. With regard to the buildings, I extract the following remarks by Mr. Ffinch :—

Yearly inspections of lines and stations.

Fâo.

"*Fâo.*—Wooden building in a satisfactory state. The roof of the godown fell in during the year, but has since been repaired."

"*Bushire.*—Only two out of the five houses to be built for the staff and for offices are completed, and a third is expected to be ready by the 1st of May. The finished buildings are all that could be desired, and as other houses can easily be rented in the close vicinity, no inconvenience is experienced from the remaining houses not being ready. The contract time has now expired, but the Political Resident, Bushire, is of opinion that extra time should be allowed. A wooden cable house is in use here, but it is proposed to build a stone one after sanction of the Persian authorities has been obtained; this the Resident has applied for."

Bushire.

"*Henjam.*—A wooden building in good order; it has been painted on the outside and oiled on the inside during the year. The mat outoffices are a constant source of expense, and will perhaps be replaced by stone and mud ones during the ensuing year. The wooden cable house will also be removed and a stone one substituted."

Henjam.

"*Jask.*—Rupees 3,000 have just been spent on the absolutely necessary repairs to these buildings, and I regret to say that the Public Works Department estimate some Rs. 10,000 more are required to complete the repairs; within the last five years Rs. 24,659 have been spent on the Jask buildings, but much of the work done has turned out ineffective; this is partly attributable to the only water obtainable for the work being slightly brackish.

Jask.

"*Charbar.*—The buildings have been repaired and are now in a satisfactory state. The native town is now again established on its former site near the fort and away from the telegraph buildings."

Charbar.

"*Gwadur.*—These buildings have also been repaired and are now in fair order. As the staff at this station has been so reduced, it is a matter for consideration whether the present three blocks of buildings should be maintained; but a separate report will be addressed to you on this subject. The place still continues unhealthy."

Gwadur.

"*Ormara.*—The building here has just been repaired by the Public Works Department, but as the money available was only sufficient for absolutely necessary repairs, such as turning the tiles and repairing the roof, a further expenditure will have to be incurred this year for white-washing, &c."

Ormara.

"*Manora.*—The buildings and sheds are in good order. During the year a house was built for the engine foreman, and the lascars' lines were added to."

Manora.

"KURRACHEE.—The usual annual repairs have been carried out. These buildings still leak badly whenever rain falls."

Kurrachee.

"The buildings at Pusnee and Sonmeanee have also been repaired, the latter is now being occupied by an Officer of the Commissariat connected with the Afghanistan Campaign, and by a Post Master."

Pusnee and Sonmeanee.

28. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Director of the Persian Section of the Telegraph, had but just returned from an extended tour of inspection at the beginning of the year now under report, and it was not deemed necessary for him to take the usual annual journey between Teheran and Bushire in 1878-79. Nor did I myself leave England, as it fell to my lot to carry out the orders of the Government of India in connection with the purchase of a new cable vessel, and this work occupied my attention from August 1878 till April 1879.

29. The circumstances which rendered it necessary to provide a new ship to replace the *Amberwitch* have been already so fully recapitulated that I need only here repeat the main facts. The *Amberwitch* after 16 years' work required very extensive and costly repairs if she were to be retained as our cable-repairing ship. The Government of India approved, for reasons given in my letter No. 1000 of the 7th January 1877, of my suggestion that, instead of repairing the old vessel, a new and more suitable one should be procured in England, and Lieutenant Stiffe was authorized to join me in London to help in taking the necessary action. With the advice and assistance of the Admiralty we selected an iron vessel just begun by Messrs. Key, Ship Builders and Engineers of Kirkcaldy. To complete her with 4 cable tanks and all the special apparatus required for a telegraph ship was a tedious business, and the weather being exceptionally adverse to the builders' operations, the launch was not effected till the 5th April 1879. The new ship which has been fully described in my letter No. 1073 of the 6th March 1879 was, agreeably to the orders of the Secretary of State, named the *Patrick Stewart* in memory of the distinguished originator of the Indo-European Telegraph. She is a much larger, faster and better ship in every way than the *Amberwitch*, and is, of course, very much more completely equipped. She sailed from England on the 4th May, and, commanded by Lieutenant Stiffe, arrived in Bombay early in June.

Purchase of new steamer *Patrick Stewart*.

30. A tabular statement attached to this report and marked S shews how the *Amberwitch* steam ship has been employed during the past year.

STORES.

31. Appendix T indicates the nature of the stores received and issued in the Persian Gulf Section. It does not appear to call for any special remark.

32. In the Persian Section the consumption of stores by the Director and staff was as usual very moderate.

33. Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Mr. Ffinch have as heretofore carried on the duties of their divisions with most creditable efficiency, and both of them write in high terms of the conduct of the Officers and men under their orders. The general behaviour of the staff, without an exception worthy of note, has been thoroughly satisfactory.

Conduct of staff.

34. Mr. Brasher's assistance and co-operation have, as always, been most valuable to me, and to his intimate acquaintance with the details of telegraphic traffic and accounts the satisfactory result of the joint purse is largely due.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1878-1879.

KURRACHEE, 9TH APRIL 1879.

The electrical condition of the core of the different sections as indicated by the tests observed during March last is shewn in the attached statement A, and compared with the insulation of each section during the corresponding months of 1878 and 1863, or the year of submersion.

HISTORY OF THE CABLES.

FAO-BUSHIRE CABLE.

2. The insulation of this section is not so high as in March last year; during the recent repairs I observed that the cable on the Bushire side of the ship tested much lower than that towards Fao. The decrease in insulation is probably due either to the Bushire shore end, or to the joints inserted during the diversion of 1877 and the recent repairs. I am of opinion that it is extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to make joints at sea, or even in the tanks at Manora, as perfect as in the factory when the core is first manufactured. I am however equally certain that, except in cases of very bad workmanship, the joints are sufficiently reliable for all practical purposes. It is somewhat singular that the two faults cut out of this section within the last two years should be defects of manufacture which have remained unsuspected for 15 years, in spite of their existence; the insulation of the cable has been preserved probably by a thin film of gutta percha, and the resistance per knot has until quite recently been higher than that of any other section on the line. The sheathing of this section at the locality of the recent repairs was in excellent condition.

BUSHIRE-HENJAM CABLE.

3. The intermittent fault so frequently referrred to in previous reports on this section still exists, but its resistance has on no occasion been sufficiently low to permit of its being localized. As there is no danger of its affecting the working, it has not been considered advisable to submit the cable to prolonged electrification with a battery sufficiently powerful to break it down. The Bushire-Henjam cable has been repaired twice during the year, and I am of opinion that the cause of the interruption has on each occasion been the fact of the cable not resting evenly on the bottom. On the second occasion the guards and copper conductor parted while the percha remained unbroken. A fault of this description is of most unusual occurrence. I regret to say that the sheathing of the cable wherever it has been lifted within 70 miles of Henjam has been found to be in very indifferent condition. The low insulation in March last is due to the unsteadiness of the intermittent fault which gave much anxiety and trouble at the time of the recent repairs. Previous to the last fault the insulation of this section was 200 megohms per knot; it is now slowly recovering itself, and at the present moment is over 100 megohms.

HENJAM-JASK CABLE.

4. The electrical condition of this section is satisfactory. No repairs of any kind have been necessary during the year.

BUSHIRE-JASK INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

5. The minute fault in this section has increased in resistance, and the cable now tests better than it did during March last year. It has not been necessary to disturb this section in any way.

JASK-GWADUR CABLE.

6. One repair has been necessary on this section, about 74 miles from Jask. The electrical condition of the cable is now quite satisfactory. The fault in this case appears to have been caused by the iron guards chafing through on a hard patch and then cutting into the core, thereby destroying the insulation, but not altogether interrupting the communication.

GWADUR-MANORA.

7. This section has given no trouble, and its present electrical condition is quite satisfactory.

HARBOUR CABLES 1, 2 AND 3.

8. Renewals have been effected to the extent of nearly three miles during the year and the line considerably strengthened throughout. An additional cable house has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the only point where damage by native craft is apprehended. Several of the sections have been entirely relaid and the ends of all the old ones renewed throughout. The route between Kurrachee office and cable house No. 1 has been changed and pieces of core substituted for the ordinary cable. These are laid in a continuous culvert constructed at a trifling expense and arranged so that the whole can be easily flooded whenever desired.

9. The particulars of the different faults which have occurred on each section of the main and harbour cables will be found in the following statements B. and C.; no interruption to the traffic was experienced in consequence of the repairs on the sections east of Bushire, the work being transmitted by the second cable or land line. The Turkish route between Faô and Bushire was necessarily interrupted during the actual time occupied in the repairs of the Faô cable, but I am not aware that any inconvenience was experienced.

RECORDS.

10. Upwards of thirty large sheets of line diagrams have been prepared during the year showing the date and extent of every repair which has been effected since the submersion of the cable, the exact distance of the splices from each other, and the electrical tests taken from them to the stations on either side. The positions of the original mile marks on the cable are also marked off, and altogether these diagrams form a most convenient means for placing prominently on record much useful information which cannot fail to be of the highest value to the officers entrusted with future repairs.

CABLE IN STOCK.

11. **The stock of serviceable main gutta-percha cable amounted on the 31st March last to 71·4 knots, or 2·86 knots less than the quantity on hand at the close of the last official year. Nearly the whole of this 2·86 miles was expended on the two repairs on the Bushire-Henjam section and one repair on the Gwadur-Jask cable. Most of the cable picked up on these occasions was unfit for re-use and had to be transferred to the unserviceable class. An expenditure of cable from stock was therefore necessary to replace that disturbed. Fortunately** the tests were unusually accurate, and the quantity expended is consequently comparatively small to what it would have been had it been found necessary to under-run the average amount of cable disturbed in former repairs.

12. The stock of unserviceable short pieces of cable has been decreased by 7·82 knots. More than three miles of this has been expended in renewals to harbour cables, while 4½ miles of the worst of it, consisting of about 60 pieces brought in from repairs during the previous year, have been stripped as useless for any purpose and the core carefully preserved.

13. The amount of each kind of cable in stock on the 31st March is shewn in Appendix D.

14. The decrease of India-rubber main cable in stock is due to the transfer to the torpedo service of 16·5 knots, but as we have still more than ten miles left on hand, I have thought we might prudently defer for a time incurring the large expenditure necessary to replace the quantity transferred. In the event of extensive repairs being necessary on the India-rubber section, which I have no reason to anticipate, I should be prepared to insert as a temporary measure some of our gutta-percha main cable. There is therefore but little risk in postponing action in this matter. It is desirable to reduce the quantity of cable in stock to the lowest limits consistent with prudence. The cable machinery recently sanctioned will, I trust, be in working order before the close of the year, and if the materials necessary for the manufacture of ten miles of cable are always kept in stock at Manora, there will not be the slightest difficulty at any time in sheathing that quantity of core in less than a month.

15. I quite concur with the remarks of Lieutenant Stiffe, the Engineer and Electrician, as expressed in his annual report for 1877-78, to the effect that extensive renewals may be expected to be necessary in the course of the next four years, by which time the cable will have been submerged for upwards of 20 years, but it must not be forgotten that in no commercial undertaking does the element of luck enter so largely as in telegraphic enterprise. Out of 1,700 miles of cable now connecting Faô and Kurrachee, the greater portion of which has been down for more than sixteen years, only about 200 have been touched on account of repairs to faults. Taking into consideration the average quantity of cable disturbed for each repair about six or seven miles, which in future repairs, by reason of the corroded state of the guards, would probably represent cable expended as far as its use for deep-sea work is concerned, and assuming that there will not be less than an average of four repairs per annum, the gutta-percha cable in stock will be ample for the next two years to meet all the requirements of the service for diversions or repairs, and also allow of our complying with petty requisitions from other Departments.

TAPING MACHINERY.

16. The introduction of this machinery at Manora has proved a complete success. Whether the stock of cable in hand be large or small, no reasonable expense should be spared to protect the iron sheathing as far as possible from the corrosion to which it is as liable in the tanks as when submerged at sea. A short length of retaped cable has been put down in the creek near Manora in order that the durability of the serving material may be reported on from time to time. Experience has shown that so long as this outer covering remains attached to the cable, it exercises a most protective influence on the iron guards.

During the picking up of cable which has been for some years submerged, the original outer serving drops away from the cable as it passes into the tanks. In future, if serving material is available, no cable will be relaid without first having this outer serving renewed. This not only preserves the iron, but lessens the risk of accidents through broken wires, renders it less springy, and altogether much easier to handle.

WORKING AND TESTING.

17. No change has been made in the systems of testing or working observed in the Department. Numerous trials have been made with the "Brown Allan" relay with the view of establishing direct Morse working between Bushire and Kurrachee without the assistance of translation at Jask. The possibility of working at a speed of six words per minute through 1,050 miles of cable was clearly shown, but as this speed is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, efforts are being made to obtain one of the more sensitive relays manufactured expressly for long cables.

STEAM BARGE 'ROSE'.

18. The steam barge has been placed at the disposal of the Port Department since the 1st November last for the purpose of assisting in the disembarkation of troops and stores for the Quetta column. As she is always available whenever required for telegraph work, the arrangement is very convenient to both Departments, and at the same time beneficial to this.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLE.

19. **Wherever the cable appears to rest on an even bottom of mud or sand, the outer serving of hemp and pitch still adheres to the cable, and beneath this protecting covering the iron sheathing is comparatively perfect. On the other hand, when the cable has been resting on patches of hard or uneven ground, the outer serving has disappeared, the guards are badly corroded, and in many cases almost entirely wanting. The weakness of the cable at these points is, of course, aggravated by its passage round the drum during the operation** of picking up, and every time the cable is turned over in the tanks for the purpose of repairs additional weak places develop themselves. Cable in this state deteriorates very rapidly in the tanks, but is materially strengthened by the application of the new tape serving. The cable in the Faô-Bushire section appears to be in a better state of preservation than that of any other portion of the line which has come under observation, while that in the vicinity of Henjam is by far the worst.

20. The durability of the serving between the core and the guards has been found to vary in different sections of cable. In the annual reports of 1873 and 1874 it is spoken of as being quite rotten, but, judging from the specimen now before me, which has remained for more than 15 years undisturbed at the bottom of the sea, there is every reason to expect that the hemp when originally of good quality will retain its substance sufficiently long to last out the guards.

HENRY C. MANCE,

Actg. Engineer and Electrician,

Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. APPENDIX H.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Return of interruptions which occurred on the Land Line, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the official year 1878-79.

	FROM			TO			DURATION.			CAUSE.	REMARKS.
	Date.		Time.	Date.		Time.	D.	H.	M.		
	1878.									*Kurrachee-Ormara Section* (203 *miles*).	
1	May	6	9-45 A. M. ...	May	6	4-25 P. M. ...	0	6	40	The wires were insulated; cause never ascertained.	
2	June	24	4-0 P. M. ...	June	26	12-0 noon ...	1	20	0	Interruption caused through posts falling in a marsh during a storm with high wind and heavy rain.	
3	August	1	10-50 A. M. ...	August	2	9-50 A. M. ...	0	23	0	Heavy rain; wire broken at the Malan cliff.	
4	„	4	12-30 P. M. ...	„	4	6-0 P. M. ...	0	5	30	Span across the Poore River, 103 miles from Kurrachee, was washed down, through the bank being washed away.	
5	„	4	9-45 „ ...	„	6	1-30 „ ...	1	15	45		
6	„	11	1-0 A. M. ...	„	20	7-10 „ ...	9	18	10	Peer Ali River span, 64 miles from Kurrachee, washed down, also from the 13th to the 20th Hubb River span, 15 miles from Kurrachee, broken. River impassable.	
7	„	23	1-45 P. M. ...	„	24	4-0 „ ...	1	2	45	Poore River temporary span washed down.	
8	September	18	12 midnight ...	September	18	7-20 A. M. ...	0	7	20	Two standards fell at Hudd, 195 miles from Kurrachee.	
9	„	18	7-30 P. M. ...	„	20	8-5 „ ...	1	12	35	Large rock fell on wires, breaking them at Rungan Raik, 181 miles from Kurrachee.	
10	November	15	12-30 „ ...	November	16	6-0 „ ...	0	17	30	Rock fell on wires at Nodani cliff, 176 miles from Kurrachee.	
										Ormara-Gwadur Section (160 *miles*).	
11	August	13	6-0 A. M. ...	August	18	11-0 „ ...	5	5	0	Bassole River span, 20 miles from Ormara, broken, and mast washed away. River impassable. Very heavy rain.	
12	„	25	9-0 P. M. ...	„	27	1-20 P. M. ...	1	16	20	Ditto ditto ditto ditto. Ditto Heavy rain.	
										Gwadur-Charbar Section (116 *miles*).	
										Nil.—The Dasht River at which a serious interruption occurred last year is reported to have been in flood in August last, and impassable for 40 days.	
										Charbar-Jask Section (199 *miles*).	
13	„	13	11-20 „ ...	„	17	7-35 A. M. ...	3	8	15	Spans across the Parag and Bergan Rivers, 38 and 50 miles from Charbar, broken through floods.	
							28	14	30		
	DEDUCT—Interruptions Nos. 11 and 13 which occurred while Interruption No. 6 existed						8	13	15		
							20	1	35	=481½ hours.	

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX I

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1878-79.

Date.	Indo-European Companies' Section, London-Teheran.	INDO-EUROPEAN DEPARTMENTAL LINES		Total.	REMARKS.
		In Persia.	In Persian Gulf.		
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	
April 1878 ...	0 17 34	...	...	0 17 34	
May „ ...	1 1 6	...	...	1 1 6	
June „ ...	0 7 9	...	...	0 7 9	
July „ ...	0 10 51	...	...	0 10 51	
August „ ...	0 19 03	...	...	0 19 03	Indian lines broken 29h. 45m.
September „ ...	0 16 28	...	...	0 16 28	
October „ ...	0 1 28	...	...	0 1 28	
November „ ...	0 1 38	...	...	0 1 38	
December „ ...	1 18 59	...	...	1 18 59	
January 1879 ...	1 14 20	1 5 0	...	2 19 20	
February „ ...	1 9 0	...	...	1 9 0	
March „ ...	0 6 17	0 9 20	...	0 15 37	Indian lines broken 6h. 4m.
	9 3 53	1 14 20	...	10 18 18	

Comparison with preceding two years.

	D.	H.	M.	REMARKS.
1877-78 ...	126	9	35	Indo-European Companies' line destroyed by Turks for about 4 months.
1876-77 ...	20	4	27	

A. BRASHER.

APPENDIX I.—a.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions to the traffic on the Constantinople-Kurrachee Section of the Turkish route during the year 1878-79.

Date.	Constantinople-Fão Section.	Fão-Kurrachee Section.	REMARKS.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	
April 1878 ...	2 20 49	...	
May „ ...	2 11 22	...	
June „ ...	17 8 48	...	
July „ ...	0 14 29	...	
August „ ...	2 2 9	...	
September „ ...	12 3 42	...	
October „ ...	0 19 38	...	
November „ ...	2 19 47	1 6 0	Fão-Bushire Section
December „ ...	8 16 30	...	
January 1879 ...	5 8 32	...	
February „ ...	2 22 58	...	
March „ ...	0 5 12	...	
	48 9 56	1 6 0	Total 49d. 15h. 56m.

Comparison with preceding two years.

1877-78 ...	13 21 51	0 4 0	
1876-77 ...	30 7 0	...	

Memo. by A. Brasher, Esq., Indo-European Telegraph Department, dated 24th January 1879.

COMMON PURSE ACCOUNTS,

Checking of.

Under the Common Purse arrangement which came into force on April 1st, 1878, the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department consists of—

1.—The receipts on messages exchanged between Departmental stations or passed beyond, but which do not touch India. The value of these is small, being estimated at about £1,000 per annum.

2.—A percentage from the Common Purse estimated at about £64,000 per annum.

2. It may not be out of place here to remark that while the London Office Monthly Reports show, in estimate, the value of the receipts actually earned by the Department, and the value of the percentage claimed from the Common Purse in exchange for them, the difference cannot be taken as an exact measure of the gain to the Department from the Common Purse arrangement. The gain would be as great were there no difference at all, and it is in fact the constant aim of the Department to reduce the difference as much as possible by recovering from the public the same amount of traffic to transmit as it had before the Russo-Turkish war, and on which its present percentage of receipts is based. If it succeeds in doing this, and so performing full work for its Revenue, it will be because the Common Purse arrangement has rendered the Eastern Company's grasp on Indian and Trans-Indian traffic slightly less tenacious than before. The true measure of gain from the Common Purse arrangement is to be found by comparing our present revenue with what it would have been had we held aloof and declined to become parties to it.* The difficulties of recovering the lost traffic *vid* Teheran have been increased by the discontinuance of the system of agencies and advertising formerly carried on by the Indo-European Company and Department. On the other hand, the discontinuance has saved us an outlay of about £800 per annum.

3. As the Departmental revenue now consists almost entirely of a percentage out of the Common Purse, it is obviously indispensable that a sufficient check should be kept upon the total contents of that purse in order to insure that the percentage represents all that is due to us.

4. Provision for such check is made in Section C, Article XIX, of the Heads of Agreement, and the object of this memorandum is to report the extent of check at present exercised by the three contracting administrations; and in the case of the Department to obtain an authoritative decision as to whether the check is considered sufficient.

5. Under the Heads of Agreement, the three administrations engage to credit the Common Purse with their gross receipts on Indian and Trans-Indian messages, less "paid-outs."

6. The importance of "paid-outs" will be apparent when it is explained that they form about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the three administrations.

7. The gross and net receipts of the three administrations on Indian and Trans-Indian messages are thus made up:—

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

8. The gross receipts of this section consist of the total sums received at the junctions of Faô, Bushire and Kurrachee, and at intermediate stations. The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

9. The balance constitutes the net receipts which, in the case of this section, can also be arrived at by multiplying the number of words of each class transmitted by its corresponding rate in the Convention in force for the time being.

10. The profits obtained by the London Office in working the mean tariff system, *vid* Turkey, are also credited to the Common Purse. Properly speaking, the mean tariffs by this route should be adjusted chiefly by the Turkish Administration; but at the request of the latter, the Department has undertaken the work, which is thus carried out. The London Office having a mean rate to deal with for each message sent *vid* Turkey, passes to each Section of the line engaged in its transmission a credit for the exact rate specified in the Convention, and enters the difference in a profit and loss account. Before the Russo-Turkish war there was a profit at the rate of about £250 per annum which was duly taken into account in calculating the percentage from the Common Purse allotted to the Department.

* During the seven months before we joined, our revenue averaged £3,500 per mensem. During the last ten months, it has been £5,180. The general depression of trade has prevented its quite reaching the amount at first anticipated, *viz.*, £5,417.

PERSIAN SECTION.

Line Teheran-Bushire.

11. The gross receipts of this section, managed between the Indo-European Company and the Department, consist of the total sums received at each end or point of it. The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons, and—

(*a*). The sum of £400 per mensem representing one-twelfth of the Royalty of £4,800 per annum, due to the Persian Government according to Article VIII, Anglo-Persian Treaty of December 2, 1872, and

(*b*). Two-thirds of the Teheran-Bushire rate on terminal messages according to Article VIII of the same Treaty.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Line London-Teheran.

12. The net receipts of this line cannot, as in the case of the Gulf Section of the Department, be obtained by multiplying the words transmitted by the corresponding conventional rates; or, as in the case of the Teheran-Bushire Section, by making the multiplication and deducting certain lump sums.

13. One reason is, that the Indo-European Company works the mean tariff system between India and Europe by crediting each State with the exact conventional or concessional rate out of the mean tariff, and crediting its own line with the remainder, which remainder necessarily varies according to the number of different countries concerned in the transmission of each message. Another reason is, its scale of Royalties with Germany.

14. The gross receipts are, as in the previous cases, the total sums received. The "paid-outs" are—

(*a*). The proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

(*b*). A Royalty to Russia of fcs. 0·1705 per word on Indian messages. Fcs. 0·118 on Trans-Indian messages. 3·10 per cent. of the collections on the *Times* messages.

(*c*). A Royalty to Germany of fcs. 1·25 per message of 10 words and under; of fcs. 2·50 for messages between 10 and 20 words; of fcs. 0·625 for each additional 5 words; and of 2·50 per cent. on the *Times* messages.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Line London-Bombay.

15. This Company follows the same system in dealing with the mean tariff between India and Europe as the Indo-European Company; but as it has inlets and outlets at Lisbon, Marseilles, Malta, and other places, the resulting rates due to the London-Bombay Line are much more variable than those due to the London-Teheran Line.

16. The Eastern Company charges no Royalties against its collections—

The gross receipts are the total sums received.

The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

17. In the case of the three lines, the sums transferred to "persons" are amounts deposited by senders of messages for prepaid replies, for porterage, special conveyance, or postage.

ACCOUNTS, RETURNS, &c.

General.

18 Each of the three contracting administrations renders to the other two—

A weekly estimate of the net receipts of its line, with the total divided into the percentages due to each administration, according to the Heads of Agreement; a monthly abstract of the number of words of each class transmitted with the net receipts on each class, and the total on all classes divided as above.

A quarterly summary of the preceding abstracts.

Special.

19. The Indo-European Company sends periodically to the Eastern Company, and subsequently to the Department, its account books containing detailed returns of all messages transmitted *viâ* Teheran.

20. The Eastern Company checks these returns so far as it considers necessary, and as they embody the Indian and Trans-Indian traffic transmitted by the Indo-European Telegraph Department by the above route, the Department has not yet been called upon to produce its own books for the above traffic.

21. The Department furnishes to the Eastern and Indo-European Companies a detailed account of all tariff transmitted *viâ* Turkey, including profit and loss on working the mean rate system, also an account of Perso-Indian messages, and of messages between the Gulf stations and India.

22. It will be seen from the above that the Eastern Company is in a position to effect a complete check upon the accounts of the Indo-European Company and Indo-European Department.

23. But the latter have not the same facilities for checking the Eastern Company's accounts, firstly, because they only exist in the form in which they are received in the Eastern Company's Head Office, London, from its numerous stations between England and India; and secondly, because in these numerous returns, they are mixed up with Mediterranean, Egyptian and other messages, which latter are twice as numerous as the messages exchanged with India and Trans-India.

24. To thoroughly check the traffic transmitted by the Eastern Company would necessitate the picking out and examination of each Indian and Trans-Indian message separately in order to insure that it has been properly charged for, and that the proper "paid-out" had been deducted; but to perform this checking it would be necessary to locate two clerks permanently at the Eastern Company's Office, which could not be done without employing two additional men at salaries of £100 to £150 per annum each.

25. The present Departmental check consists of a detailed examination of one month's account in each half-year of the traffic by the Indo-European Company's Line, and a partial examination of the other five months' accounts; and, in the case of the Eastern Line, a detailed examination of one day's complete message returns in each month, from two or three principal junction stations and one or two minor stations, and a comparison of the monthly abstracts furnished by the Company, with statements from the Indian Telegraph Department of the total number of words of each class exchanged between India and the Eastern Company at Bombay during the same period.

26. The Indo-European Company has also its system of partial check on the Eastern Company's accounts; and it would be to its interest to communicate any error of importance to the Department.

27. I am personally of opinion that the system in force is sufficient to protect the interests of the Department, but I should be glad if the responsibility of deciding were undertaken by higher authority.

28. So far as the checking has gone, the results have been as follows:—

The errors of detail discovered have been very few, and they have been at once corrected.

The alleged and proved errors of principle have been—

1. An alleged excessive rate allowed as a "paid-out" by the Department for transmission between Constantinople and France.

RESULT.—The Department has shown that although messages could go at a lower rate, it advisedly allowed the rate for the dearest route to render all lines available. Explanation admitted.

2. An insufficient gross charge collected by the Indo-European Company on Trans-Indian messages from Russia.

RESULT.—Corrected.

3. A system followed by the Eastern Company of crediting India its message accounts with "paid-outs" calculated in pounds, shillings and pence, whereby, for the sake of dealing with round figures, fractions ranging from $\frac{999}{1000}$ of a penny to three pence per word were deducted from the gross receipts in excess of the conventional amounts in francs. The actual "paid-outs" were made in francs, or the Indian equivalents; the excess has consequently been estimated, and the total amount (about £2,000 during the nine months ending December 31, 1878) has been claimed as due to the Common Purse for division.

RESULT.—Claim admitted and system altered.

APPENDIX J.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the lines between Teheran and Bushire for 1878-79, as compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1877-78. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles. Minutes.	1877-78. Seconds.	1877-78. Average time of transit between London and Teheran. Distance 3,800 miles. Minutes.	1877-78. Seconds.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	7	21	29	43	
May ,, ...	8	2	21	33	
June ,, ...	...	...	...	...	Total interruption of Company's lines.
July ,, ...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
August ,, ...	4	26	22	6	
September ,, ...	4	15	23	53	
October ,, ...	6	4	15	51	
November ,, ...	21	11	18	30	
December ,, ...	7	57	19	14	
January 1878 ...	5	6	14	21	
February ,, ...	3	25	17	48	
March ,, ...	4	7	17	7	
Average for the year ...	7	11	20	1	

Month.	1878-79. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles. Minutes.	1878-79. Seconds.	1878-79. Average time of transit between London and Teheran. Distance 3,800 miles. Minutes.	1878-79. Seconds.	Remarks.
April 1878 ...	4	...	20	8	
May ,, ...	2	46	13	7	
June ,, ...	2	15	18	35	
July ,, ...	3	5	14	3	
August ,, ...	2	35	18	37	
September ,, ...	2	48	16	40	
October ,, ...	4	36	20	50	
November ,, ...	2	20	16	56	
December ,, ...	2	31	20	27	
January 1879 ...	3	19	18	56	
February ,, ...	2	43	17	41	
March ,, ...	2	43	14	4	
Average for the year ...	2	58	17	30	

TEHERAN;
12th June 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX K.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire, and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1878-79 compared with the previous year.

Month.	Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.	Month.	Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0·340	0·390	99·610		April 1878 ...	46,095	0·019	0·156	0·175	99·825	
May „ ...	17,262	0·045	0·240	0·285	99·715		May „ ...	42,433	0·038	0·280	0·318	99·682	
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Company's lines interrupted.	June „ ...	44,835	0·051	0·352	0·403	99·597	
July „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.	July „ ...	57,493	0·042	0·364	0·406	99·594	
August „ ...	7,149	0·025	0·045	0·070	99·930		August „ ...	50,929	0·061	0·222	0·283	99·717	
September „ ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945		September „ ...	52,561	0·040	0·268	0·308	99·692	
October „ ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955		October „ ...	31,932	0·034	0·190	0·224	99·776	Received traffic only.
November „ ...	24,699	0·050	0·180	0·230	99·770		November „ ...	30,369	0·007	0 181	0·188	99·812	Ditto ditto.
December „ ...	26,328	0·010	0·030	0·040	99·960		December „ ...						
January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0·080	0·105	99·895		January 1879 ...	In arrear					
February „ ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865		February „ ...						
March „ ...	23,545	0·010	0·080	0·090	99·910		March „ ...						
Average for year ...	...	0·025	0·120	0·145	99·855		Average for year ...	...	0·037	0·252	0·288	99·712	

TEHERAN;
14th May 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX L.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire, and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1878-79, compared with the previous year.

Month.	Number of words received.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in reception.	Words correctly received.	Remarks.	Month.	Number of words received.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in reception.	Words correctly received.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0·340	0·390	99·610		April 1878 ...	25,216	0·028	0·071	0 099	99·901	
May „ ...	17,262	0 045	0·240	0·285	99·715		May „ ...	20,796	0·034	0·130	0·164	99·836	
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Company's line interrupted.	June „ ...	25,893	0·016	0·081	0·097	99·903	
July „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.	July „ ..	33,922	0·018	0·080	0·098	99·902	
August „ ...	7,149	0·025	0·045	0·070	99·930		August „ ...	30,890	0·016	0·074	0·090	99·910	
September „ ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945		September „ ...	36,041	0·036	0·261	0·297	99·703	
October „ ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955		October „ ...	31,932	0·034	0·190	0·224	99·776	
November „ ...	24,699	0·050	0·180	0·230	99·770		November „ ...	30,369	0·007	0·181	0·188	99·812	
December „ ...	26,328	0·010	0·080	0·040	99·960		December „ ...						
January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0·080	0·105	99·895		January 1879 ...	In arrear.					
February „ ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865		February „ ...						
March „ ..	23,545	0·010	0·080	0·090	99·910		March „ ...						
Average for year ...	...	0·025	0·120	0·145	99·855		Average for year ...	...	0·024	0·133	0·157	99·843	

TEHERAN;
5th June 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

STATEMENT A.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total traffic receipts and net revenue accruing to the Government of India for messages transmitted by the Persian Gulf Telegraph during the year 1878-79 as per the Kurrachee accounts.

Month.	Official Service Messages.					Commercial and Private Messages.					Gross Total.				
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Fao.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Faô.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Faô.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.
			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.
April	138	6,832	4,978 0 0	7,440 6 0	12,418 6 0	2,666	46,098½	28,505 10 0	41,377 13 0	69,883 7 0	2,804	52,930½	33,483 10 0	48,818 3 0	82,301 13 0
May	88	3,913	2,836 2 0	4,398 10 0	7,234 12 0	2,752	45,005	28,574 2 8	40,206 1 0	68,780 3 8	2,840	48,918	31,410 4 8	44,604 11 0	76,014 15 8
June	97	5,217	3,818 1 0	5,405 2 0	9,223 3 0	2,712	45,346½	28,116 9 8	46,631 10 0	74,748 3 8	2,809	50,563½	31,934 10 8	52,036 12 0	83,971 6 8
July	128	6,791	4,985 12 0	6,646 7 0	11,632 3 0	3,194	57,459½	34,234 9 0	53,765 13 0	88,000 6 0	3,322	64,250½	39,220 5 0	60,412 4 0	99 632 9 0
August	121	6,612	4,974 7 0	7,290 6 0	12,264 13 0	2,843	51,760	29,943 1 4	47,011 12 0	76,954 13 4	2,964	58,372	34,917 8 4	54,302 2 0	89,219 10 4
September	111	6,767	4,944 10 0	6,675 8 0	11,620 2 0	2,634	49,372	27,352 11 4	42,170 2 0	69,522 13 4	2,745	56,139	32,297 5 4	48,845 10 0	81,142 15 4
October	197	12,410	9,037 15 0	11,091 3 0	20,129 2 0	3,055	55,576	30,348 8 8	44,473 7 0	74,821 5 8	3,252	67,986	39,386 7 8	55,564 10 0	94,951 1 8
November	262	10,091	7,334 2 0	8,122 0 0	15,456 2 0	2,911	52,339	29,250 0 4	47,538 8 0	76,788 8 4	3,173	62,430	36,584 2 4	55,660 8 0	92,244 10 4
December	196	9,804	6,936 7 0	8,805 5 0	15.741 12 0	2,272	41,261	23,243 1 0	35,665 11 0	57,907 12 0	2,468	51,065	29,178 8 0	44,471 0 0	73,649 8 0
January	123	6,729	5,200 5 0	6,190 7 0	11,390 12 0	2,806	52,520	31,911 5 0	50,389 6 0	82,300 5 0	2,929	59,249	37,111 10 0	56,579 7 0	93,691 1 0
February	132	7,415	6,126 1 0	7,099 3 0	13,225 4 0	2,873	56,082	34,342 8 6	53,395 8 0	87,738 0 6	3,005	63,497	40,468 9 6	60,494 11 0	1,00,963 4 6
March	95	5,265	4,299 7 0	6,517 5 0	10,816 12 0	3,239	61,160½	37,520 9 6	57,473 3 0	94,993 12 6	3,334	66,425½	41,820 0 6	63,990 8 0	1,05,810 8 6
Value of bearing messages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,257 12 0	6,124 15 0	24,382 11 0	...	...	18,257 12 0	6,124 15 0	24,382 11 0
Total for the year 1878-79 ...	1,688	87,846	65,471 5 0	85,681 14 0	1,51,153 3 0	33,957	613,980	3,90,589 9 0	5,66,223 7 0	94,683 0 0	35,645	7,01,826	4,46,070 14 0	6,51,905 5 0	10,97,976 3 0
Average per mensem, 1878-79 ...	141	7,321	5,455 15 1	7,140 2 6	12,596 1 7	2,830	51,165	31,716 10 1	47,185 4 7	78,901 14 8	2,971	58,486	37,172 9 2	54,325 7 1	91,498 0 3

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

STATEMENT B.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX M.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

Showing the total number and net value of messages received for transmission from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Administrations, and from Stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1878-79.

Months.	Indian Administration.			Persian Section *vid* Teheran.			Turkish Administration.			Stations, Persian Gulf Section.			Gross Total.		
	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages transmitted.	No. of words.	Net Revenue accruing to the Government of India.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	1,271	27,117	16,970 14 0	1,241	21,593½	14,419 0 0	157	2,324	1,367 11 0	135	1,896	726 1 0	2,804	52,930½	33,483 10 0
May	1,200	22,550	14,871 0 0	1,324	21,495	14,381 12 0	158	2,418	1,341 1 0	158	2,455	816 7 8	2,840	48,918	31,410 4 8
June	1,348	25,222	16,404 15 0	1.164	19,771½	12,646 8 0	148	2,918	1,760 4 0	149	2,652	1,122 15 8	2,809	50,563½	31,934 10 8
July	1,690	33,651½	21,321 3 0	1,313	23,498	14,953 15 0	141	3,741	1.568 10 0	178	3,360	1,376 9 0	3,322	64,250½	39,220 5 0
August	1,491	32,585	19,577 15 0	1,175	20,649	13,059 0 0	143	2,515	1,377 11 0	155	2,623	902 14 4	2,964	58,372	34,917 8 4
September	1,401	33,657	18,395 3 0	995	16,502	11,033 15 0	137	2,068	1,097 10 0	212	3,912	1,770 9 4	2,745	56.139	32,297 5 4
October	1,470	35,352	19,985 11 0	1,231	22,573	15,406 4 0	221	3,759	1,659 7 0	330	6,302	2,335 1 8	3,252	67,986	39,386 7 8
November	1,421	32,136	18,262 13 0	1,293	22,405	14,850 8 0	206	3,132	1,779 13 0	253	4,457	1,691 5 4	3,173	62,430	36,584 2 4
December	1,161	29,770	16,424 13 0	877	15,131	9,999 13 0	208	2,781	1,449 15 0	222	3,383	1,303 15 0	2,468	51,065	29.178 8 0
January	1,324	31,611	18,428 8 0	1,205	20,956	15,758 15 0	179	2,432	1,669 5 0	221	4,250	1,254 14 0	2,929	59,249	37.111 10 0
February	1,448	35,597	21,111 0 0	1,148	20,121	15,255 15 0	194	3,073	1,952 3 0	215	4,706	2,149 7 6	3,005	63,497	40,468 9 6
March	1,713	38,829½	22.677 12 0	1,214	21,133	16,169 8 0	196	3,023	1,945 5 0	211	3,440	1,027 7 6	3,334	66,425½	41,820 0 6
Value of bearing messages ...	...	...	18,257 12 0	....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,257 12 0
Total for the year 1878-79 ...	16,988	3,78,378	2,42,689 7 0	14,180	2,45,828	1,67,984 12 0	2,088	34,184	18,968 15 0	2,439	43,136	16,477 12 0	35,645	701,826	4,46,070 14 0
Average per mensem ...	1,412	31,531	20,224 1 11	1,182	20,486	13,994 9 0	174	2,849	1,580 11 11	203	3,620	1,373 2 4	2,971	58,486	37,172 9 2

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT C.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

Showing the number and net value of Local and International messages received from, and forwarded to, stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1878-79.

Station.	1878-79. Messages Received from. Number.	Received from. Net receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Forwarded to. Number.	Forwarded to. Net receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Land-line stations	185	607	10	0	126	297	0	0	
Gwadur	254	991	15	0	281	784	4	0	
Jask	130	1,290	5	0	63	568	13	0	
Henjam	96	1,094	8	0	67	1,076	7	0	
Bushire	1,774	12,498	6	0	1,215	7,636	12	0	
	2,439	16,477	12	0	1,752	10,363	4	0	
Add value of messages received from station as above and Statement B...					2,439	16.477	12	0	
Total number and value of messages received and forwarded from stations, Persian Gulf Section, during 1878-79 ...					4,191	26,841	0	0	

Kurrachee;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT D.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX N.

Persian Gulf Section.

Showing the number and percentage of International messages between Europe and India and the Far East, exclusive of local messages transmitted by the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1878-79, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79. Number of International messages only. *Vid* Turkey. Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	*Vid* Teheran. Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	1877-78. Number of International messages only. *Vid* Turkey. Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	*Vid* Teheran. Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	1876-77. Number of International messages only. *Vid* Turkey. Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	*Vid* Teheran. Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.
April	157	103	260	1,241	1,125	2,366	173	131	304	1,909	2,238	4,147	170	111	281	1,407	1,923	3,330
May	158	81	239	1,324	1,055	2,379	204	348	552	833	880	1,713	170	102	272	1,475	1,923	3,398
June	148	76	224	1,164	1,239	2,403	189	553	742	54	9	63	135	117	252	1,333	1,505	2,838
July	141	110	251	1,313	1,555	2,868	198	392	590	40	10	50	112	156	268	1,365	1,451	2,816
August	143	133	276	1,175	1,317	2,492	230	329	559	285	265	550	203	118	321	1,389	1,897	3,286
September	137	106	243	995	1,207	2,202	203	166	369	863	875	1,738	157	109	266	1,513	1,595	3,108
October	221	121	342	1,231	1,251	2,482	168	189	357	964	1,112	2,076	160	145	305	1,703	1,927	3,630
November	206	122	328	1,293	1,218	2,511	147	101	248	1,148	954	2,102	196	149	345	1,937	1,872	3,809
December	208	132	340	877	990	1,867	166	150	316	895	885	1,780	223	154	377	1,261	1,174	2,435
January	179	161	340	1,205	1,099	2,304	110	143	253	1,183	1,051	2,234	176	95	271	1,698	1,748	3,446
February	194	168	362	1,148	1,234	2,382	354	265	619	1,107	1,044	2,151	191	109	300	1,802	2,226	4,028
March	196	143	339	1,214	1,510	2,724	154	166	320	1,244	1,019	2,263	186	126	312	1,989	2,377	4,366
Total number of International messages exclusive of local messages transmitted by the above routes between Europe, India and the Far East ...	2,088	1,456	3,544	14,180	14,800	28,980	2,296	2,933	5,229	10,525	10,342	20,867	2,079	1,491	3,570	18,872	21,618	40,490
Percentage *vid* Turkey ...	...	...	10·90	...	...	...	...	...	20·03	...	...	...	...	...	8·10	...	...	...
„ „ Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	...	89·10	...	...	...	...	...	79·97	...	...	...	...	...	91·90

Kurrachee;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT E.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Persian Gulf Section.

Showing the total number of International messages transmitted *viâ* the Indo-European and Suez routes between Europe and India and Europe and the Far East, and the percentage carried by the Persian Gulf Section and *viâ* Suez during the year 1878-79 as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79.						1877-78.						1876-77.					
	Indo-European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.			Indo-European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.			Indo-European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.		
	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.
April	2,307	247	2,554	6,916	4,063	10,979	3,966	485	4,451	5,793	3,817	9,610	3,081	358	3,682	3,696	455	4,151
May	2,284	267	2,551	7,242	4,622	11,864	2,028	237	2,265	7,400	4,620	12,020	3,170	390	3,783	4,358	350	4,708
June	2,236	314	2,550	5,661	4,298	9,959	750	55	805	7,524	4,711	12,235	2,558	420	3,181	4,011	316	4,327
July	2,710	310	3,020	5,944	4,969	10,913	588	52	640	7.679	4,053	11,732	2,547	404	3,148	4,669	656	5,325
August	2,411	264	2,675	6,056	4,943	10,999	1,003	100	1,109	6,890	5,259	12,149	3,145	335	3,722	4,226	1,436	5,662
September	2,098	262	2,360	6,183	4,748	10,931	1,869	238	2,107	6,046	3.974	10,020	3,000	313	3,502	4,294	2,729	7,023
October	2,376	302	2,678	6,939	4,472	11,411	2,224	209	2,433	6,993	3,264	10.257	3,402	396	4,046	4,129	2,145	6,274
November	2,387	370	2,757	6,630	5,013	11,673	2,119	231	2,350	7,535	3,846	11,381	3,589	424	4.295	4,614	2,701	7.315
December	1,821	270	2,091	6,856	4,920	11,776	1,857	239	2,096	7,275	4,229	11,504	2.260	380	2.917	5,902	3,625	9,527
January	2,224	347	2,571	7,669	4,795	12,464	2,171	316	2,487	8,177	4.596	12,773	3,110	475	3,806	5,796	3.468	9,264
February	2,307	370	2,677	7,273	4,394	11,667	2,583	187	2.770	7,670	4,072	11,712	3,648	483	4,383	5.084	2,601	7,685
March	2,638	332	2,970	8,236	5,282	13,518	2,336	247	2,583	7,655	4,427	12,082	3,905	572	4,740	6,083	3,495	9,578
Traffic by the Persian Gulf line ...	27,799	3,655	31,454	...	...	138,154	23,494	2,602	26,096	...	...	...	37,415	4,950	45,205	...	...	...
„ „ Red Sea line ...	...	...	...	81,605	56,549		...	...	...	86,637	50,838	137,475	...	...	...	56,862	23,977	80,839
Total Traffic by both routes ...	...	...	...	...	...	169,608	...	...	...	...	...	163,571	...	...	...	..	...	126,044
Percentage by Persian Gulf line .	...	...	18·54	...	...	...	...	...	15·95	...	...	...	...	...	35·86	...	...	...
„ by Red Sea line ...	...	...	...	...	...	81·46	...	...	...	...	...	84·05	...	...	...	...	...	64·14

Kurrachee,
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

Showing the mean rate of transmission of messages between United Kingdom and India *viâ* the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1878-79 as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79.												1877-78.											
	United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency Towns) to United Kingdom.						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency Towns) to United Kingdom.					
	Viâ Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
April	1	12	30	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	53	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	1	15
May	...	19	33	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	8	18	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	1	23
June	...	21	7	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	14	53	...	9	26	...	..	...	...	...	...
July	1	1	7	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	13	2	...	14	05	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	1	19	5	...	...	35	...	...	..	...	1	38	...	19	3	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	1	55
September	1	4	9	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	12	56	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	1	18
October	...	14	2	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	21	33	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	1	33
November	1	1	40	...	...	41	...	...	..	..	1	15	40	23	24	...	1	28	...	...	..	...	1	26
December	2	22	40	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	23	16	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	31
January	...	22	9	...	...	44	...	33	...	...	1	02	1	16	18	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	16
February	1	6	32	...	...	38	...	19	...	...	1	38	4	8	17	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	1	18
March	..	16	58	...	...	26	...	...	5	...	1	29	1	13	58	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	9
Average through rate of transmission during the year ...	1	5	27	...	...	35	A	17	22	...	1	19	1	16	49	...	2	36	...	...	...	...	1	24

Month.	1876-77.											
	United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency Towns) to United Kingdom.					
	Viâ Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
April	1	18	11	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	1	22
May	1	15	49	...	...	41	...	15	50	...	1	15
June	...	13	7	...	...	50	...	12	30	...	1	15
July	...	20	20	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	1	23
August	1	18	36	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	1	24
September	1	17	48	...	...	51	...	12	36	...	1	24
October	1	21	24	...	...	38	...	12	...	...	1	7
November	1	6	20	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	1	37
December	1	1	50	...	1	6	...	15	40	...	1	37
January	1	6	32	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	2	15
February	1	2	38	...	...	57	...	..	...	...	1	40
March ...	1	14	53	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	1	35
Average through rate of transmission during the year ...	1	1	7	...	...	55	B	13	42	...	1	29

A.—Furnished by the Superintendent, London Office.
B.—Average working for 5 months.
C.—Interruption of the direct lines beyond Pera owing to the war.

Kurrachee;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT G. **INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.** **APPENDIX P.**

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European Line *viâ* Teheran, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's Line *viâ* Suez, as recorded in the *Government Telegraph Gazette* during the year ending 31st March 1879, and compared with the same information for the previous two years.

Month.	1878-79.							1877-78.							1876-77.						
	Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez.			Remarks.	Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez.			Remarks.	Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April	...	...	58	...	1	22		...	1	14	...	1	9	Henjam Section cable under repairs from noon 20th till 11 A. M., 22nd.	...	1	10	...	1	18	
May	...	1	6	...	1	26		...	1	55	...	1	33	Teheran direct line between Soukham Kale and Kertch interrupted from 13th May to 23rd August. Communication partially maintained by Crown lines.	...	1	15	...	1	18	
June	...	1	...	...	1	3		...	7	48	...	1	25		...	1	13	...	1	11	
July	...	...	52	...	1	7		...	15	28	...	1	34		...	3	58	...	2	56	Kurrachee-Gwadur cable interrupted.
August	...	1	2	...	1	6		...	5	15	...	2	1		...	1	51	...	2	...	Mekran Coast Land line interrupted 5 days.
September	...	1	1	...	1	9	Mean of 22 days only, the statement not being further given in the *Government Telegraph Gazette*.	...	1	21	...	1	20		...	1	28	...	3	4	Mekran Coast Land line interrupted 2 days.
October	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	3	...	1	20	Fao-Bushire cable failed from 22nd to 26th October.	...	1	7	...	1	59	
November	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	38	...	1	22	Henjam Cable Section under repairs November 1st 4 P. M. to 3rd 3-50 P. M. Fao-Bushire cable interrupted 2nd to 17th November.	...	1	11	...	1	3	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information discontinued from 23rd September 1878.	...	1	5	...	1	27	20th December from 10-30 A. M. to 2-8 P. M, total interruption Persian Gulf Section on Cable and Land line. Gwadar-Jask Section under repairs.	...	1	21	...	1	43	
January	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	3	...	1	13		...	2	5	...	1	34	India-rubber cable interrupted for repairs. Indo-European Company's line interrupted 100 hours.
February	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	59	...	1	19		...	1	20	...	1	25	
March	...	...	49	...	1	37	Information again recorded from the 6th March 1879.	..	1	1	...	1	21		...	1	3	...	1	3	
Monthly average during the year 1878-79.	...	...	58	...	1	15	Monthly average during the year 1877-78.	...	3	19	...	1	25	Monthly average during the year 1876-77.	...	1	35	...	1	43	

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEVI GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT H. INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. APPENDIX Q.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Kurrachee during the year 1878-79, as compared with that of the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1878-79. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	1878-79. Remarks.	1877-78. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1877-78. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	1877-78. Remarks.	1876-77. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1876-77. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	1876-77. Remarks.
April	...	...	13	...	...	9		...	..	21	...	...	15		.	..	24	...	...	17		
May	...	..	10	...	...	7		...	...	23	...	...	19		...	...	20	...	...	16		
June	...	...	15	...	...	10		...	...	25	...	..	24		...	...	22	...	...	20		
July	..	...	16	...	...	10		...	...	15	..	...	14		...	...	22	...	...	26		
August	...	...	16	...	...	9		...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	19	...	...	19		
September	...	...	15	...	...	15	Interruption of Henjam-Bushire Cable Section from 9th, one circuit working.	...	...	23	..	..	13		...	...	28	...	...	19		
October	...	...	18	:	...	23		...	.	42	...	...	13	Interruption of the Fao-Bushire cable for repairs and diversion caused decrease of speed from Fao.	...	...	20	...	...	17		
November	...	1	22		...	17	Cable between Fao and Bushire interrupted from 29th 12-55 P. M. till 30th 8 P. M.	1	9	12		...	24		..	...	37	...	...	20		
December	...	...	11	..	...	10		..	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	26	.	...	22		
January	...	...	11	...	...	9		...	...	15	...	...	8		...	...	43	...	1	5	Interruption of the cable section for repairs caused decrease in speed in January.	
February	...	...	21	...	...	15	Working on one circuit from the 11th to end of the month.	...	...	53	..	...	21	Increased rate owing to lengthy Government cypher messages to and from Europe and Turkey.	...	...	33	...	...	14		
March	...	...	13	...	...	8		...	...	16		...	10		...	...	32	...	...	13		
Monthly average during the year	...	...	20	...	...	12		...	3	8	...	...	15		...	...	27	...	...	22		

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

R. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 14, 1880. 409

STATEMENT I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing (from reports received at Kurrachee) the extent to which telegraphic communication with Europe *viâ* Turkey between Fao and Pera, and *viâ* Teheran between Bushire and Kertch was reported interrupted, and the consequent length of delay or diversion of traffic during the year 1878-79.

Month.	1878-79.								1877-78.								1876-77.							
	Turkish route Fao to Pera.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch.			Remarks.		Turkish route Fao to Pera.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch.			Remarks.		Turkish route Fao to Pera.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch.			Remarks.	
	Duration of interruption.						Locality of interruption.		Duration of interruption.						Locality of interruption.		Duration of interruption.						Locality of interruption.	
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	Turkish route.	Teheran route.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	Turkish route.	Teheran route.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	Turkish route.	Teheran route.
April	2	19	8	...	...	...	Beyond Busreh ...	... ...	...	10	14	...	...	...	Beyond Busreh ...	No report ...	3	21	27	...	...	...	Beyond Busreh, Mossoul and Diarbekir.	
May	2	11	22	1	1	24	,, ,, ...	Beyond Tiflis—Messages diverted.	...	13	39	1	...	35	,, ,, ...	12th May, Indo-European Company's direct line *viâ* Soukam Kale broken. Communication partially restored *viâ* the Russian Crown lines, 13th.	2	9	44	...	1	...	Beyond Bagdad ...	Near Kertch.
June	1	19	7	...	6	18	,, Gourna and Diarbekir	Between Tuapse and Kertch.	...	...	...	0	8	20	No report ...	Persian Section, 6 hours' rest beyond Teheran.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
July	...	15	29	...	8	26	,, Busreh ...	West of Tiflis ...	1	21	26	...	...	...	Beyond Bagdad and Yusgat.	No report ...	...	...	...	...	4	40	... ..	,, Odessa.
August ...	2	2	9	...	6	2	,, ,, and Semava.	,, of Berlin ...	...	8	25	...	...	...	,, Busreh and Angora.	,, ...	...	7	16	...	...	..	Beyond Busreh.	
September ...	11	15	42	...	7	55	,, Busreh ...	Beyond Tiflis ...	1	4	5	1	14	41	,, Yusgat and Semava.	Beyond Tiflis ...								
October ...	...	19	38	...	...	...	,, Nassirie ...	... ...	..	...	...	1	...	...	No report ...	,, ,, .	..	21	11	...	2	15	,, Bagdad ...	,, Ispahan.
November ...	...	20	11	...	...	...	,, Angora Mossoul.	... ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	,,	,, Teheran and Tiflis	7	19	54	..	3	45	Busreh, Bagdad and Semava.	,, Borasjoon.
December ...	2	14	24	3	5	58	,, Busreh Mossoul.	Beyond Tiflis ...	4	5	31	4	4	...	Beyond Semava and Nasrige.	32 hours, Persian Section rest beyond Teheran and Tiflis.	2	22	...	8	20	...	Beyond Busreh ...	,, Tiflis, Kertch and Odessa.
January ...	4	4	11	2	6	27	,, Nassirie, Busreh and Sivas.	,, Shiraz ...	2	1	27	1	21	57	,, Moussoul ...	Beyond Ispahan and Tiflis	6	3	15	1	12	45	Busreh Mossoul ...	,, Kertch.
February ...	1	20	18	...	14	...	,, Bagdad, Nassirie.	,, Teheran ...	1	5	18	0	2	18	,, Busreh ...	,, Bushire ...	1	8	...	...	8	38	Beyond Bagdad Mossoul	,, Teheran Company's line.
March	...	5	12	...	15	2	,, Busreh ...	,, ,, ...	1	23	46	1	6	55	,, Yusgat and Diarbekir.	,, Tiflis ...	4	19	51	1	8	17	,, Busreh, Bagdad and Semava.	,, Teheran-Odessa.
Total interruption reported, 1878-79.	31	22	51	8	23	32	Total interruption reported, 1877-78 ...		13	21	51	14	11	46	Total interruption reported, 1876-77 ...		30	7	0	12	13	20		

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT J.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the interruptions that occurred on the cables, east of Madras, and to places in the Far East during the year 1878-79.

Name of Cables.	Interrupted to and beyond	Date of Interruption.	Date of Restoration.	Period interrupted (approximate).	Remarks.
Rangoon-Penang (duplicate)	Penang ...	9th April ...	12th April ...	3 days.	
Madras-Penang	(Under repairs) ...	18th ,, ...	18th ,, ...	1 day	
Shanghai-Nagasaki	Nagasaki ...	19th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	3 days	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia ...	3rd May ..	10th May ...	7 ,,	
Singapore-Saigon	Saigon ...	5th June ...	9th June ...	4 ,,	
Hongkong-Amoy	(Cut for repairs) .	22nd ,, ...	25th ,, ...	3 ,,	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy ...	3rd July ..	8th July ...	5 ,,	
Hongkong-Amoy	Ditto ...	10th ,, ...	15th ,, ...	5 ,,	
Ditto ditto	(Under repairs) ..	23rd ,, ...	24th ,, ...	1day	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy ...	30th August ...	2nd September ...	3 days	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia ...	31st ,, ..	7th ,, ..	7 ,,	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy ...	20th September ...	2nd October ...	12 ,,	
Nagasaki-Shanghai	Nagasaki ...	20th ,, ...	14th November ...	55 ,,	
Java-Australia	Java ..	27th ,, ...	? ...	... ...	No further communication on the subject from 10th, 11th, 28th.
Penang-Singapore	Singapore ...	30th ,, ...	5th October ...	6 days	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy ...	28th October ...	1st November ...	4 ,,	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia ...	28th ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	5 ,,	
Madras-Penang	Penang ...	9th November ...	15th ,, ...	6 ,,	Correspondence directed by Rangoon-Penang cable.
Nagasaki-Shanghai	Nagasaki ...	12th ,, ...	14th ,, ...	2 ,,	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	7th December ...	8th December ...	1 day	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia ...	24th ,, ...	25th ,,	1 ,,	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	28th ,, ...	9th January 1879 ...	12 days	

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Persian Gulf Section.

Showing the inaccuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines of this section between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fao, and the percentage of errors committed of a serious and of a trivial nature as compared with the previous year.

Month.	1878-79. Total number of words transmitted.	1878-79. Monthly percentage of Errors of a serious nature.	1878-79. Monthly percentage of Errors of a trivial nature.	1878-79. Monthly percentage of Serious and trivial errors.	1878-79. Remarks.	1877-78. Total number of words transmitted.	1877-78. Monthly percentage of Errors of a serious nature.	1877-78. Monthly percentage of Errors of a trivial nature.	1877-78. Monthly percentage of Serious and trivial errors.	1877-78. Remarks.
April	52,930½	·243	·280	·523		83,869	·363	·769	1·132	
May	48,918	·318	·150	·468		47,884	·528	·628	1·156	Percentage of errors increased during May, June and July from an additional transmission of messages between Bushire and Fao, a larger number having followed the Turkish route in consequence of an interruption during those months *viâ* Teheran.
June	50,563½	·399	·075	·474		24,295	·429	·765	1·263	
July	64,250½	·461	·040	·501		18,121	·314	·629	·943	
August	58,372	·145	·068	·214		30,611	·143	·360	·503	
September	56,139	·265	·128	·393		53,755	·264	·396	·660	
October	67,986	·238	·122	·360		61,502	·196	·337	·533	
November	62,430	·300	·125	·425		53,692	·199	·385	·584	
December	51,065	·372	·092	·464		50,427	·214	·315	·529	
January	59,249	·454	·124	·578		54,045	·139	·523	·662	
February	63,497	·375	·143	·578		68,436	·181	·403	·584	
March	66,425½	·235	·174	·409		54,876	·239	·448	·687	
Percentage for the year 1878-79.	58,486	·316	·127	·443		50,126	·273	·496	·769	

Kurrachee;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX L

Teheran-Bushire Division.

Return of interruptions (including contacts) which occurred on the lines between Teheran and Bushire during 1878-79.

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time). Date.	H.	M.	To (Teheran time). Date.	H.	M.	Duration. D.	H.	M.	Section and Wire.	Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
1	3rd April ...	7	45 P	4th April ...	10	50 A	0	15	5	Nos. 1, 2 contact, 1st Section, 1st Division	North of Pul-i-Dallak ...	Cause unknown.	
2	4th „ ...	12	40 P	5th „ ...	6	30 A	0	17	50	„ 1, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Teheran ditch	Wilful.	
3	9th „ ...	5	10 P	10th „ ...	8	30 A	0	15	30	„ 1, 2 „ 1st „ 1st „	Shuráb	High winds.	
4	10th „	8	45 A	10th „ ...	3	0 P	0	6	15	„ 1, 2, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	„	Wires wilfully twisted.	
5	20th „ ..	2	0 P	20th „ ...	5	0 P	0	3	0	„ 1, 2, 3 „ 2nd „ 1st „	Near Ispahan Bridge ...	„ slipped, while Inspector repairing angle pole.	
6	22nd „ ...	7	10 A	22nd" ...	3	30 P	0	8	20	„ 1, 3 „ 1st „ 2nd „	Surmeh	Large bird entangled with wires.	
7	22nd „ ...	11	47 A	22nd „ ...	4	0 P	0	4	13	„ 1, 3 „ 2nd „ 2nd „	Gul-i-Kajar	Branch of tree blown on wires.	
8	26th „ ...	12	15 A	26th „ ...	2	50 P	0	14	35	„ 2, 3 „ 3rd „ 2nd „	South of Borasjoon ...	Pole broken by gale.	
9	29th „ ...	8	30 A	29th „ ...	4	0 P	0	7	30	„ 2, 3 „ 1st „ 2nd „	Khonah-Kergun	Insulators broken ...	Supposed wilfully by Arabs.
10	13th May ...	5	10 P	13th May ...	6	10 P	0	1	0	„ 1, 3 „ 1st „ 2nd „	Between Shiraj and Dehbeed .	Cause unknown.	
11	7th June ...	1	50 P	7th June ...	4	40 P	0	2	50	„ 2, 3 „ 1st „ 2nd „	Sivand	Socket broken.	
12	10th „ ...	2	45 P	11th „ ..	4	30 P	1	1	45	„ 1, 2 „ 2nd „ 2nd „	Between Dasht-Arjin and Kazeroon.	Cause unknown ...	Gholam overran contact.
13	28th „ ...	3	35 P	1st July ...	5	7 A	2	13	32	„ 1, 2 „ 2nd „ 2nd „	Near Dasht-Arjin ...	„ „ ...	Ditto ditto.
14	30th „ ...	5	15 P	1st „ ...	7	28 A	0	14	13	„ 2, 3 „ 2nd „ 2nd „	Khan-i-Zenian ...	Caused by Inspector cutting wires to test.	
15	2nd July ...	9	30 A	3rd „ ...	6	30 A	0	21	0	„ 1, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Near Hauz-i-Sultan ...	High winds.	
16	3rd „ ...	8	45 A	3rd „ ...	6	0 P	0	9	15	„ 1, 2 „ 3rd „ 2nd „	Kamary Hill ...	Hill on fire under line.	
17	3rd „ ...	8	13 P	4th „ ...	11	0 A	0	14	47	No. 1 interrupted, 3rd „ 2nd „	„ „	„ „ „ „	
18	3rd „ ...	8	13 P	4th „ ...	9	20 A	0	13	7	Nos. 2, 3 contact, 3rd „ 2nd „	„ „	„ „ „ „	
19	18th „ ...	5	0 P	18th „ ...	midnight		0	7	0	„ 1, 3 „ 3rd „ 2nd „	Near Daliki	Wires twisted.	
20	22nd „ ...	8	50 A	22nd „ ...	10	30 A	0	1	40	„ 1, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	„ Koom	„ wilfully twisted.	

H

Return of interruptions (including contacts) which occurred on the lines between Teheran and Bushire during 1878-79—*continued.*

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time).			To (Teheran time).			Duration.			Section and Wire.	Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.	H	M.	Date.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.				
21	2nd August ...	5	0 P	2nd August ...	9	0 P	0	4	0	Nos. 1, 3 contact, 1st Section, 2nd Division	Near Konar Takhteh ...	High winds.	
22	26th „ ...	5	0 P	27th „ ...	10	0 A	0	17	0	„ 2, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	„ Koom	„ „	
23	31st „ ...	7	0 P	1st September	7	50 A	0	12	50	„ 1, 2, 3 „ 1st „ 2nd „	„ Kowamabad ...	Done wilfully by tribes marching.	
24	5th September	5	40 P	5th „	10	0 P	0	5	20	„ 2, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Bagh-i-Haji-Ali	Wilful.	
25	16th October	11	25 P	17th October	10	30 A	0	11	5	„ 1, 2, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	South of Pul-i-Dallak ..	High winds.	
26	20th „	3	0 A	20th „	11	0 A	0	8	0	No. 2 broken, twisted round 1 and 3, 1st Section, 2nd Division.	Near Surmeh	Cold.	
27	22nd „	3	50 A	22nd „	8	10 A	0	4	20	Nos. 2, 3, contact, 1st Section, 1st Division,	Koom River	No. 2 broken, lying across No. 3.	
28	15th November	10	0 A	15th November	7	35 P	0	9	35	No. 1 interrupted, 1st „ 1st „	Husseinabad	Cold.	
29	27th „	6	5 A	27th „	1	30 P	0	7	25	„ 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Langerood	„	
30	28th „	7	0 P	29th „	7	30 A	0	12	30	Nos. 1, 2, 3 contact, 3rd „ 2nd „	On Mashalah between Borasjoon and Bushire.	Cause unknown. ...	Intermittent contact.
31	2nd December	6	0 A	2nd December	6	0 P	0	12	0	No. 3 interrupted, 3rd „ 1st „	Near Yezdi Khast ...	Cold.	
32	4th „	11	55 A	4th „	4	45 P	0	4	50	Nos. 1, 2, 3 contact, 3rd „ 2nd „	North of Borásjoon ...	Supposed wilful.	
33	7th „	11	15 P	8th „	7	50 A	0	8	35	„ 1, 2, 3 „ 3rd „ 2nd „	Near Chaghadak ...	Cause unknown.	
34	11th „	6	0 A	11th „ ...	3	30 P	0	9	30	No. 1 interrupted, 1st „ 1st „	Behind Hoseinabad ...	Cold.	
35	11th „ ...	6	0 A	11th „ ...	3	25 P	0	9	25	Nos. 2, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	South of Langerood ..	„	
36	20th „ ...	6	0 A	20th „ ...	1	0 P	0	7	0	No. 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Hoseinabad ...	„	
37	24th „ ...	6	0 A	24th „ ...	10	7 A	0	4	7	„ 3 „ 2nd „ 1st „	Ab-ambár ...	„	
38	24th „ ...	6	0 A	24th „ ...	2	0 P	0	8	0	„ 2 „ 1st „ 1st „	South of Langerood ...	„	
39	3rd January	1	0 A	3rd January ...	4	30 A	0	3	30	Nos. 1, 2 contact, 2nd „ 2nd „	Between Shiraz and Dasht Arjin	Heavy gales and snow.	
40	3rd „ ...	4	30 A	4th „ ..	9	30 A	1	5	0	„ 1, 2, 3 interrupted, 2nd „ 2nd „	Senah Sofid ...	„ „	
41	4th „ ...	9	30 A	4th „ ..	2	0 P	0	4	30	„ 2, 3 contact, 2nd „ 2nd „	Between Shiraz and Dasht Arjin	„ „	
42	5th „ ...	2	40 P	6th „ ..	6	0 A	0	15	20	„ 1, 3 interrupted, 1st „ 1st „	Middle of Kaveer ...	Cold.	
43	11th „ ...	6	0 A	11th „ ...	1	0 P	0	7	0	No. 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Hoseinabad ...	„	
44	12th „ ...	6	0 A	12th „ ...	11	30 A	0	5	30	„ 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Between Koom and Pasengoon	„	
45	18th „ ...	6	0 A	18th „ ...	11	40 A	0	5	40	„ 1 „ 2nd „ 1st „	Morchakow ...	„	
46	18th „ ...	9	15 A	18th „ ...	12	10 P	0	2	55	Nos 1, 3 contact, 3rd „ 1st „	Margh ...	No. 1 broken, lying across No. 3	
47	25th „ ...	11	5 A	26th „ ...	Noon		1	0	55	„ 2, 3 interrupted, 1st „ 2nd „	Near Khaneh Korreh ...	Snow and wind.	
48	3rd February	4	20 P	4th February	10	0 A	0	17	40	„ 2, 3 contact, 1st „ 2nd „	South of Murghal ...	Cause unknown.	
49	6th „ ...	6	0 A	6th „ ...	9	0 A	0	3	0	No. 1 interrupted, 2nd „ 1st „	Gushabad ...	Cold.	
50	10th „ ...	8	15 P	11th „ ...	8	15 A	0	12	0	„ 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Hauz-i-Sultan ...	„	
51	11th „ ...	5	50 A	11th „ ...	8	50 A	0	3	0	„ 3 „ 2nd „ 1st „	Hajibad ...	„	
52	1st March ...	8	15 P	2nd March ...	1	30 P	0	17	15	„ 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Hauz-i-Sultan	„	
53	1st „ ...	10	0 A	1st „ ...	12	20 P	0	2	20	Nos. 2, 3 contact, 3rd „ 2nd „	Kusab	Post broken by high winds.	
54	6th „ ..	11	15 P	7th „ ...	8	40 A	0	9	25	„ 2, 3 „ 2nd „ 2nd „	Between Shiraz and Kazeroon	Cause unknown.	
55	7th „ ...	9	20 A	8th „ ...	8	40 A	0	23	20	„ 2, 3 „ 3rd „ 1st „	On the Orchini	No. 2 broken by cold ...	Gholam almost frozen to death.
56	15th „ ...	6	15 A	15th „ ...	1	45 P	0	7	30	„ 1, 3 „ 1st „ 1st „	Kinarigird	High winds.	
57	16th „ ...	9	10 A	16th „ ...	1	15 P	0	4	5	„ 2, 3 „ 3rd „ 2nd „	Near Chaghadak	Cause unknown.	
58	19th „	9	25 A	19th „ ...	1	0 P	0	3	35	„ 2, 3 „ 3rd „ 1st „	On the Orchini	Cold.	
59	19th „ ...	2	3 P	20th „ ...	9	30 A	0	19	27	„ 2, 3 „ 1st „ 2nd „	Tang-i-Bularghi	Wires twisted	Supposed wilfully; fine levied.
60	21st „ ...	8	50 A	21st „ ...	6	10 P	0	9	20	„ 1, 2, 3 interrupted, 2nd „ 2nd „	Chenar-Radhar to foot of Senah Sofid.	Severe snow-storm ...	No. 2 repaired at 6-10 P. M. of 21st, Nos. 1 and 3 remaining interrupted till next day. Then contact between Nos. 2 and 3 appeared.
61	21st „ ..	6	10 P	22nd „	3	55 P	0	21	45	„ 1, 3 „ 2nd „ 2nd „	Ditto ditto .	„ „ ...	
62	22nd „ ...	3	55 P	23rd „ ..	1	0 P	0	21	5	„ 2, 3 contact, 2nd „ 2nd „	Ditto ditto ...	„ „ ...	
63	29th „ ...	6	0 A	29th „ ..	1	30 P	0	7	30	No. 1 interrupted, 3rd „ 1st „	Yezdikhast Valley ...	Cold.	

ABSTRACT OF ABOVE.

		D.	H.	M.
Total duration of interruptions of 1 wire (leaving 2 working wires)	...	21	19	46
„ „ „ 2 wires („ 1 wire)	...	5	18	30
„ „ „ all „ (total interruption to traffic)	...	1	14	20

Teheran;
12th June 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraph.

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf cable during March 1879.

Section.	Length. Knots.	Original insulation. Megohms.	Insulation March 1878. Megohms.	Insulation March 1879. Megohms.
Fao-Bushire	152·61	620	745	224
Bushire-Henjam	360·95	410	191	30
Bushire-Jask, India Rubber	498·46	2,000	116	155
Henjam-Jask	142·59	460	316	271
Jask-Gwadar	271·86	400	201	193
Gwadar-Manora	270·56	275	201	212
Harbour cable No. 1	5·77	24	13	8
" " 2		4	5	5
" " 3		75	16	15

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Persian Gulf cable during the official year 1878-79.

Number.	Date of Development of fault.	Date of Completion of repairs.	Length of interruption. Days.	Hours	Section.	Locality of fault. Miles.	From.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1878.	1878.							
1	October 21st ...	November 29th ...	...	30	Fao ... Bushire ...	60	Fao ...	Manufacture fault in gutta-percha	Cable interrupted for repairs only.
2	September 9th ...	December 5th ...	89	...	Bushire ... Henjam ...	72	Henjam ...	Guards corroded and cable broken	*Amberwitch* in Bombay for repairs. The repairs lasted 26 hours only.
3	December 15th ...	December 27th ...	...	9½	Jask ... Gwadar ...	74	Jask ...	Guards chafed through, and core injured.	Total interruption during repairs only.
	1879.	1879.							
4	February 9th ...	March 2nd ...	21	12	Bushire ... Henjam ...	51	Henjam ...	Guards corroded through, percha stretched, and conductor broken inside.	Time occupied in repairs, 18 hours only.

The ends of the main cable at Fao and Manora were renewed during the year.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Harbour cable during the official year 1878-79—(Repairs of minor importance).

Number.	Date of Development of fault.	Date of Completion of repairs.	Section.	Locality of fault.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1878.	1878.				
1	June, 2nd ...	June, 6th ...	Nos. 1 and 3 ...	Near native landing	Damaged by native shipping ...	Guards entirely corroded away in many places.
2	July, 15th ...	July, 15th ...	No. 1 ...	Between boxes 4 and 5 ...	Ditto ditto ...	A spare piece substituted for the faulty section.
3	... ...	,, 28th ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	From box 5 to 6	Guards too weak to stand any strain	Whole section renewed; 500 fathoms expended.
4	August, 12th ...	... ...	No. 1	Between 5 and new No. 6 ...	Cable broken by a buglow or floods	In view of intended renewals, this fault was not repaired.
5	,, 10th ...	August, 13th ...	Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	Kurrachee Office end box 1 ...	Core perished	Two pieces abandoned. Two lengths repaired by splicing on core. These now serve as leads to godown.
6	... ...	,, 21st ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	Between box 5 and box 7 ...	Guards corroded, cable very old ...	A new cable house, the present No. 6, erected at north end of groyne. Cable renewed entirely from box 5 to 7; 2,250 fathoms expended.
7	August, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	No. 1	Between boxes 1 and 2 ...	End perished at No. 2. ...	Fault removed by cutting off slack.
8	,, 26th ...	,, 26th ...	No. 1	Between 3 and 4, close to 3 ...	Core perished.	
9	... ...	September, 10th ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	Kurrachee Office end box 1 ...	Renewal of section	Four pieces of core laid through stone trench; 180 fathoms core expended.
10	... ...	October, 7th ...	No. 2	Between 2 and 3	Ditto ditto	A short piece inserted close to box 2.
		1879.				
11	... ...	February, 19th ...	No. 3	Between Bahn and No. 3 ...	Guards badly corroded ...	Three hundred fathoms renewed.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT G.

Statement of expenditure and cable on hand at the beginning and end of official year 1878-79.

Description.	Balance, 31st March 1878.		Amount expended.	Remarks.
		1879.		
	Knots.	Knots.		
Gutta-percha.				
Shore end	4·77	4·89	...	·12 recovered at Bushire.
Main cable, good	74·26	71·40	2·86	2·86 expended in repairs of Fao-Bushire, Bushire-Henjam, (twice) and Jask-Gwadar sections.
" " unserviceable for sea work	13·95	6·18	7·82	·12 transferred to Indian Telegraph Department, 3·12 expended in repairs to harbour cables, and 4·58 stripped, being useless for any purpose.
	92·98	82·42		
Core, estimated length in fathoms	16,000	16,000		
India-rubber.				
Shore end	4·41	4·41		
Main cable, good	26·64	10·26	16·38	·12 recovered, and 16·5 transferred to Indian Government Torpedo service.
" " not fit for sea work	2·84	2·67	·17	
	33·89	17·34		

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT S.

STEAMER "AMBERWITCH."

The Steamer "Amberwitch" attached to this Department was employed as follows during the year.

Date. From		Date. To		Particulars.
April 1878 ...	1	June 1878...	8	Lying at Kurrachee.
June " ...	9	" " ...	11	Proceeded to sea to render assistance to the Barque "Carlotta" aground on the Indus banks.
" " ...	12	September " ...	7	Lying at Kurrachee.
September " ...	8	" " ...	11	On passage to Bombay.
" " ...	12	November " ...	2	Docked, cleaned and painted and the necessary repairs effected to the boiler.
November " ...	3	" " ...	5	On passage to Kurrachee.
" " ...	6	" " ...	13	Lying at Kurrachee.
" " ...	14	December " ...	11	Proceeded to Persian Gulf with passengers, &c., for all the Telegraph Stations and to repair cables.
December " ...	12	" " ...	22	Lying at Kurrachee, repairing boiler.
" " ...	23	" " ...	29	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repaired Gwadur-Jask cable and returned.
" " ...	30	February 1879...	15	Lying at Kurrachee.
February 1879 ...	16	" " ...	19	Proceeded with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff to Ketti Bunder and Nowa Nugga and returned.
" " ...	20	" " ...	21	Lying at Kurrachee. Slight repair effected to the boiler.
" " ...	22	March " ...	11	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repaired cable between Henjam and Bushire, calling on way up to land stores, passengers, &c, at Telegraph Stations, Sonmeanee, Gwadur and Jask, and at Bunder Abbas to meet Deputy Director, conveyed him to Henjam. On down trip visited Henjam, Jask, Charbar, Gwadur and Ormara.
March " ...	12	" " ...	23	Lying at Kurrachee, effected repair to boiler.
" " ...	24	" " ...	26	Proceeded to Sonmeanee with Commissariat stores for convey, proceeding from that port to Quetta.
" " ...	27	" " ...	31	Lying at Kurrachee.

INDO EUROPEAN TELE

(PERSIAN GULF

Statement of the value of stores received

DR.

Receipts.	Amount.			Remarks.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Purchases *a*	8,725	3	10	*a* Kerosine ...	1,464	12	0
London stores *b*	13,911	4	5	Forms, books and envelopes	1,427	5	0
Freight on London stores payable in India ...	734	8	7	Tools	745	14	0
Manufacture	1,865	15	2	Timber	560	2	11
Marine Department	1,466	6	0	Doors, windows and steps	586	8	0
Indian Telegraph Department	1,375	12	3	Rope	354	0	0
Judicial Department	74	13	0	Stationery	327	13	6
Military ,, ...	1,047	15	4	Printing machines ...	294	0	0
Civil ,, ...	6	3	0	Posts and rafters ...	261	8	0
Returned stores	31	0	2	Tanks and buckets ..	280	0	0
Purchases of furniture	97	12	0	Casks and kegs ...	192	8	0
Store Branch contingencies	2,150	2	5	Dholes, puckals, &c. ...	190	4	0
				Sulleetas, bags, &c. ...	171	11	0
				Telephones ...	169	12	0
				Nails, screws, bolts ...	161	7	3
				Bamboos ...	138	11	6
				Medicines ...	130	10	0
				Miscellaneous ...	1,268	4	8
					8,725	3	10
				b Instruments			
				Wire ...	1,644	8	1
				Tubes, sockets, &c. ...	1,178	15	4
				Paper, tape ...	3,886	8	4
				Tools ...	1,219	6	0
				Insulators ...	851	7	4
				Paint, oil and turpentine ...	2,285	2	0
				Zinc ...	504	6	0
				Battery glasses ...	438	9	4
				Tar ...	257	12	0
				Insulating fluid ...	216	14	0
				Stationery ...	168	14	0
				Flags ...	210	13	4
				Hose ...	179	12	0
				Binoculars ...	152	8	0
				Miscellaneous ...	121	5	0
					1,194	7	8
					13,911	4	5
	31,487	0	2				

GRAPH DEPARTMENT. APPENDIX T.

SECTION).

and issued during the year 1878-79.

CR.

Issues.	Amount.			Remarks.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Direction *c*	1,355	14	1	*c* Forms and books ...	550	13	3
Repairs to cable *d*	17,845	8	11	Printing machines ...	294	0	0
,, to machinery	25	3	10	Stationery	208	6	11
,, to line *e*	17,464	10	3	Binoculars	30	5	3
Cable conservancy *f*	2,422	0	10	Batteries	49	6	4
Line ,, ...	507	13	11	Eyelet machine ...	22	2	0
Telegraph stations *g*	9,917	1	10	Battery box and instrument covers ...	20	9	7
Manufacture	1,322	15	0	Miscellaneous ...	180	2	9
Storekeeper's Office	131	6	8		1,355	14	1
Store Branch contingencies	4,103	10	1	*d* Cable	14,111	0	0
Repairs to buildings	617	15	0	Steel rope	1,455	0	0
Transfers from Stock to Capital	164	11	6	Patent serving ...	695	14	0
Indian Telegraph Department	509	5	4	Spun yarn	617	0	0
Political Agent, Gwadur, Civil Department, Bombay ...	31	4	6	Joints, gutta-percha, felt and compound ...	234	15	5
Tools, Plant, &c., Political charges	31	4	6	Hose	152	8	0
Sales from stock	449	11	5	Paint and oil ...	96	3	10
Original Works, machinery (tape, serving machine, &c.)	2,655	0	0	Timber	75	8	0
Furniture issued to stations	3,750	11	8	Miscellaneous ...	407	7	8
Transfers to Persian Section	189	8	5		17,845	8	11
,, to Mathematical Instrument Depôt, Calcutta	589	8	0	*e* Wire	5,470	12	0
Transfers to Military Department, Bengal (India-rubber cable, &c.)	44,820	0	0	Insulators	5,451	4	5
Transfers to Military Department, Bombay ...	31	0	2	Brackets and backs ...	2,568	9	2
				Standards	2,148	7	2
				Tools	518	1	10
				Tents and sulleetas ...	344	4	6
				Rope	106	15	7
				Tar and tallow ...	100	3	7
				Miscellaneous ...	756	0	0
					17,464	10	3
				f Instruments	1,883	5	3
				Battery and materials ...	167	0	0
				Water casks	96	4	0
				Rafters and posts ...	128	0	0
				Timber and nails ...	71	14	0
				Forms	58	14	0
				Stationery	55	0	0
				Binoculars	30	5	3
				Eyelet machine ...	21	2	0
				Miscellaneous ...	392	4	4
					2,422	0	10
				g Instruments	1,581	11	0
				Kerosine	782	14	4
				Lamps, and parts of ...	690	1	0
				Battery materials ...	688	9	1
				Paper, tape and colour ...	589	6	9
				Office furniture ...	338	15	4
				Forms and books ...	1,122	9	5
				Rifles	511	5	0
				Locks, bolts, nails, &c. ...	222	3	11
				Medical stores ...	501	13	4
				Stationery	232	12	4
				Oil, paint and turpentine...	132	0	0
				Specie boxes and packing cases.	163	6	8
				Boats and boat gear ...	598	8	10
				Posts	150	0	0
				Tools	100	10	9
				Cans and buckets ...	145	7	3
				Dholes, mussacks, &c. ...	110	6	9
				Flags and bunting ...	120	0	0
				Timber	97	0	0
				Glass window ..	50	10	0
				Blue lights ...	52	10	2
				Rope	59	3	6
				Baize	58	10	5
				Miscellaneous ...	865	2	0
	1,08,836	5	11		9,917	1	10

B. T. FFINCH,
Depy. Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Summary of expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1879.

(Prepared partly from telegrams.)

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Capital Account—				
Total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1878				1,153,751 15 5
" " " from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—				
Persian Gulf Section—				
Works	1,266 2 0	...	1,266 2 0	
Establishment	164 11 6	...	164 11 6	
Tools and Plant	2,655 0 0	...	2,655 0 0	
Expenditure on account of purchase of *Patrick Stewart*	...	1,24,211 4 8	1,24,211 4 8	
Balance of suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales"	3,256 10 7	...	3,256 10 7	
	1,703 1 1	1,24,211 4 8	1,22,508 3 7	
Expenditure in Public Works Department	*3,126 0 0	...	3,126 0 0	
Total, Persian Gulf Section	1,422 14 11	1,24,211 4 8	1,25,634 3 7	
Persian Section—				
Balance of suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales"	723 13 5	...	723 13 5	
Total, Indo-European Telegraph	2,146 12 4	1,24,211 4 8	1,26,358 1 0	
Less—				
Recovered from Indo-European Telegraph Company, 8th instalment of Persian debt	...	19,860 10 8	19,860 10 8	
" from Persian Government (see Revenue Account) on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden-poles; being 6th annual instalment of 1,000 tomans	4,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	
	4,000 0 0	19,860 10 8	23,860 10 8	
	1,853 3 8	1,04,350 10 0	1,02,497 6 4	10,249 14 6
				1,164,001 10 2

* This figure was received by telegraph from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

The 5th August 1879.

A. BRASHER.

APPENDIX B.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Account for year ended 31st March 1879.

(Prepared partly from telegrams).

DR. **CR.**

To traffic earnings, 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—

	In Persian Gulf.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Net earnings	4,46,070 14 0	54,315 6 0	5,00,386 4 0	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
On Indian, trans-Indian and local traffic	44,607 1 9	5,431 10 9	50,038 12 6*	
ADD— Profit on mean rates *vid* Turkey	67 9 1	...	67 9 1	
	44,674 10 10	5,431 10 9	50,106 1 7	
LESS— Due to Persian Government, Art. VIII of Treaty of 1873	...	1,352 7 2	1,352 7 2	
Credited to Common Purse	38,349 0 10	3,915 18 5	42,264 19 3	
Total deductions	38,349 0 10	5,268 5 7	43,617 6 5	
Balance	6,325 10 0	213 5 2	6,538 15 2	6,538 15 2

To Traffic receipts from Common Purse, as per heads of agreement, as under—

	£ s. d.		
Share of Eastern Company's receipts	46,481 13 9		
" of Indo-European ditto	8,691 12 7		
" of Departmental receipts	7,079 2 9	62,252 8 4	

To Profit and Loss. Balance of unsettled traffic accounts for 1875-76 written off to Profit by orders of Secretary of State for India ... 43 19 4

To Miscellaneous receipts—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf	4,317 5 3	...	4,317 5 3	
" Section	1,848 11 6	...	1,848 11 6	
	6,166 0 9	...	6,166 0 9	616 12 1

To contribution of Persian Government towards cost of Line Guards, Art. X of Treaty of 1872, 1,000 tomans recovered by "set off" against claims of Persian Government under Art. VIII as above Rs. 4,000 ... 400 0 0

69,851 14 11

By expenditure, 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf—				
Repairs	43,672 0 8	... ...	43,672 0 8	
Establishments	3,33,462 0 10	10,494 9 4	3,43,956 10 2	
Stores	17,184 1 8	16,773 7 4	33,957 9 0	
Share of chief direction, London and Constantinople Offices	... ...	30,656 15 10	30,656 15 10	
	3,94,318 3 2	57,925 0 6	4,52,243 3 8	
Marine Department	*71,942 0 0	... ...	71,942 0 0	
Public Works	*11,247 0 0	... ...	11,247 0 0	
	4,77,507 3 2	57,925 0 6	5,35,432 3 8	
DEDUCT— Credits to suspense head "Stores"	1,17,139 3 8	... ...	1,17,139 3 8	
	3,60,367 15 6	57,925 0 6	4,18,293 0 0	41,829 6 0
Persian Section—				
Repairs	3,773 15 5	... ...	3,773 15 5	
Establishment	1,85,229 12 11	6,743 10 8	1,91,973 7 7	
Stores	... ...	84 8 8	84 8 8	
Share of chief direction, London and Constantinople Offices	... ...	13,610 14 10	13,610 14 10	
	1,89,003 12 4	20,439 2 2	2,09,442 14 6	
DEDUCT— Credit to suspense head "Stores"	2,872 0 0	... ...	2,872 0 0	
	1,86,131 12 4	20,439 2 2	2,06,570 14 6	20,657 1 10
Loss by exchange on payment by Ottoman Administration of balance due for 1876-77, (fcs. 72,685·28½)				36 7 9
By Balance, being excess of receipts over expenditure				7,328 19 4
				69,851 14 11

The Departmental earnings are derived from tariffs computed in francs.

† Value of francs reduced to rupees at rate of Rs. 0·44=1½ for 9 months' earnings.
0·36=1½ for 3 " "

‡ Value (after deductions for local traffic) of same francs reduced to sterling at rate of £ 1-0-0= fcs. 25

* These figures were received by telegraph from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

5th August 1879.

A. BRASHER.

No. 10 T., dated, Fort William, the 20th January 1880.

From—The Accountant General, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The figures entered in the Administration Report of the Director-in-Chief, and the annual accounts received from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts are compared in the following statements :—

	As per Appendix B of the Report.	As per annual accounts.	DIFFERENCE. More or less in the annual accounts.	
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts on Revenue Account for 1878-79.				
In India and England	6,98,517	6,68,905	...	29,612

Expenditure of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during 1878-79.

	As per Appendices A and B.	As per annual accounts.	DIFFERENCES. More or less in the annual accounts.		Items of difference.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
India	—1,703	—1,703	...	...	
England	1,24,211	1,24,211	...	...	
Public Works Department	3,126	3,126	...	...	
	1,25,634	1,25,634	...	...	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
In India	724	724	...	...	
„ England	...	...	...	...	
	724	724	...	...	
	1,26,358	1,26,358	...	...	
DEDUCT MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
In India	4,000	...	4,000	...	
„ England	19,861	19,861	...	...	
	23,861	19,861	4,000	...	
Total Capital Expenditure ...	1,02,497	1,06,497	4,000	...	4,000
REVENUE ACCOUNT.					
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
In India	2,77,179	2,77,179	...	...	
„ England	57,925	57,925	...	...	
„ Public Works and Marine Departments	83,189	83,189	...	...	
	4,18,293	4,18,293	...	...	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
In India	1,86,132	1,86,132	...	...	
„ England	20,439	20,439	...	...	
	2,06,571	2,06,571	...	...	
Total Revenue Expenditure ...	6,24,864	6,24,864	...	...	
ADD—Loss by exchange on Fcs. 72,685·28¾ paid by the Ottoman Administration	364	...	...	364	364
Write-back to the debit of expenditure against Budget grant of the unadjusted balance at debit of "London Account"	...	*1,01,441	1,01,441	...	1,01,441
Debit to establishment on account of family payments in England of certain Officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department from 1863-64 to 1869-70, which had been recovered and treated in the accounts of former years as a reduction of charge under Establishment	...	57,718	57,718	...	57,718
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	7,27,725	8,90,520	1,63,159	364	

* Write-back to the debit of expenditure against grant sanctioned in the Department of Finance Resolution No. 2736, dated 11th September 1879 ... ... Rs. 6,52,751

Deduct—Amount charged in the Civil accounts under the head "Refunds and Drawbacks" 5,51,310

Amount charged against the grant of the Indo-European Telegraph Department 1,01,441

2. The report shows Rs. 29,612 in excess of the sum entered in annual accounts as receipts on Revenue Account.

3. The receipts on Capital Account as entered in the report are Rs. 4,000 in excess of the sum shewn in the accounts. It is believed that this item represents a recovery of Persian Government debt which does not appear to have been shewn in the annual accounts.

4. A sum of Rs. 364 is shewn in the Report under the head Revenue Expenditure which does not appear in the accounts. This item represents the loss by exchange on francs 72,685·28¾ paid by the Ottoman Administration, and is not traceable in the annual accounts.

5. These differences noted in paras. 2, 3 and 4 should be explained.

6. The items noted in the margin are special adjustment entries in connection with the old accounts of the Department which have been carried out under orders passed in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Nos. 2736 and 3709, dated respectively 11th September and 7th November 1879.

Rs. 1,01,441 and Rs. 57,718.

7. These items could not have been included in the Administration Report, as the adjustments referred to were effected after that document was prepared and submitted to the Government of India.

A. J. FILGATE, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Accountant General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE GOLD MINES OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE WYNAAD AND THE CARCOOR GHAT.

Dated Ootacamund, the 30th October 1879.

From—R. BROUGH SMYTH, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

REPORT ON THE GOLD MINES OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE WYNAAD AND THE CARCOOR GHAT.

Areas examined.

The areas which have been examined are as follow :—

(*a*) The country drained by the western tributaries of the Pandi river, east of the dividing range, from the sources of the Keilakahpoya to Marpanmadi North Peak.

(*b*) That drained by the southern tributaries of an affluent of the Noogoo river, from Hadiahbetta to Marpanmadi North Peak.

(*c*) The country between Cherambádi and Vellirymulla.

(*d*) The basin of the Keilakahpoya from Devála to a point below Eddakurra.

(*e*) Nanjanad, Avalanche and Sispara.

Physical character of the Nílgiris.

The most elevated portion of the Nílgiris has a mean height of 7,400 feet and an area of 420 square miles. On the south-east the descent to the low country is very rapid, there being in a distance of nine miles a fall of 4,500 feet.

On the margin of the plateau the heights of the peaks vary from 5,600 feet to 8,500 feet ; and near the centre of the tract, Dodabetta, the culminating point, attains an altitude of 8,642 feet. On the north the descent to the country drained by the Moyaar river (which for some distance has a course nearly parallel to, and at a distance of five or seven miles from, the edge of the plateau) is rapid ; and on the south the precipitous declivities seem almost to approach the

banks of the Bhovâni river. On the west the physical character of the country is different; there is a gradual decrease of elevation towards the Pykara river and onwards to Neddivattum, and thence a sudden drop of 2,700 feet to a plateau which has a mean height of 3,000 feet. The rugged rocky margin of this lower plateau trends from south-east to north-west, and the fall to the area drained by the Beypore river is in some parts for hundreds of feet almost perpendicular, and even where tracks have been made, the difference of level is, in a distance of no more than five miles, as much as 2,800 feet.

The upper as well as the lower plateau presents a series of rounded well-grassed hills with masses of rock protruding in places. In the sheltered hollows and narrow valleys there is usually a growth of shrubs with a few moderately straight but rarely large trees. On the main ranges and on the margins of the plateau extending into the low country, the forests are dense and much of the timber is excellent.

The country between Devâla and northwards for some distance, and that between Devâla and Moopenaad, is generally rather lightly timbered, and there are numerous bare grassy hills and well-grassed swamps. In various places there are good forests to be seen in travelling westward, and near Vellirymulla there are magnificent trees in the jungles; and wood suitable for fuel is everywhere abundant.

Near Ootacamund exotics, represented mainly by *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia pycnantha*, some species of cinchona, and willows and pines grow generally luxuriantly. On the lower plateau neither Acacias nor Eucalyptus are common, and it is at least doubtful whether they would live in a situation where the rainfall is so great.

The character of the vegetation of the Wynaad, as far as has been observed, gives no help to the gold seeker. In Australia the several geological formations are marked by forms of vegetation of distinct types; the dry Silurian ranges which are intersected by quartz veins are clothed with forests in which the iron bark (*E. Sideroxylon*) is often a feature; the granitic areas carry sparsely she-oaks (*Casuarina*); the tertiaries near the coast support the honeysuckle (*Banksia*) and the she-oak; the areas occupied by carbonaceous sandstones, and porphyries in most places are covered with dense forests of various species of gum; a thick scrub composed of *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *Eucalyptus oleosa* with some species of *Frenela* covers the tertiaries bordering on the river Murray; and the wide basaltic plains are treeless. The miner accordingly, in a country with a vegetation so well marked and so closely corresponding to the areas differing geologically, had some rough guides in his explorations: in Southern India there are none of the like kind, because the soils derived from the rocks intersected by quartz veins are throughout very similar in composition, and situation and climate alone are the influences at work in promoting or retarding vegetation.

Features of the country in the southern parts of the Nambulukod and Munanad Amshoms.

The chief physical feature in that portion of South-East Wynaad, which has been examined, is the dividing range extending from Hadiahbetta on the south-west to Marpanmadi North Peak on the north-east. This range separates the waters of the Pandi river from those flowing to an affluent of the Noogoo river, and for a portion of its length forms the boundary between the Nambulukod and Munanad Amshoms.

The ridge from the edge of the Carcoor ghât to a rocky eminence near Needle Rock is covered with thick jungle. The lower slopes have been cleared and are now planted with coffee.

The culminating points of this part of the range are Hadiahbetta about 4,000 feet, Needle Rock 4,600 feet, and Marpanmadi North Peak 4,650 feet.* The lowest "saddle" in that part of the range near Devâla is approximately 300 feet below the general level of the summit.

On the east and west side of the range there are lower ranges—the boundaries of distinct small drainage areas—but they are not continuous, well-defined even ridges; they consist of rounded hills having smooth contours and connected with each other by low saddles, thus reminding one rather of

* The figures here given are approximations only.

those areas in which granitoid rocks prevail than of those in which, in other auriferous regions, the even symmetrical, almost rectangular, ranges of the lower Silurian rocks offer so many facilities for sketching the country with accuracy and comprehending rapidly its systems of drainage.

At the foot of the hills and at levels varying but slightly, there are numerous swamps and flats (usually intersected by small water-courses) which are in part cultivated by natives.

The summits of the hills forming the subordinate ranges are from 100 feet to 400 feet and more above the level of these swampy flats. The swamps are natural water-reservoirs, the water being stored in the strata overlying the bed-rock. They are generally well grassed, but some are mere bogs or, where well sheltered, densely covered with screw-pines or, where partially drained, supporting a thick growth of thorny plants and scrub.

The streams, having their sources in the hills, after the burst of the south-west monsoon and generally during the months of June, July, August and September, are torrents rushing over rocky beds, which on reaching the low flat lands unite to form perennial streams. In October there are often heavy showers sufficient to swell the brooks; but in November, December, January, and February many of the sources are almost dried up, the waters of the main streams decrease in volume; and in March, April and May, the hot season, when dry harsh winds are not infrequent, and when the grass in the earlier part of the season is on fire on the hills, the tributaries of all the rivers exhibit a marked difference of character.

The smaller tributaries, the sources of the streams, have cut rather deep channels in the sides of the main range and the hills; the descent is rapid and the direction of each nearly straight; it is only when they unite and flow through the low level lands that they have a tortuous course.

The soils on the slopes are, where protected, moderately good and deep. In color they are light reddish brown, brown, dark brown, and nearly black, the latter having a fair proportion of decomposing vegetable matter. Elsewhere they are very thin resting on hard rock or on strong tenacious clays derived from the decomposition of the country rock *in situ*. These clays are but little affected by the heavy rains: the surface of them becomes glazed, and running water does not cut into them as it would do if they were arenaceous. Where cuttings are made the clays stand for a height of fifteen feet or more perpendicularly, and, in some parts, even for a vertical height of fifty feet, the rains scarcely affecting the surfaces at all.

Clays however that have been moved, carried down by the rains, and redeposited are, in comparison, rather easily disintegrated and washed away.

On the lower parts of many of the steep slopes the soil and stones carried down during the monsoons form distinct but irregular layers and (though rarely) strata somewhat resembling alluvial deposits. Heaps of gravel and partially water-worn stones accumulate in the beds of the torrents, where there is a sudden change of level, caused by a hard bar of rock or a fall of rock, and the torrents, as their beds are deepened and the courses are changed, have these loosely-formed beds as walls on one side or other, rarely at the same spot on both.

It is observable that on the lower slopes of the ranges the plants in the coffee gardens are usually more luxuriant and exhibit finer forms and better foliage than on the higher parts of the ranges. This may be accounted for by the larger accumulation of soil and the greater moisture in such situations. Where, however, the hills are low and there is no such accumulation of soil, the plants are generally weakly.

The numerous roads in the Wynaad at various heights and in many cases nearly parallel to each other, whether made by the Government for the purposes of general traffic or by the planters for convenient access to various parts of their estates, are invariably well made and the traces are good. They are sideling roads: the bank on one side of the hill is cut away and the excavated earth and rock are made to form a part of the road.

They are necessarily, in a hilly country like that of the Wynaad, contour lines, and the maps which accompany this report show in what directions they

run; and, in the absence of a correct orographic map, give some hints as to the general features of the country.

In cutting these roads very many fair sections of the rocks and some quartz veins have been exposed; and the mineralogist and geologist find at numerous points as they travel along them much that instructs both as regards the character of the country rock, its modes of decomposition and its conservation, as well as the rather peculiar character of the "leaders," "strings," and small veins which are, as it were, thrown off from the main reefs of quartz.

Climate.

Though the climate of the Wynaad has been represented as unhealthy, it is not uncommon for Europeans employed in connection with coffee gardens to remain in the district with their families throughout the whole year. Fever is prevalent in March, April and May, and some of the residents become seriously ill. But it must be borne in mind that a coffee planter who attends carefully to his business is subjected to exposure to the sun during the hot months and to the heavy rains during the monsoon. He has to walk or ride for many hours each day when the solar radiation is at its maximum, and during the monsoon his clothes are rarely dry.

From August to the end of September the moisture is excessive, and the temperature in the room of a bungalow is often above 70°; yet during this season, fires are lighted at night, and, notwithstanding the high temperature, the warmth is enjoyable. The moisture and heat injuriously affect everything that is manufactured. Boots, portmanteaus covered with leather, and books are quickly and plentifully covered with down-like fungi, and instruments of all kinds are irretrievably ruined unless they are well protected, and constantly cleaned. Clothes suffer in like manner; and the cost of a visit to the Wynaad during the monsoon is not to be measured by the charges for living, horses, servants or the like. Slight neglect or ignorance of the effects of the weather may result in heavy losses if the visitant has provided himself with instruments for scientific observations. During the monsoon the very early morning may perhaps be clear and give promise of fine weather, and a stranger is easily tempted under such favorable aspects to prepare for a day's work and to proceed for three or four miles in the hope that work may be done; but by eight or nine o'clock the clouds come up the ghâts, the south-west monsoon moves in its great strength athwart the hills, the rain descends in torrents, the mists or fogs are dense, features not fifty yards away become invisible, and the day's work, if surveying or geological investigations are the pursuits, is finished.

The rainfall at Devála during the years 1869 to 1875 varied from 158·10 inches to 208 inches per annum; at Cherambádi during the years 1871-72, 1873-74, and 1875 from 109·10 inches to 117 97 inches; and at Vellirymulla during four years from 100·04 inches to 139·47 inches. As much as nine inches of rain sometimes falls in one day, and a fall of one inch of rain in one hour is not uncommon. Still, as already remarked, these heavy rains have comparatively little denuding power, the rocks even where decomposed, resisting the action of the water to a degree that to one accustomed to view other formations is at first almost inexplicable. Such rains would wash away and carry to the sea mountains composed of other more perishable rocks.

The rains are yet not without destructive effects. In many places there have been extensive landslips. The sides of lofty hills have slidden down to the valleys beneath, and nature nowhere has rapidly hidden the evidences of great changes of this description.

Rocks.

The granitoid schists or gneissoid rocks of South-East Wynaad are, it is probable, as will be shown hereafter, only completely metamorphosed sedimentary strata. The minerals observable are felspar, quartz, hornblende, mica, talc, chlorite, pholerite, and magnetic iron. The ordinary foliated rock is usually massive or composed of thin compact layers of quartz and felspar, or of quartz and hornblende. Magnetic iron takes the place of one or other of these constituents, or accompanies them in some places; and at and in the neighbourhood of Marpanmadi North Peak magnetic iron is largely present in the rock, the decomposed surface stone exhibiting layers and reniform and nodular masses of sesquioxide of iron. Some specimens are composed almost entirely of quartz and magnetic iron, and in others the iron occurs with quartz and felspar; and again there is a variety

composed of translucent quartz, magnetic iron, and an asbestiform mineral resembling iron amphibole.

Bands also have been observed in which the proportion of iron pyrites in disseminated crystals is very large.

Massive hornblende rock is found on the south-east and garnetiferous foliated gneissoid rock is common towards the north and east.

In many places the country rock, besides being intersected by large persistent reefs of quartz, is seamed and veined throughout with threads and strings of quartz, not in any way conformable to the lines of foliation; and where a section of the rock decomposed *in situ* is laid bare these threads and strings are clearly traceable through the red, reddish brown, and dark brown of the kaolin-like clays resulting from the decomposition of the stone. These veins vary from one-eighth of an inch or less to six inches or more in thickness, and they consist either of white opaque or blue opaline quartz, the latter not unlike that which forms thin layers in the foliated country rock.

In more than one locality near Devála the harder rocks consisting of dense quartzite or quartz with magnetic iron and a little felspar appear as large rhombohedral blocks or as symmetrical hexagonal or square prisms; and the faces of the planes are not seldom covered with thin layers of rather dark blue opaline quartz. Many of the forms are of singular interest, and a stranger might without examination suppose that some of the masses were of igneous origin. It is perhaps needless to say that the shape of these blocks is due to the direction of the several systems of divisional planes or joints.

The modes of decomposition of the several varieties of gneissoid rocks in the Wynaad give hints as to the degree of metamorphism to which they have been subjected. For instance, where not intensely metamorphosed, they do not weather into spheroids nor exhibit concentric layers around a hard core of rock, such as one sees in tracts occupied by granitic, trappean, and the older igneous rocks. Where, however, there is a greater development of the crystalline structure, as in some parts of the country west of Devála, this well-marked feature presents itself.

East of Needle Rock and east of Harewood thin micaceous shales occur which remind one of the typical micaceous lower Silurian rocks; and the lines of lamination in the former might well seem to correspond with the cleavage planes of the latter. The strike of these thinly-laminated micaceous shales east of Needle Rock is N. 55° W., being nearly at right angles to the general direction of the folia of the gneissoid rocks. It is perhaps correct to say that observation has shown that the most productive auriferous belts in the Wynaad are those in which these micaceous and chloritic rocks occur; and that as a rule where the hard dense massive quartzo-hornblendic strata are found, and where the foliation is indistinct, the veins are either absent, or, where present, consist of saccharoid quartz with large and small plates of mica.

The foliation of the rocks in that part of South-East Wynaad already described preserves throughout a nearly uniform strike, namely, N. 54° E.—S. 54° W. There are curves however where the direction varies from N. 40° E. to nearly east and west. The dip is southerly and south-easterly from 60° to vertical.

Only an extended examination of the country, such as would be made in the course of a minute geological survey, would enable the observer to offer suggestions as to the probable origin of these metamorphic and metamorphosed rocks. It is apparent wherever they are well exposed that there is one system of planes very like strike-joints which, but for the direction of the dip, might be supposed to represent planes of original deposition. The direction of these in some degree accords with the general direction of the main quartz veins, and it might be surmised on a first view that the formation of the latter was due to the same forces which operated in altering the strata they intersect; that, in other words, the quartz in the veins was segregated during the enormous period which elapsed from the time of the first slight alteration of the original sedimentary rocks until they were metamorphosed as we see them now.

In the *Manual of the Geology of India* it is stated that "this Nílgiri strike is noted as distinctly that of the lamination and bedding of the gneiss

as well as of the foliation,"* and therefore it is the more difficult to conjecture to what forces the direction of the quartz veins is due, coinciding as it does, not with the foliation, but rather with the system of joints above referred to.

While the strike of the rocks over a large part of Australia is nearly meridional, the reefs also have generally a north and south direction.

The stronger and more persistent veins as they appear at present may represent what were once lines of least resistance, and some speculations of a strictly geological character might follow this suggestion if this report were not confined to questions of a practical character.

Much valuable information is to be obtained respecting these rocks from the reports and map prepared by Mr. King. A sketch of a geological map of South-East Wynaad on the scale of four miles to one inch, published with the records of the Geological Survey of India (May 1875), and which I had not the opportunity of seeing until after much of this report was written, shows alternating bands of felspathic gneiss and chloritic gneiss running north-easterly and south-westerly, as well as a large area occupied by quartzo-hornblendic gneiss (Nílgiris) and the smaller areas of granitoid gneiss at Yeddakilmullay and Munnaymulla.

There is an absence of intrusive rocks in South-East Wynaad. There are no dykes or masses of porphyry, no basalts or recent volcanic rocks; and it is only at one point, as far as is known, where greenstone occurs, namely, on the Hamsluck estate. The rock consists mainly of hornblende with a small proportion of felspar (oligoclase).

Near the spot where this rock is exposed there are veins of granite or perhaps, to speak more correctly, veins of quartz which are essentially granitic. In several places, more particularly at Gúdalúr, Cherambádi, Moopenaad, and Vellirymulla there are masses of quartz with large transparent plates of mica. The micacisation of the quartz is observed most frequently (but not invariably) where the veins are very thick; and from the observations which have been made up to the present time it might be inferred that gold, in such proportions as it is found in veins which are free from mica, is rarely present in these micacised reefs.

It is not yet certain that the "country rock" is commonly less silicious in those places where the quartz veins are numerous, but this peculiarity is to be noted in the neighbourhood of Devála.

General character of the auriferous quartz veins.

The quartz veins of the Wynaad differ in some respects from those intersecting the almost unaltered lower Silurian rocks of Australia, but they are usually as thick, or thicker, and quite as persistent. The auriferous veins, those which have yielded well both on the large scale and by tests in the laboratory, are laminated and more or less pyritous, and those which up to the present time are regarded as less auriferous are composed of saccharoid, often snow-white opaque quartz with transparent particles of quartz impacted, and have generally an obscurely granular appearance—more indeed like quartzite than vein-quartz, and in many places, as already stated, they exhibit a tendency to become granitic, large plates of muscovite and apparently a hydrated muscovite in smaller plates with here and there a little felspar giving them a character which separates them at once from the well-known rich pyritous veins near Devála. Some of the massive quartz near Moopenaad and Vellirymulla micacised and in structure simulating granite, or partaking of the character of the country rock, might well be supposed to be bedded and not vein-quartz, and contemporaneous with the gneissoid rocks with which it is associated. There was no true quartzite seen in these places, but it may be conjectured that the induration and alterations of composition and structure, which have resulted in the formation of the foliated gneissoid rocks, would not be without influence on purely silicious granular interbedded masses.

From the larger (true) veins "leaders" are thrown off, most commonly to the westward. The leaders usually dip at a low angle, but in some places they are so large and of such a form as almost to give the character of "saddle" reefs to the masses of quartz.

* *A Manual of the Geology of India*, by H. B. Medlicott and W. T. Blanford, 2 Vols., 1879.

The ordinary "casing" of the reefs is a talcose schist (easily separable into thin laminæ) with oxyd of iron and the minerals ordinarily therewith associated; and gold in small flat particles, visible to the eye, is not rare in the casing. The casing of many of the larger auriferous reefs is quartzose and ferruginous rudely laminated and with scales of ripidolite and talc scattered through the mass.

The average thickness of the true quartz veins is about five feet. Some are less than two feet in thickness and others again exceed fourteen feet. The greater number, however, vary from four to seven feet. The direction of the veins is usually N. 30° W.—S. 30° E., and some are nearly due north and south; and the dip, though nearly always easterly, is irregular. On the summits of the steep hills the veins are commonly almost flat or with a very slight dip to the eastward, but at a little depth from the surface the dip is, as might be expected, very different. It is not seldom as much as 30°, 40°, and 60°.

These sudden variations may be due partly to the changes produced on the surface by the heavy rains which fall yearly. Much decomposed and almost solid rock is moved in masses, and "the action of gravitation on substances loosened by weathering, or the 'weight of the hill' as it has been called,"* would account for the difference of dip as measured near the surface and at some depth from the surface.

The direction or strike of the quartz veins is, in a district like the Wynaad, broken up, as it is, into rounded hills of varying height not easy to trace, unless regard be had to the elevation of each point where an outcrop of quartz is seen. An outcrop on a hill is thrown to the westward and the same reef outcropping in a valley is necessarily eastward of the line which would appear if the ground were of the mean level.

It is not yet possible to say what number of separate veins of quartz there are in the area which has been examined, but there are at least two hundred outcrops—not necessarily distinct reefs.

From Moopenaad to Cherambádi, a distance of eleven miles and-a-half by the road, twenty-three outcrops were observed, many of them indicating reefs of great thickness; from Cherambádi to near Nadukani in a straight line south-easterly, twelve miles, there are at least eighteen separate veins; and east and south-easterly of Devála the reefs are from 5, 5½, 7, 10, 16 and 23 chains apart.

Between Moopenaad and Cherambádi the rocks are in places arenaceous.

Distribution of gold.

As will be seen from the detailed reports which follow, gold is almost universally distributed throughout the soils and quartz veins of the Wynaad. It occurs also in the sands and soils both on the east, west, north and south.

In South-East Wynaad, on washing a few dishes of the surface-soil anywhere, a few specks of very fine gold will be found; in the vicinity of the reefs rather heavy gold is often got by sluicing; and if a suitable spot be selected the native miners will obtain, even by their methods, sufficient gold to remunerate them for their labor.

The character of the rocks, the nature of the climate, and the formation of the country have all contributed to prevent the accumulation of drifts such as are found in California and Australia. There are here no gullies having in their beds shallow deposits with a well-defined auriferous stratum, no "deep *leads*" covered and protected by layers of volcanic rock: there are only, as a rule, in the district now under consideration "surfacing" and "quartz-mining."

On the Seeputtee river there is an accumulation of well-rounded boulders of quartz and gneissoid rock imbedded in hard clay and sandy soil which may be regarded almost as a "cement." It is no more than the old bed of the river which owing to the "cutting back" action of the water has lowered its level and left this drift on its banks. It is probable that, as in other similar cases, the "cement" will be found in patches on both sides of the river, in places which were formerly bends of the old stream. The bed-rock on which the gravel, clay, and boulders lie is at no great height above the level of the existing water-course; and the part of the drift which has been worked is about thirty feet in thickness.

* *Manual of Geology*.—Beete, Jukes and Geikie, 1872, page 224.

This drift and those which are to be found in the beds of the swamps may be said to represent the alluvial deposits of the Wynaad. Some of these are probably rich in gold, but it is only under favorable conditions that they could remunerate the miner.

It would be extremely difficult and costly, and in many cases almost impracticable, to drain the swamps by artificial channels, and the expense of pumping the water from a shaft would be very great. Still, if the lowest stratum should prove to be highly auriferous, it might be found remunerative to resort even to pumping, care being taken to carry off the surface water from the swamps by constructing races.

Below the Wynaad plateau and bordering on the tertiaries there are in the beds of the streams rather deep deposits of drift. At Karambaut the water-worn gravels and rounded blocks of country rock and quartz are of considerable thickness.

Below Eddacurra the bed rock is covered with quite recent deposits and tertiary strata (laterite). It is not known whether the stratum immediately overlying the bed-rock is generally auriferous; but wherever the latter is intersected by quartz veins more or less gold will be found in the disintegrated rocks.

Mining for gold in Malabar in former times.

From the appearance of the mines and the soils on the slopes of the hills it is almost certain, as stated elsewhere, that gold was worked in Malabar at a very early period. This, however, is only conjecture. The industry has no history. The wealth of the native rulers in former times, the buildings erected by them, and the records relating to their wars all point however to the conclusion that gold was derived in large quantities either from the Peninsula or perhaps from some neighbouring country.

It is stated that "in the year 1293, A.D., Alláhu'd-din, afterwards Emperor of Delhi, took the city of Deogarh, but the citadel still held out. Subsequently, Allah raised the siege on receiving a ransom, the amount of which may well appear incredible; 15,000 lbs. of pure gold, 175 lbs. of pearls, 50 lbs. of diamonds, and 25,000 lbs. of silver being enumerated among the items. So much, at least, appears certain that Alláhu'd-din levied an enormous sum upon Deogarh, and that consequently it must at that time have been a very great city and a rich emporium."*

In a letter to the *Times* (London) of January 2nd, 1879, signed Edward B. Eastwick, there is the following interesting statement:—After calling attention to the probable occurrence in the south of India of gold fields far richer than those recently discovered, the writer says—"The learned Dr. Burnell, in his 'Note on the great Temple of Shiva at Tanjore' tells us that 'in the eleventh century, A.D., nearly all the great temples to Shiva in Southern India were built, and in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the great temples to Vishnu were erected;' and it has always been a puzzle whence the great wealth came which enabled the Rajahs of Southern India to construct such enormous works, which, collectively, must have cost millions. The marvel is increased by the fact that, so far from these Indian princes having been impoverished by this expenditure, they were still possessed of vast treasures which fell into the hands of the Moslems in the fourteenth century and were carried away to Delhi. But the famous inscription on the Tanjore Temple, the deciphering of which (an astonishing feat) has been effected by the same authority, sheds some light on the matter." Dr. Burnell writes:—

"The full importance in Indian History of Vira Cola's reign is only to be gathered from this inscription; but it contains other information also of great value. It proves, *e.g.*, that in the eleventh century gold was the most common precious metal in India, and stupendous quantities of it are mentioned here. Silver on the other hand is little mentioned, and it thus appears that the present state of things, which is exactly the reverse, was only brought about by the Portuguese in the 16th century.

"I submit that the great abundance of gold spoken of in the inscription can have arisen only from mines, and that in the terrible convulsions caused by the irruption of Moslem invaders from the north and Europeans from the west, the position of these gold fields was lost sight of * * * * *."

* *A Hand Book for India, Madras.*—John Murray, 1859, page 94.

The full significance of this statement as affecting Southern India can be understood only when taken in connection with the large areas which are now known to have been worked by the natives. It seems to leave little room for doubt that the reefs and soils when first opened up were extremely rich, and that the soils as we find them now have been impoverished by repeated washings.

Mr. Sheffield, Principal Collector of Malabar, stated in a letter referred to by the Committee which reported to the Government on the character and prospects of the gold fields of Malabar in 1833, that the collecting of gold had been farmed out in Wynaad and the Nilambúr Valley for fifty years previously.

Tippoo Sultan procured large quantities of gold from some source and was possessed of great wealth.* It is stated in *Maxwell's Life of Wellington* that amongst other conditions exacted from Tippoo by Lord Cornwallis, he was to pay three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees in gold mohurs, pagodas, and bullion: equal to nearly £3,300,000. On one occasion Tippoo sent thirty-eight camel-loads of money to Scindiah with the hope of securing him as an ally; and from the estimate of treasure and property taken at Seringapatam in 1799 there appear two items that clearly show to what extent the Sultan, in a comparatively short space of time and notwithstanding very heavy demands on his treasury, had been able to accumulate wealth. Of specie there was 16,740,350 Star Pagodas, and of jewels, gold, and silver bullion 25,000,000 Star Pagodas. His throne was sold unbroken for about £2,500, the gold not included in the purchase producing nearly £25,000. These facts and the knowledge we have of the enormous costs incurred by this Prince in supporting armies, constructing forts, and in procuring munitions of war and stores, sufficiently support the conclusion that he must have had ready means of procuring gold; but whether to any large extent from the mines of Southern India can only be conjectured.

In the reports of a joint Commission from Bengal and Bombay appointed to inspect into the state and condition of the Province of Malabar in the years 1792 and 1793, the Commissioners refer very briefly to the occurrence of gold. In treating the subject of the royalties claimed by the Rajahs mention is made of "all gold ore" and also of "compositions of gold * * * * *, of which last article some is found in the Nilambúr District."

About the same time the gold mines had attracted the attention of the Government. In 1793, the Honorable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, took some steps to ascertain the value and extent of them.

In 1802-3 the auriferous rocks of the Nilambúr valley are again mentioned; and in a work by Dr. Whitelow Ainslie, published in 1813, an account is given of the localities where gold is found in India. The Committee of 1833 quote from his work as follows:—

"Gold dust has been found in the bed of the Godávari, and in Malabar in the bed of the river which passes Nilambúr in the Irnadi District. It has moreover been procured in very small quantities in Wynaad, in the Arcot District, and in the sand of the Beypore river near Calicut. Though the sources are evidently numerous from which this valuable metal can be obtained in the Indian Peninsula, it would seem from the little interest they have hitherto excited that none of them promised to be very productive."

Prior to the year 1831, Mr. W. Sheffield, the Principal Collector of Malabar, had been purchasing gold for the Government, and on the 10th January 1831 he furnished a very interesting report on the several localities where gold was known to occur and on the methods of mining employed by the natives.

On the 15th February 1831, Lieutenant W. Nicolson was appointed by the Government to search for gold "in the mountains on the Malabar Coast," and with him was associated Mr. Henry Louis Hugenin. The latter in his agreement with the Government stipulated that he should receive one-half of the gold he might assist in finding and raising during a period of twelve months and the

* The Committee who reported on the gold mines of Malabar in 1833 state that "it is pretty certain Tippoo attempted to make them a source of revenue during his possession of the country." He no doubt employed slaves, and these would have to be fed. What was the cost during the period of Tippoo's rule of maintaining a slave? The Committee mention that at the time they reported, a cooley could be hired for a pagoda a-month (say Rs. 3-11-8, or 2 annas 6 pie per diem nearly) and food was cheap. When Lieutenant Nicolson was in the Wynaad twenty seers of rice could be bought at Nadagani for one rupee, and thirty seers of rice for one rupee at Sultan's Battery; and the cost of a sheep at Ootacamund varied from eight to twelve annas. Rice at Devála at the present time is sold at the rate of eight seers for one rupee and the price of a sheep is from three to four rupees. When food was to be obtained at such low rates as those which were current some fifty years ago, the washing of very poor auriferous soils would have given a profit to the proprietor of the slaves.

same proportion of all gold he might collect from the mountain streams, &c., by washing; the Government having the right to take such share of the produce at the market price of gold.

The party was formed apparently for the two-fold purpose of "prospecting" for gold fields and for procuring gold for the Government. Lieutenant Nicolson had under his directions a Havildar's party of pioneers, and he employed natives to teach the pioneers to wash for gold and to assist him in his explorations. In his first report, dated 18th April 1831, Lieutenant Nicolson states that he met Mr. Hugenin at Devalacottah on the 16th April, and that they forthwith commenced their explorations.

The localities visited by this exploring party are shown approximately on a tracing accompanying this report, which is a copy of a map drawn and furnished to the Government by Lieutenant Nicolson on the 15th July 1832.

See page 501.

Lieutenant Nicolson and the members of his party suffered much from fever; and in the letters and reports detailing their proceedings at various places there are numerous complaints of the misconduct of servants, the want of a sufficient number of assistants, bad tools, and an irregular supply of necessaries for the men. The petty Rajahs too, Lieutenant Nicolson states, incited the natives over whom they had control to obstruct their proceedings. They felled trees to stop paths; they filled in shafts and also misled the party by misstating facts as to the value of the mines.

After the Government received the report of the Committee appointed to examine the gold mines of Malabar (25th May 1833), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, being convinced of the inexpediency of working the mines on account of Government, the services of Lieutenant Nicolson were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It seems from the absence of any records relating to the mines of the Wynaad that the search for gold, and indeed even any interest in the questions which had engaged the attention of the Government in 1831—33, had completely ceased.

In October 1857, the Acting Collector of Malabar drew attention to the arrears of taxes payable by the Rajahs for the right to mine, and in his letters there is some information given respecting the gold workings. He says, in a report dated 4th December 1858, that "it is difficult to define the exact locality in which the gold is quarried and washed; for it is obtained in very many places interspersed through a tract of country extending for some thirty or forty miles along the western face of the ghâts and in parts along their summits. * * * * *. Along the whole of this extensive tract gold-diggings and washings have been, and are, I dare say, now being carried on in many parts. But circumstances have altered so much within the last ten years that the trade has gone down very much, and many of those who understood the art have betaken themselves to other employments and have carried away with them the knowledge of the localities richest in ore. The only persons who seemed to have any acknowledged right to the gold are the parties against whom the present balances are outstanding. They collected the ore entirely through the agency of their Chermars and Panniars, or slaves;* and I am given to understand that whole families of these have betaken themselves to Western Wynaad, where good wages and fair treatment are to be had at the hands of the various coffee planters."

Many persons, besides those who became planters, were attracted to the Wynaad as soon as the country was opened up anew, and amongst them were a few persons from Australia. Two whose names are now well known in the district were miners or acquainted with mining. In July 1865, Mr. H. L. Sterne, who had had six years' experience as a gold-digger, made application to the Government for leave to search for gold and other metals on Government land in the Madras Presidency; and on permission being granted he prospected in various places, but with what results is not accurately known. Mr. G. E. Withers commenced to prospect about the same time, or subsequently, and in pursuing his labors became convinced that the reefs were auriferous and

* Lieutenant Nicolson makes mention of the mines being worked by slaves. He says the people were "most inhumanly and barbarously treated." See appendix to this report.

deserving of attention. It seems that it was owing partly to his labors, but mainly to the enterprise of Mr. J. W. Minchin of Hamslade near Devála, that machinery was erected for reducing the quartz found in the veins at the Skull Reef and the reefs within the Wynaad Prospecting Company's area. Mr. W. E. Schmidt and Mr. J. W. Ryan were applicants for the right to mine on their estates in April 1866, and they were also active in promoting the new industry. The results of the operations of the Companies who commenced quartz crushing in 1875 and 1876 are referred to in another place in this report.

Other applications for land for gold-mining purposes were made in 1876, and it seemed at that time that the gold fields would be re-opened and worked with suitable machinery, but the trials made were unsatisfactory and the works were brought to a standstill.

Gold-washing as practised by the natives.

The methods employed by the natives in washing the auriferous earths, whether by "ground-sluicing" or by *pautties* (puddling troughs), their system of mining in quartz veins, if mining it can be called, their plan of grinding the quartz as well as their final operation of "washing off" in the wooden dish (*murriya*) are of the highest interest, representing as they do operations that were carried on in all probability exactly in the same manner some thousands of years ago. The old gold fields of the Western World were certainly worked more than five hundred years before the Christian era in the same manner and with the same appliances as those used now by the Korumbars and Moplahs.

Their various methods are tedious, they involve the expenditure of much labor, and the results are no fair criteria of the value of the earths or rocks which they treat. By any system of "ground-sluicing" some gold is lost, but, working as the Korumbars do, it is questionable whether they collect more than a small proportion of the fine gold contained in the soil. By using the puddling trough they may have saved a little more gold, but not much more. The *murriya*, however, in the hands of an experienced native is nearly as perfect for "washing off" as the tin dish of the Californian and Australian miner.

The tribes which are mentioned as supplying men commonly employed in gold-mining are the Korumbars, Moplahs, Panniars, Nairs and Tiers. The Korumbars and Moplahs are said to have worked the quartz veins, and there is reason to believe that their systems of excavating the reefs were different, though their treatment of the stone was in all likelihood the same.

Ground-sluicing.

In getting gold by "ground-sluicing" the Korumbars display much ingenuity. One old miner usually directs the operations. Having fixed on a spot where he thinks there is a probability of finding gold he "prospects" the area, using the *murriya* for washing the earth.

On a site being chosen, if it is not actually in the bed of a stream, a supply of water is directed to the spot by a race, and work is commenced. The men excavate the earth with their mamooties, the water all the while flowing over the space in which they are working. One man stands behind the other at such a distance as to permit of his using his mamooty, and in a short time three or four men are laboring knee-deep in water: the large stones are put aside so that finally a wall is formed. The men are usually careful in washing the stones, and they exhibit no little skill in turning every slight advantage to account. The soil is stripped to the bed rock, every crevice is scraped with the mamooties, and at length the resulting heavy material having been concentrated by being raked up against the stream, the old miner steps into the channel with his *murriya* in his hand and fills it with the sand, &c., piling the stuff as high as he can on the dish. A little pool meanwhile having been made he places the wooden vessel with its weight of sand in that and "puddles" the sand, always scrupulously washing and examining the small stones before he throws them away. By tilting the dish and adroitly moving the stuff with one hand as the water flows over it he finally obtains a black, heavy, iron sand, and on this being sufficiently concentrated the vessel is filled with water, a swinging motion is given to it so as to throw the gold into or a little above the hollow in the centre, and then again tilting the *murriya*, he takes water in one hand and allows it to fall through his fingers on to the sand in the lower part of the dish, and thus in

a little time clears the dish of the refuse and at length is able to show the gold almost completely separated from the black sand.

The washing is continued dish after dish until all the material concentrated in the sluice has been treated. The Korumbar's skill in manipulation is very great and he is also patient and painstaking.

When the gold is got together it is put into a leaf, and any black sand in it is washed off.

The operation of washing a dish of stuff usually occupies half-an-hour or more.

The *murriya* is made of hard, heavy wood. It is from eighteen to twenty-two inches in length, sixteen inches in breadth, and from two to three inches or more in depth. There is a projecting pin at one end and a knob at the other. It becomes smooth and black by use and shows the smallest particle of gold quite clearly.

In many parts of the Wynaad District the remains of the walls built by the miners when ground-sluicing, the lines of their races, now almost obliterated, and heaps of rubble extending in some places over many acres, are to be seen; and in the jungles on cutting into the earth on a hill side one finds that the soil has been disturbed. Indeed the evidences of the patient labors of the native miners are so numerous and are found in so many localities that one pauses to consider the length of time which must have elapsed since gold-washing first became an established industry in this part of India. The soil and rubble made to yield its gold in times long past is now again consolidated, covered with herbage, and supporting large jungle trees.

Washing with the *pautty*.

The box used by the natives for washing auriferous earth more resembles a puddling trough than a sluice. The *pautty* is a trough made of wood. It is from six to seven feet in length and one foot or more in breadth. On discovering a spot where there was a sufficient quantity of auriferous earth these boxes were employed; and it would seem from the report of a Committee appointed, under date 14th December 1832, to examine the gold mines in the Zilla of Malabar, that when they visited the mines near Mambat (Beypore river) there were fifty or sixty Moplahs at work.

The Committee state that the *pautties* were placed over a running stream; or water was conveyed to them in races. The boxes were placed in a sloping position. At the lower end small pieces of bamboo were laid across which acted as "riffles." Two men, the Committee state, were required to work one *pautty*. One day they collected the earth and the next day they washed it. The earth was carried to the *pautty* in the *murriya* and the men stirred the earth with their hands, removing the stones, &c., until only heavy sand remained. This residuum was washed in the ordinary way in the *murriya*, and quicksilver was used to collect the gold, the amalgam being afterwards wrapped in a rag and placed between two pieces of burning charcoal until the heat volatilised the mercury and left the gold clean.

The *pautties* were used during the wet season on the higher lands and in the dry season in the beds of the streams.

Working veins.

Throughout South-East Wynaad and at several places in the low country of Malabar the quartz veins have been worked by the natives. The appearance of the workings indicate the following methods of getting out stone:—

(1) Quarrying on the outcrop of the veins (surface workings).
(2) Vertical shafts.
(3) Adits.
(4) Vertical shafts with adits therefrom.
(5) Shafts on the underlie.

Quarrying on the outcrop of the veins was undoubtedly followed in the first instance. Gold was seen in the stone, and blocks were broken in order to procure fragments with gold visible. It is believed that no stone was crushed which did not show gold.

Subsequently vertical shafts were sunk, but by what tribe is not known. Many of them are well formed, always round, and as deep as seventy feet or more. Some are in solid quartz, others in country rock interseeted by "leaders" and thin veins of quartz. How the miners could possibly have sunk such

shafts in hard dense quartz with the tools they had is hard to guess. They are plumb and the sides are quite smooth. It is not uncommon to find a number of shafts very close together, not more than a few feet apart. The adits in most cases were evidently constructed long subsequent to the sinking of the vertical shafts; where the latter are found on the summit of a hill they are undercut by adits; and in some places care has been taken to block up the shafts so as to prevent stones and earth falling in on the miners below. It is unreasonable to suppose that several vertical shafts would have been sunk close together after the adit was driven. They could not have served any useful purpose. And the miners who constructed the adits did not generally sink vertical shafts in following the reefs downwards from their adits; they sunk shafts on the underlie or foot-wall, and these are to be seen in various places.

Towards the north-west another system was employed. In mining on the steep slope of a hill a vertical shaft was sunk to the depth of six or eight feet so as to cut the reef, and an adit was driven therefrom. With what object this method was adopted is not known; but it may be supposed that in some situations difficulties were found in protecting an open cutting from the rains. A cutting necessary to get a "face" in the solid rock would present surfaces which would be to some extent affected by the rains; whereas by sinking a shaft (at all times easily protected) the miners were able to penetrate the hill with safety, though the additional labor involved in getting out stone would be great. There are, as already stated, not a few shafts sunk on the underlie in several localities near Devála. The reefs were mined in this manner, it is almost certain, by the same class of miners as made the adits.

It was not unusual for them to penetrate to the depth of sixty or seventy feet, but where the reefs were flat or had a low dip these underlie shafts were only inclined adits, rising where they worked at the casing of the hanging wall and falling again as they followed the foot-wall.

In what manner soever the auriferous quartz was procured the after-treatment was in all cases nearly the same. The quartz broken into small pieces was given to the women to grind. Each woman was provided with a muller or hand-stone, and the fragments of quartz were either ground on a suitable piece of stone *in situ* or on a large flat stone procured for the purpose. The pounded stone was subsequently washed in the *murriya* and the gold got by amalgamation with mercury.

The auriferous stone was sometimes roasted. Whether merely to effect its disintegration more easily and rapidly, or whether from a knowledge that the pyrites in it were auriferous, has not been quite satisfactorily ascertained.

It is probable, however, that some of the miners knew that the pyrites contained gold though it was not visible to the eye, and that by roasting the mineral they would get it. In one locality it was usual for the miners to procure blocks of pyrites, divide them, and take the pieces to their homes for treatment.

In breaking up blocks of quartz too on the outcrops of the reefs, it is said that they used fire. In one place, according to information given to me, the trees of the jungle were felled, the timber piled in heaps on the quartz and there burnt, and on the outcrop of one reef an excavation in the solid rock was found which appeared to have been constructed for and used as a kiln.

Where the quartz miners have labored there are to be seen usually large heaps of broken quartz, the pieces rejected, because they did not show gold; and on the outcrops of the reefs are found the smooth hollows in the rocks worn by long hand-grinding, while in the jungles, the flat stones and mullers, covered with moss, are occasionally met with.

It may be interesting to remark that these flat stones and mullers are very similar in form to those used by the Australian natives for grinding seeds, &c.

The miners who worked in the adits seem to have had more knowledge of mining and of the modes of occurrence of gold than those who formerly got out quartz by sinking vertical shafts. The former followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so, sometimes taking out the foot-wall and "casing" and sometimes the hanging wall.

The Korumbars, skilful as they are, have no knowledge of the manner in which the gold has been distributed. They are acquainted with the "run"

of the reefs and show great intelligence in selecting spots likely to yield gold, but they do not believe that the gold in the soils has been derived from the disintegration of the reefs. They say that it is found in some places in the reefs, in other places in the soils, but that its occurrence in the latter is in no manner connected with the former.

There is no record of any large pieces of gold having been found in the Wynaad. In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is mentioned that one fragment was got within the last few years which weighed over seven pennyweights, but some quartz was mixed with it. Other pieces, weighing respectively 11 grains and 21·9 grains, are named as having been washed out of the soil near Devála and Glenrock. The natives have made many statements and have some curious traditions respecting the finding of nuggets of gold in former times.*

Number of native miners employed.

Even in those gold-mining countries where there is a very complete system of registration of "claims," and efficient machinery for collecting statistics relating to the number of miners employed, the mechanical appliances in use, and the yield of gold, few returns are regarded as more than approximations.

If extensive mining operations were carried on by the natives in Southern India, it would be impossible to arrive at any results, except by making rough calculations of the probable average yield per man per diem based on such information as might be afforded by the miners and the purchasers of the gold in any given area; and it is not surprising therefore that the Committee appointed to make investigations in the Province of Malabar in 1832 write with much caution when dealing with the statistics afforded by the shroffs, cultivators, and others examined by them.

* When at Devála I was told that a lump of gold weighing about 9 lbs. had been unearthed a long time ago in a valley not far from the bazaar. Again, when at Sullumllai, "Kooty" Maistry informed me that a piece of gold as large as his hand had been found in the Pandi river on the way to Paria Shola, and that the largest piece he, "Kooty," had ever washed out was worth Rs. 25. He added that on the slope of the Needle Rock range towards Devála a nugget of gold was found in his grandfather's time which was as large as two hands could compass, and that it was taken away by the Adagherry of Nelliallum. At the same time when talking with Kooty Maistry it was stated by some of the men that one "Koolamby," a Pannier who was employed in cutting the district road near the Monarch Reef, found a piece of gold of some weight. Mr. Minchin corroborated the statement of Kooty Maistry, when he said that it proved of sufficient value to support Koolamby for three years. Kooty Maistry was inclined to be communicative. He told me that the old workings about Devála were made by people called Bordah, very small people who alone could have made the small adits and holes we see. Kooty said he had found their implements, small things between mamooties and pickaxes, so small as to show that only small men could have used them. On the other hand, Korumbar Carlah declared that the miners in ancient times were very large men, and he inquired how the large stones could have been moved if the miners themselves had not been large? Kooty rejoined how could large men enter the small holes we see? This discussion was not without interest.

Subsequently I received an account of mining operations on the Pandi river below the Peria Shola crossing. There, they say, a party of forty or more natives sank down to the bed rock through the overlying strata (on or nigh the bed of the stream) making coffer-dams, using, in constructing them, fascines filled with clay, and on penetrating to some depth, after working for four or six months, finally reached a layer of gold one inch in thickness! It appears, however, that they seldom touched this layer. Floods, too, often carried away their dams. Their statements may perhaps be more reliable than their traditions. All the natives in the neighbourhood of Devála firmly believe in the following story, and it is given as nearly as a translation of their words can convey their meaning:—

"Two hundred years ago there was a larger population in this country. The Veddah Rajah lived in this place. He had a fortress at the Manera Kotta and one at the Tom Tom Hill; the Devála Kotta is the sacred place. This Rajah collected much gold; all the holes and caves in the country were dug by his people in getting gold.

"The Kurumbranád Rajah, who lived in the low country, wanted his gold and came up the ghâts with all his soldiers to take it away. The Veddah people were not soldiers; they dug in the ground. When the Veddah Rajah heard that the Kurumbranád Rajah was coming up he put all his gold into large copper pots and threw it into the tanks below his forts. There is much gold buried in these tanks both at Manera Kotta and at the Shuli Kolam.

"The Kurumbranád Rajah killed all the Veddah people. A few ran away and are still in Mysore and in the Nilambúr Forests. The Kurumbranád Rajah gave the country to the Numboly Kotta Vanavaar and his descendants. About eighty years ago the Vanavaar tried to get the gold from the Shuli Kolum; he made great poojah; all the people were feasted three days; a great tamasha was made.

"Then the Rajah got elephants and chains, and the chains were fastened to the great copper pot at the bottom of the tank. The elephants were beaten, all the people screamed and cried, the priests prayed, and the top of the great pot appeared above the water. Then suddenly two chains slipped, the great pot rolled back into the water, and nothing was left, but the copper cover. A fearful storm of wind and rain commenced, the people fled to their homes, and on that night the Vanavaar's son and most of the people engaged in this business died.

"The copper cover was for a long time kept at the Devála Kotta and was afterwards removed to the Numboly Kotta Temple, where it has been seen by many of us. But no one will now go near this Shuli Kolum, and whoever attempts to recover this gold will surely be killed."

The above legend may or may not have some solid foundation, but it is certain that one of the most acute and farsighted men in the Wynaad believes in it so far as to have made such an offer to the Nilambur Rajah for the right to search for the hidden gold as to prove that he was thoroughly in earnest. The offer was refused. I have seen the so-called tank. It is a deep water-hole in a swamp, covered thickly with screw-pines.

The Committee state that the best informed persons who gave evidence before them estimated that not more than 1,000 persons were engaged in gold-mining in the whole Province of Malabar. Most of these, it was added, were married, and it was assumed that probably between 4,000 and 5,000 people derived a portion of their means of subsistence from the produce of the mines.

The miners were not employed during the whole year in searching for gold: they followed this pursuit only during those periods when the weather interfered with the carrying on of agricultural operations; and it is said that there was no instance known of any persons giving up other occupations for the purpose of devoting their time exclusively to gold-mining.

It is impossible now to ascertain whether any large number of persons continued to employ themselves in mining in Malabar between the years 1832 and 1842. In the year last named the planting of coffee was commenced in the Nílgiris;—and its cultivation subsequently was rapidly extended. In 1854 a large extent of land was cleared in South-East Wynaad for plantations, and it may be assumed that the miners as well as others were attracted to the plantations by the wages offered by the planters. Labor was in some way withdrawn from the miners. In 1857, according to information furnished by Mr. Alexander Wright, there were less than four hundred persons working the mines at Yellem-Bullay, Devála, and Karambaut.

What number was employed near Nilambúr at that time is not known. It is almost certain that the working of the mines by the natives in South-East Wynaad practically ceased with the extension of the coffee plantations in 1862—65. At the present time, as far as can be ascertained, there are no mining operations carried on by the Korumbars, Moplahs, or other tribes in this area.

In other parts of India, however, a considerable number are still employed in washing the auriferous earths and the beds of the streams and in breaking up quartz, using the same methods and appliances as those described elsewhere.

Earnings of the native miners.

The information collected by Lieutenant Nicolson respecting the earnings of the miners at the time when he was exploring the Nílgiris and the country adjacent does not accord with that obtained by the Committee which subsequently took evidence on this question.

Lieutenant Nicolson states in his letters to the Government that at the mines near Nilambúr the yields varied from the weight of one-third of a gold fanam to the weight of ten gold fanams* per man per diem, and that at a hill named Combala Mallay (one of the Chulu Mallay range) the average yield was about one gold fanam's weight per man per diem.

In his evidence, when he was examined by the Committee, he stated that the average earnings from the *best* shafts with the methods of working then in vogue were about the weight of a gold fanam per man per diem.

The Committee in their report to the Government assumed as the average produce of each man's labor per diem one-third of a gold fanam's weight, and on this their calculations of the total produce of gold in Malabar is based.

One witness examined by the Committee gave, as what the miners would consider a fair remuneration, half an old gold fanam (two annas) each per diem adding that the miners got generally less than this.

Another witness thought a quarter of a fanam's weight was the average.

A sheristadar, Principal Collector's Cutcherry, Calicut, gave as the average produce from actual inspection four barleycorns per man a day.

Mr. King, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, could not ascertain that either by washing the soils or crushing the quartz the miners ever got gold, except in very rare instances, in larger quantities than would pay the average day's work of each man, or from two to three annas' worth of gold (*letter, dated Madras, 11th March 1875*).

* The average weight of the new gold fanam is 6 grains nearly, and 80 may be reckoned to the ounce troy the average mint value of 100 pieces is Rs. 24-8-11.

The average weight of the old gold fanam is about 5·79 grains and the mint value of 100 pieces is Rs. 24-7-3—*Report of Committee, 14th December 1832.*

The star pagoda of gold was 19¼ carats fine, and, intrinsically, worth 7*s.* 5½*d.* weight, equal to 52¼ grains troy.

Twelve barleycorns are equal to one fanam's weight.

Mr. Lindon, in a report dated October 1876, states that "a laborer, working on his own account, can raise, crush and wash about 16 lbs. of reef-stuff per day. In order, therefore, to give him a day's wages of four annas (say three grains of gold) the (say) 16 lbs. treated must yield *him* at the rate of about one ounce of gold per ton, and contain actually, nearly, if not quite two ounces of gold per ton of stone." In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is estimated that less than 15 pennyweights of gold to the ton would not have found the workers in food, as it takes a man the whole day of ten hours to pulverize 12 lbs. of stone.

From these different and somewhat conflicting statements it is not easy to arrive at a result which would have a value in any attempt to estimate the quantity of gold procurable by the native miners either from a given weight of earth or vein-quartz, but there is some information available.

The Committee above referred to had some test-washings made during their stay at Nilambúr, and they found that "two maunds or 66 pounds of the earth from the upper stratum of the Mambaat mine being washed produced a quarter of a barleycorn, value one-hundredth part of a rupee; touch reported by the Company's gumastah 9¼; time occupied in washing 20 minutes. Two maunds of the lower stratum produced a still smaller quantity * * * * * * * * * The same quantity of the red earth from Coopul produced one grain; time occupied in washing alone 50 minutes."

The first washing shows that the proportion of gold in the soil was equal to 4·24 grains per ton; and the last gave at the rate of 33·93 grains per ton. Now in Australia the results of actual mining operations by hydraulic or jet-sluicing prove that a yield of ·800 grains per ton will cover expenses, even where hired labor is employed and the water is paid for.

In Colonel Sankey's report on the Coliban and Geelong schemes of water-supply (Victoria, Australia) there is, in addition to the principal matter of it, much valuable and interesting information on the subject of sluicing auriferous soils. He estimated the quantities of water required to reduce a cubic yard of soils of different characters as follows:—

	Gallons.
1. Stiff clayey soil	10,000
2. Medium	5,000
3. Easily worked	2,000

The nearest approximation to the average quantity of soil which each man can sluice in a day he gives as follows:—

	Per diem. C. yards.
1. Stiff clayey soil	10
2. Medium	20
3. Easily worked	35

These averages were ascertained, by direct experiment, to be as nearly as possible correct.

At Blackwood it was proved that, in sluicing medium soil from 10 to 12 feet in depth, one grain of gold per cubic yard would return ordinary wages.

As the soils on the slopes of the hills throughout the area occupied by gneissoid rocks in Southern India are not difficult to wash, and would come under the head of "easily worked" in Colonel Sankey's classification, it is possible that sluicing on a large scale may in some localities become a profitable pursuit.

It is true that the soils in the Wynaad are nowhere very thick, but a modification of the arrangements adopted in Australia in sluicing would admit of large quantities of earth being treated with but a moderate supply of water.

Assuming that the proportion of gold in the soil was no more than the lowest named by the Committee, a man could earn in such a place as Mambaat at least twenty shillings per diem by sluicing on the large scale.

The imperfect means employed by the miners in washing the earth, when the Committee witnessed the tests, leaves room for doubt as to whether they recovered more than a percentage of the gold in the quantities of soil they treated; and instead of the results being discouraging as suggested by the Committee (gold-mining as an industry being then in its earliest stage), they are

such as to lead to favorable conclusions, both as to the value of the soils and the reefs.

Assuming that each miner got no more than the quantity named by the Committee and Mr. King, his earnings for the whole year, allowing twenty-four working days to the month, would amount to 24 pennyweights of gold only.

When the gold fields of Victoria were first "rushed" by miners the average earnings per man per annum were equal to 65 ounces of gold; afterwards, as the shallow diggings became exhausted, the yields decreased; and at the present time the average earnings of quartz and alluvial miners vary from 16 oz. to 26 oz. per man per annum.

What the average yield of gold from the richest earths was when the gold fields of Southern India were first opened cannot be conjectured. It may be believed that all the streams and slopes where the richer earths had accumulated and all the outcrops of quartz where gold was visible to the eye were eagerly attacked by the natives; and that at all times since the discovery of gold was made it has been the endeavour of the miners to find the most productive patches. Except as regards deep mining in the reefs which the natives could not undertake, the gold fields of Southern India may be looked upon, like those of many districts in Australia and California, as practically exhausted as far as it has been possible to exhaust them by the native system of working. Any comparison therefore between what the native miners earned in 1832 or since and the earnings of the miners of Australia formerly or at the present time can have no value in measuring the auriferous resources of Malabar.

When the miners commenced to work the fields in Australia and California they found numerous shallow deposits in gullies and "flats" where the gold derived from the disintegration of a great vertical extent of auriferous quartz veins was stored at depths varying from one or two feet to thirty feet or more; sheets of lava in many parts sealed up and conserved old stream-beds also rich in gold, and these as well as the earths on the slopes of the hills were easily worked. In Malabar there are no recent formations similar in character to those which were so productive in the countries named. It would be altogether unreasonable to compare the produce of the miners here with that now obtained by miners in Victoria. The native miner has a *mamooty*, *a murriya* or a *pautty*, worth altogether perhaps one rupee: the Victorian miners have machinery valued at £2,000,000, that is to say, they have appliances of the value for each man of £45. And this does not represent the enormous difference in their modes of labor. The Australian miners have extraordinary energy, great skill in using their appliances, and, above all, organization. They labor for the most part under the most excellent management and the most active superintendence. A native, it is said, can crush from 12 lbs. to 16 lbs. weight of quartz per diem: one heavy stamp-head in Australia will do as much work as 500 natives; and at present there are more than 6,000 stamp-heads in one colony alone.

It is well to remember, too, that a well-trained European miner will do as much ordinary work as five or six natives. With a good pick a practised miner would probably excavate more earth or rock in one hour than a native would do in five or six hours with a mamooty.

The only way in which the relative value of the gold fields could be tested would be to set a party of natives at work on an abandoned gold field in Australia or California restricting them to their ordinary modes of mining. It is doubtful whether they would earn one anna a day. Perhaps one pie would be nearer the mark.

Taxes paid by native miners.

The taxes paid by the native miners may fairly be considered in connection with the amount of their earnings as estimated by different persons at different times. The Committee previously mentioned reported as follows:—

"In an extract of a paper, dated 9th January 1829, by Mr. Sheffield * * * * it is stated that in 1801 the gold dust in the Ernád country was farmed for Rs. 1,408-8-0. He mentions also that at the time of writing (1829) the privilege of gathering gold was farmed out above the ghâts for the sum of Madras Rs. 1,250, and below the ghâts in Ernád for Rs. 937-15-4, making a total of Rs. 2,187-15-4. Since 1803 a tax of Rs. 33 a year each has been levied on a certain number of *pautties* or troughs employed in washing for gold. At present (1832) this

amounts in Ernád to Rs. 839, which is a falling off of Rs. 569 a year since 1801, and in Wynaad to Rs. 1,260. Besides this, the privilege of collecting gold in Caraloondy has within the last two or three years been farmed for Rs. 108, which makes the whole amount now received by way of tax upon gold paid to the Company Rs. 2,207."

It is said that there were 1,000 persons employed in gold-mining in the whole Province of Malabar; and, assuming that the average yield per man was that estimated by the Committee, the taxes amounted to 5 per cent. on the produce, relatively a very heavy impost.

When the taxes paid directly by the gold miners in Victoria (1853) amounted to the large sum of £720,864, the proportion was no more than 6¾ per cent. on the gold raised. At the present time the taxes, rents, &c., paid directly by the gold miners in that colony amount to less than ½ per cent.*

For each *pautty* a tax of Rs. 33 was paid, and consequently, if the two men employed to work it earned no more than the average, there must have remained to them as wages only 1 anna 7 pies each per diem. Allowing that they worked throughout the year this tax would amount to over 36 per cent. on the produce, and if they worked for only five months in the year it would nearly equal their whole earnings. These are fair deductions from the statements made in the report of the Committee and from the evidence given before them. The aspect of the case which I have presented never seems to have been considered by the Committee or they would have made further investigations. I have made inquiries and ascertained that the mode of collecting the tax was very different from that which was stated to the Committee. The native officer was accustomed to require the Rajah or his officers to state what number of pautties there were at work. A return was made perhaps of eight or ten when in fact there were one hundred or more at work. The principal native witness who appeared before the Committee neglected to mention this as the rule observed in transacting business in connection with the collection of revenue.

In the descriptions of the auriferous reefs which follow it will be observed that in those places where there are enormous bodies of quartz exposed at the surface the old native workings are extensive. The most striking examples of this rather remarkable occurrence of what must have been highly auriferous quartz, where the reefs exhibit their greatest thickness, are to be found at Parcherry Hill, the Skull Reef near the Alpha Works, the reefs on the Sandhurst, Elizabeth and Strathearn Estates, and at Karambaut. Though the natives worked the leaders in many localities, they found it evidently more profitable to break out quartz in such places as those mentioned; and it is highly encouraging, as regards the future mining prospects of the district, to find that the reefs of the Wynaad do not, as in most other countries, become poorer as they increase in thickness.

Auriferous reefs and native workings near Devála.

It would be wrong to infer from this that the thickest reefs are invariably the richest in gold: the facts adduced admit of no other conclusion than this, that the miner need not be discouraged when in following a vein he finds it enlarging. It has been often noted by those working quartz reefs in Australia that the absolute amount of gold per foot downwards does not decrease, but that where the reef thickens the gold is distributed generally through the stone and a larger proportion of stone has to be crushed to obtain the same amount of gold as in those parts where the reef was thinner. It would appear that this rule does not apply to the reefs in this country, but, until the veins have been opened throughout a considerable length and to some depth, no certainty on this point can be arrived at.

It has been considered advisable to use great caution in suggesting the probable connection of the outcrops of quartz as they appear at the surface—in laying down hypothetical lines so as to connect one outcrop with another. The direction of the lines of reefs may from the surface indications be guessed at; it can be ascertained in no other manner than by extensive explorations; and the facts mentioned in other parts of this report justify hesitation in laying down, as absolutely beyond question, any line of reef in the Wynaad.

At Sandhurst in Victoria, notwithstanding that the lines of reefs have been largely mined and carefully mapped, their strike at a small distance from the workings either on the north or on the south is usually conjectural only, and in other localities in the same colony the miners have found it impossible to determine the course of the veins.

In the *Mineral Statistics* of Victoria it is stated in a note that the returns relating to the number of "distinct" quartz reefs which have been proved to be auriferous cannot be strictly correct, as parts of the same reef in some localities are held to be distinct reefs and named accordingly; and again as the reefs are further explored it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are not really distinct. In the Wynaad the difficulties in the way of determining even approximately the strike of the reefs is, it is scarcely necessary to say, far greater than in Victoria.

There is no information to be obtained as to the depth of the water-level in the rocks of the Wynaad, but it may be assumed from the character of the climate that water in most places will be reached at no great depth from the surface. This would be embarrassing and cause great cost in prosecuting mining operations if it were necessary to sink vertical shafts. As horizontal shafts will in nearly all cases be driven to cut the reefs, the depth of the water-level is of no great importance, except as affecting the minerals associated with the quartz and gold. Above the water-level the proportion of iron pyrites and other sulphides is smaller than below it.

The results of the treatment of the samples from many of the reefs will be regarded as discouraging by those who have not given much attention to quartz mining. It should be remembered, however, that in the greater number of cases the stone was broken from outcropping blocks, and it is a matter for surprise that so large a number should have proved to be auriferous and that so many should have yielded well. Enough has been done to prove that the area shown on the maps is one which must ultimately attract capital and that several localities will hereafter be the scene of successful mining enterprises.

It is not unlikely however that the first attempts will fail. Speculative undertakings having for their object the making of money by buying and selling shares are commenced invariably by appointing Secretaries and Managers at high salaries and the printing of a prospectus. This is followed by the erection of costly and not seldom wholly unsuitable machinery; no attempts are made to open the mine; and then, after futile endeavours to obtain gold, and a waste of capital, it is pronounced and believed that gold mining on a large scale will never prove remunerative.

It is probable that this story will be repeated again and again, here as in other gold-mining countries, until some one of the mines is opened by experienced persons who desire to secure profits not by dealing in shares but by mining.

Within the boundaries of the Needle Rock Estate there are quartz veins and alluvial workings.

Needle Rock.

The rocks throughout the central, northern and north-eastern parts, consist of quartz, hornblende and magnetic iron with granular quartz rock in places. South of the bungalow there are numerous scattered blocks of weathered rock, exhibiting somewhat irregular rhombohedral and prismoidal forms. Where decomposed these enclose reniform and laminated limonite and hæmatite derived from the decomposition of magnetic iron. At Dawson's Diggings the direction of the foliation of the rock which is composed of quartz, felspar and magnetic iron, is nearly east and west; but there is a well-marked system of joints, like strike-joints, the direction of which is N. 20° E. and the dip E. 20° S. at 40°. There are other joints transverse to the latter and the foliation.

South-east of Dawson's Diggings the rock appears as if not much altered; it is in thin laminæ, and these are disposed in lines striking N. 55° W. and nearly vertical.

There are five separate outcrops of quartz at Needle Rock, the most important of which are the Buckingham Reef extending from the north-western angle of the estate south-eastwards for thirty-six chains or more, and the Chandos Reef which is seen about twenty-five chains southerly from the bungalow. The Buckingham Reef may be a continuation of the Monarch Reef and that which is found at the Dingley Dell Bungalow.

* While the rents and taxes paid *directly* by the miners of Victoria are low, it is right to state that under the system of "protection to native industry" they are very heavily burdened.

The Chandos Reef is nearly sixteen chains to the east of the line just mentioned; the outcrop is at an altitude of 3,361 feet or 261 feet below the Buckingham. The quartz of the latter has a good deal of micaceous iron intermixed with it.

Both the reefs are strong and apparently persistent. No gold was seen in the stone which was broken out when prospecting; but Mr. C. R. Dawson exhibited specimens of quartz with gold visible from the outcrop on the southern boundary of the estate, which perhaps is a prolongation of either the Buckingham Reef or the Chandos Reef.

The character of the stone may be judged however from the gold found in the soil. Having been informed that rough gold had been washed out from shallow workings marked "Dawson's Diggings" on the map, and having inspected some of it, it was decided to continue the ground-sluicing operations which had been commenced by the Korumbars and also to wash by box-sluicing.

The Korumbars made an excavation forty-five feet in length, twenty-five feet in breadth, and two feet and a quarter in depth. They dug down to the bed-rock which everywhere is uneven. A ditch was cut for a length of thirty chains for conveying water to the working; and I frequently observed the native method of washing. It was obvious that the coarse gold might be concealed in the crevices of the bed-rock, and escape the eyes of the Korumbars who searched for the larger pieces; and it was equally clear that some of the fine gold would be carried away beyond the end of the sluice. Some of the earth ("tailings") carried down by the water was washed by Mr. Thomas Laing, and he found gold in it. Still the yield obtained by the natives was sufficient to prove the value of the reefs from which it had been derived: the average was 1·18 grs. of gold per cubic yard.

Other experiments with the box-sluice were satisfactory; several small pieces of gold were got as well as fine gold; and there is little doubt hydraulic sluicing combined with a modified form of the box-sluice would at this place yield returns sufficient to give good wages to the natives.

Gold was found in the soil by sluicing and washing in other parts of this area.

The gold workings at Needle Rock were visited by His Grace the Governor on the 1st November 1878, when sluicing operations were going on; and gold was obtained by the Korumbars with their ground-sluice and by Mr. Thomas Laing with the box-sluice.

There is a good supply of water in this locality during the monsoon, but, if the reefs be mined, it will probably be found economical to use steam to drive the stamps.

From the appearance of the soil in all places where it was excavated it was apparent that it had been moved; indeed there is reason to believe that the hill sides in times long past were sluiced after the fashion now practised by the Korumbars, and that the superficial deposits have nearly everywhere been robbed of their gold.

It was near Dawson's Diggings that the stone and muller used for pounding quartz were found.

Dingley Dell.

The main outcrop of quartz at Dingley Dell is found close under the bungalow where large masses of stone appear at the front and back of the house. In an excavation close to the outcrop the reef is of great thickness, perhaps twenty feet or more; its strike is N. 25° W. nearly; and it dips eastward at an angle of 30°. The dip however is not regular. The quartz is laminated (the laminæ are rather thick); there is some of it jasperoid, in other places it is white; and there is much ferruginous quartz with white iron pyrites in nests. No gold was visible in the stone. It is said that rather heavy gold has been found in the soil not far from the reef.

About sixteen chains west of the bungalow there is another reef, which is probably merely a prolongation of that which is seen on the bandy-road about seventeen chains west of the western boundary of Needle Rock. If this be so, the strike would be N. 30° W.

Eastward of and a short distance beyond the boundaries of the Dingley Dell Estate the Korumbars say that there are native workings.

Mr. J. W. Ryan forwarded two baskets full of rather ferruginous quartz and earth from Dingley Dell, and portions were tested—the yields being 2 dwts. 8·4 grs. per ton, and 1 dwt. 19·8 grs. per ton. The samples were from depths of 3 feet and 5 feet respectively, and necessarily are no fair indications of the value of the quartz.

Trevelyan.

The outcrops of quartz on the Trevelyan Estate are most probably connected, as hereafter stated, with the reef which appears near the Provident Bungalow.

The reef proper comes to the surface about twenty-seven chains north-easterly of the bungalow, and along the line of reef south-easterly for some distance there are several old shafts. Between these and the bungalow there is a pretty strong leader, which was cut when the Korumbars were ground-sluicing. Quartz with gold was found by Mr. J. Hodgson Williams in the trench and shown to me.

In three other places, as shown on the map, Korumbars employed occasionally by Mr. Williams, and for a short time by me, got gold by ground-sluicing.

About five chains south-easterly from the bungalow rather coarse gold as well as fine gold was washed out of the stones and earth lying on the slope of the hill, and about twelve chains from the house the debris and detritus forming the banks and bed of a small stream yielded well.

Mr. Williams was active in prospecting with the aid of Korumbar miners, who worked under the direction of an old Korumbar miner named "Matha," and thus the occurrence of gold over a large area has been proved.

Mining operations could be conducted in this locality at no very great expense.

Provident.

On the Provident Estate at an altitude of 3,621 feet, and very near the bungalow, a quartz reef comes to the surface, which is no doubt the south-eastern extension of a reef which appears in the Trevelyan Estate. Mr. J. W. Ryan and Mr. J. H. Williams state that they saw gold which was found here when a hole was being sunk for a post.

Strathearn and Maryland.

On the extreme northern boundary of the Strathearn Estate, and beyond the boundary, there are native workings extending over an area of five or six acres. The reef is seen exposed on the northern face of the steep slope overlooking a paddy flat. At one spot its direction is north 27° west nearly; but following the several outcrops south-easterly the strike appears to be nearly north 20° west—south 20° east.

About six chains southerly from the bandy-road there are old workings, and twenty chains south-easterly from the latter the reef again appears in the midst of small pits and excavations. Outcrops are found near the Strathearn Bungalow, as shown on the maps, and the flat low land, west of the pulping house, has been worked by the natives.

The main reef shows strongly all along the outcrops, and it may be an extension of the reef which is seen at the surface at the Hamslade Bungalow. If this supposition be correct, the longitudinal extent is two miles and twenty chains and the strike north 18° 30′ west.

Mr. W. King is of opinion that the Strathearn Reef is a prolongation of the Skull Reef, and it is easy to trace outcrops all the way from the edge of the ghât to the northern extremity of the Strathearn Estate, but it is not so easy to determine whether or not they are connected. Supposing Mr. King's view to be sustained the strike of this line of reef would be north 28° west.

Mr. Lindon in a printed report, dated October 1876, expresses the opinion that the Strathearn is an extension of the Hamsluck Reef (also traceable all the way by outcrops of quartz), and its direction in that case would be north 14° west.

As regards the outcrop overlooking the paddy flat, there are, from the formation of the ground, great facilities for mining and crushing the quartz.

There is a stream of water at the foot of the hill, and water could be stored at no great expense. It is at this point that operations might be undertaken with the best prospects of success.

The thickness of the vein is considerable, but until it is opened up, its real dimensions and true character will not be known.

There is a great quantity of broken quartz on the spot, showing that the natives must have found gold in sufficient quantities to remunerate them.

The yield of one sample of quartz taken from this reef was at the rate of 4 dwts. 21·8 grs. per ton; and another parcel gave 5 dwts. 19·77 grs. per ton.

Thirty-six chains north-easterly from the Maryland Bungalow a reef has been cut in making a road near the summit of the ridge, and in washing the soil and quartz gold was found in small quantities. At a lower level there are masses of quartz indicating the occurrence of a thick reef, which may perhaps pass through Poothacotah (where the natives say there are old workings in the thick jungles), and thence to the vein on the ridge overlooking Sheardale.

On the road from Richmond to Strathearn (see map) a vein, which seems to be a leader, is exposed for a length of about eight feet. Its direction was found to be N. 10° E.—S. 10° W., and the thickness two feet and-a-half. The rocks in the immediate vicinity strike N. 30° E. and N. 40° E. in the direction of the foliation, and main joints run nearly north and south (almost vertical).

Richmond.

There is one reef on the Richmond Estate which crops out about forty chains east of the bungalow. Its direction is north 15° west for a very short distance; but it is not improbable that it is a prolongation of the reef which is found in the Sheardale Estate. The dip and thickness could not be ascertained. The blocks of quartz near it, however, indicate that it is a strong vein. It has been named the "Richmond" Reef. There is a shallow pit near the outcrop, but it does not appear that the ground at this place has been largely worked by the natives.

North-eastward of the reef, and on the western side of the bandy-road there are native workings extending for a length of half a mile, consisting mostly of shallow pits.

These are old workings. Trees and shrubs are growing in and near the pits. Information respecting the rocks within the boundaries of this estate is given on the map.

Elizabeth.

On the Elizabeth Estate the outcrops of quartz are numerous, and large blocks of quartz cover the north-western face of the high ridge which extends south-westerly and north-easterly.

Dawson's Reef, which is at an altitude of 3,591 feet, is perhaps no more than a series of strong leaders from the main reef similar to those which have been cut in making the road on the south-east. Here there is a long adit which could not be followed to its furthest extent as the roof had fallen in. For a distance of thirteen feet the inclination is at an angle of 30° to 35° and thence at a less inclination. The quartz was found to be full of pyrites, and gold was visible in some of the pieces. In places the quartz was "mice-eaten;" numerous cubes of pyrites partially decomposed and coated with limonite were seen; and some agatised quartz of lenticular form was implanted in the ordinary white or ferruginous quartz of the veins.

Thirteen chains south of the Korumbar village there is a large outcrop of quartz named the Elizabeth Reef; and the main reef appears again on the north-western face of the hill where it can be followed into the Sandhurst Estate. In looking at the lines on the map allowance must be made for the difference of heights and then the run of the reef can be followed. Over an area of nearly fifty acres, all within the boundaries of the Elizabeth Estate, the ground has been worked by the natives, and it was only when Mr. C. R. Dawson caused the jungle to be cleared that the extent of these old mines and the character of the mining operations were ascertained. Many of the shafts are similar to those at Glenrock; they are vertical for a depth of six or eight feet and thence level or inclined. There are, besides the shafts, numerous large excavations, and there is scarcely a square foot of ground that has not been turned over.

It is said that the natives used to fell the trees and make large fires on the blocks of stone in order to facilitate the work of breaking up the quartz.

South of the Korumbar village of Neru-muttum (literally—"water-level") there is a swamp at a considerable elevation; and water was conveyed by a channel to the point on the map marked "aqueduct." Here there are the remains of the old embankments on both sides of the gully, and the natives must have made a flume and supported it by a framework of the height of twenty-one feet. The flume was probably constructed of bamboos or hollowed trees. Beyond the aqueduct the water was taken to the face of the hill, no doubt in channels varying in height. The race or channel amidst the old

workings which is at the present time most conspicuous and most easily traced is about fifteen chains in length, and at its extremity is twenty-five feet below the level of the flume.

There are numerous smaller channels leading into this cut apparently as catch-water drains.

On going over this ground the stranger is amazed at the great extent of the workings, and, if a miner, is astonished too when he observes the skill displayed by the natives as shown in the now crumbling remains of their earth-works and channels and walls.

Mr. Thomas Laing carefully prospected a portion of the area here referred to, and he found gold both in the worked-out soils on the north-western face of the hill and also near the aqueduct.

The rocks here are nearly of the same character as those occurring on the east and south-east. At A on map they are highly talcose, decomposing into a soapy clay. The direction of the foliation is nearly east and west (vertical); the main joints are well marked and are nearly at right angles to the foliation, and the dip is east at from 50° to 60°.

The weathering here is much like that of granite—hard cores of rock surrounded by concentric layers in various stages of decay.

I was not able to measure the thickness of the main reef or the principal "leaders" in this area, but the huge blocks of quartz which cap the hills and lie on the slopes and the longitudinal extent throughout which the reef and "leaders" can be traced are evidences of their strength and persistence.

The formation of the ground could not well be more favorable for carrying on mining works at a small expense, and even if steam had to be used for driving the crushing machinery the costs of extraction and crushing could not be large. Timber could be obtained suitable both for supports in the mines and for fuel; and I have no hesitation in stating that when the resources of this area are ascertained by miners competent to form an opinion and with capital sufficient to fairly test the ground, it will become once more under different conditions a centre of mining operations.

Downham.

On the map of the Downham Estate a reef is shown west of the bandy-road which leads to Devála. The site is marked by huge blocks of quartz mostly more or less ferruginous; and on the slope of the hill towards the swamp there are native workings. An adit driven at a level a little above the bandy-road would prove this reef at small cost.

Mr. Thomas Laing found gold in the soil near the edge of the swamp which lies south of the Korumbar village.

The yields of gold per ton from the reefs on the Richmond, Elizabeth and Downham Estates are given in Appendix H.

Harewood and Kintail.

The most important and the most interesting native workings on the Harewood and Kintail Estates are those which are found near the summit of the high hill north of the Harewood Bungalow. Here there are three vertical shafts from twenty to thirty feet in depth, and these are undercut by an adit the mouth of which has fallen away. At the entrance to the adit a mass of quartz *in situ* is exposed. Its direction as well as could be ascertained is north 20° west and at one point the dip is westerly. The country rock (gneissoid) is penetrated throughout by thin veins of white quartz varying from one-eighth of an inch to six inches in thickness. There are also both in the quartz and in the rock nests and veins of limonite and hæmatite, the latter in places stalactitic. Some of the quartz is slightly opaline and bluish in color.

The adit is about 126 feet in length, and very irregular in slope and direction. A few feet from the mouth there is a drive to the left from which a blind shaft has been sunk either on the underlie or for the purpose of following the "leaders" of quartz. Following the main adit onwards it was found that a similar system of working had been pursued. A careful examination showed that not unsuccessful attempts had been made to support the roof, the rock being left in some places; and in another, a pillar had been built. The adit was made after the shafts had been sunk and at such a level as to undercut them.

The ground has moved considerably since the mining operations were carried on; in some places there are long, narrow spaces left by the slipping away of the rock; much soil has been washed into the shafts and adit, and the changes thus effected, more particularly by the partial landslip, make it somewhat difficult at this time to ascertain exactly what was done by the miners. These old mines are situated on a very steep slope of the hill; there is no water near and it may be conjectured that the quartz was carried into the valley and treated after the methods of the natives. Though a careful search was made no broken quartz such as generally marks the site of other native workings was seen near the spot. Perhaps the debris may have been carried away by the rains. Where the veins are thickest the quartz is coarsely laminated and iron pyrites are scattered through it, while in other parts there are nests and cavities nearly wholly filled with peroxide and protoxide of iron. Three samples of stone were tested—one showed no gold, one gave at the rate of 1 dwt. 19·68 grs. per ton, and the amalgam of the last was lost.

Another sample yielded at the rate of 2 dwts. 4·41 grs. per ton.

This reef could be properly tested by a short adit. Sixteen chains east of the Harewood Bungalow there is an outcrop of a reef, and it again appears on a hill thirteen chains to the south-eastward, where there are a few shallow pits and a large excavation.

There is vein quartz near the cattle shed (see map) and thin veins of quartz about six chains north-easterly where the soil has been washed.

A large vein, but irregular and with a low dip, appears on a high ridge overlooking Sheardale. Where strongest it shows about five feet of quartz. The same vein is found almost on the boundary between Sheardale and Harewood, and on washing the soil and detritus at this spot gold was got in small quantities. It was reef gold, not water-worn. The soil had evidently been washed by the natives.

On the eastern side of the road from the Dhoby village southwards there are native workings extending for a length of seventeen chains or more.

About seventy chains eastward (100°) from the Roman Catholic Church a reef comes to the surface on the slope of a hill. It is probably a continuation of one east of the Alpha Bungalow. It bears N. 24° W. from the Etucull Reef and N. 15° W. from the Cavern Reef.

A small shallow pit was sunk here, and Mr. Thomas Laing carefully tested the soil by washing, but no gold was obtained. There are no native workings to be seen near the spot.

The rocks on the Harewood and Kintail Estates are highly interesting.

On the road between Harewood Lower Bungalow and Sheardale there are large symmetrical rhombohedral and prismoidal blocks and square prisms of dense granular quartz rock, some of it being true quartzite. The square blocks with the angles truncated were almost as smooth as if the stone had been cut and polished.

Near the Roman Catholic Church the direction of the foliation is N. 50° E. and N. 55° E. and the dip south-easterly at 60° nearly. One set of planes have the direction of N. 15° W.; and there are other joints transverse to the foliation and master-joints. The rock is fissile, splitting off in thin layers in the direction of the lines of foliation. Mineralogically it does not differ much from the ordinary gneissoid rock of the country.

About twenty-four chains east of Harewood Bungalow the rocks are composed of quartz, mica, and felspar (plagioclase), coarse (altered) sandstone, and friable micaceous sandstone.

On the north-eastern boundary of the estate near the gap the direction of the foliation is N. 30° E. to N. 44° E. and the dip 85° to nearly vertical.

Near the outcrop of quartz on the hill overlooking Sheardale there is a good deal of magnetic iron in the rock. It is like that at Needle Rock presenting beautifully smooth prismoidal blocks in many places.

There are the usual facilities for working the reefs in the Harewood and Kintail Estates; there is an abundance of timber; and the land trends eastward and south-eastward towards streams which during the greater part of the year carry a good volume of water.

Sheardale and Dunbar.

The Dunbar Reef is seen at the surface at the face of a very steep hill about twenty-two chains from the road forming the northern boundary of the Sheardale and Dunbar Estates. Its strike, as well as could be observed, is N. 30° W. and the dip easterly at about 27°. The thickness exposed is from three feet six inches to four feet. The total thickness could not be ascertained. The quartz is full of iron pyrites in places, and generally highly ferruginous. It is a remarkably good-looking stone, and it was disappointing to find no gold visible in it.

There is a pretty large excavation near the outcrop, but it is now covered with soil washed down by the rains.

Respecting this reef Mr. King writes thus:—

"Mr. Powell, the Superintendent of this garden, when down showing me the reef, was successful in knocking out pieces of quartz in which small streaks of gold were visible. The underside of this lode is very like in color and contents to that of the Alpha Company, the richer seam in the quartz being on this side. Leaders are numerous and large. The casing is of talcose schist and seamed with ferruginous and manganese streaks. The lode is traceable northwards into the Balcarras Estate, where there is a great show of white quartz on the eastern slope of one of the low hills. This part of the reef has been very extensively riddled by the old miners. In fact all its extension northwards towards Pandalur has been washed, and its immediate neighbourhood on the underside is still a favourite locality for washing during the rainy season. It runs through the Elizabeth and Sandhurst Estates, and close alongside the Caroline and Mr. Holmes' Application, and thence northwards."

From this description it would appear that the direction of the reef is N. 32° W.

On a cliff about twenty-two chains north-easterly there are veins of quartz which may probably indicate the north-western extension of a reef which crops out on the Adelphi Estate.

Thirty chains westward from the Dunbar Reef there are numerous large blocks of quartz and masses of country rock veined with white quartz.

North-east of the pulping-house there are loose blocks of quartz and at this spot also what appear to be native workings, and west of the pulping-house there are thin veins of quartz intersecting the rocks.

There are here the same favorable conditions for carrying on mining operations as on other estates in the district. The land trends towards a large stream, and there is thick jungle near from which good timber can always be easily procured.

In the lower parts of the estate the rock is decomposed to a great depth, but on the road which has been cut along the northern boundary fine sections are exposed. The direction of the foliation is shown in several places on the map. It varies from N. 35° E. to N. 60° E., and there are here, as elsewhere, systems of joints like those described in another place. At one spot there are masses of garnetiferous rock. The minerals associated with the garnets are white and glassy felspar and hornblende. The rock closely resembles that found at Nadukale.

At the bend of the road just above the precipitous cliff where the white masses of quartz appear the country rock is penetrated in all directions by veins of bluish opaline and white quartz, some specimens showing scattered crystals of felspar (orthoclase) and nests of greenish black mica (biotite).

The planes of division in some places have caused the rocks to appear as cuboidal blocks and in others as square or hexagonal prisms.

It is interesting to observe the weathering of the masses in this locality. The rock has decayed much after the manner in which granite decomposes when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. Around a core of hard rock there are concentric layers in various stages of decay, those on the outer surface being nearly as soft as kaolin.

Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi.

Thirteen outcrops of quartz were observed on the Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates, as well as several areas which had been worked by the native miners.

Under the Hamslade Bungalow there is a strong reef, and near it gold can be washed out of the soil; and Mr. Minchin informs me gold has been got in the quartz also. This reef again appears at the surface at a point about seventeen chains south-easterly.

Nearly twenty-two chains eastward of the bungalow there is a reef which has been worked, and on this line there is a shaft five feet by two-and-a-quarter feet and fifteen feet in depth which, it is said, was sunk by Mr. Sterne. The country rock here is everywhere intersected by small leaders and veins of quartz. The bearing of this reef is about N. 30° W.—S. 30° E; and it is perhaps a prolongation of the reef which crops out near the monument.

The Waterfall Reef is seen cropping out in the valley where a road has been made. It is about nineteen chains from the bungalow. Near it are veins of quartz which may be styled granitic, and also a dyke of diorite. Mr. Withers broke out stone from this reef and one specimen contained gold visible to the eye. From analyses made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons of London it appears that the yield per ton was at the rate of 3 pennyweights of gold and 2 pennyweights of silver. Mr. King gives the average yield as 11 pennyweights per ton.

About twenty-six chains south-easterly from the waterfall there is a large reef, probably averaging more than six feet in thickness, which from the formation of the ground rising, as it does, from the valley to a height of 250 feet or more westerly, is exposed for some distance in the direction of its dip. In fact, the eastern slope of the hill may be said to be faced with quartz. On the lower side of the reef towards the stream there are large loose blocks of quartz lying about. There has been a landslip here at no distant date, and the surface has been recently altered by that and also to some extent by the heavy rains acting on the denuded area.

Mr. King tested stone from this reef, and he states that the average proportion of gold obtained was for the Hamsluck Reef 3 pennyweights per ton, and for the Hamsluck (middle) 10 pennyweights per ton.

Messrs. Johnson and Sons' analysis of stone taken from the adit marked No. 2 on map showed a yield of 8 dwts. 18 grs. of gold and 8 dwts. 18 grs. of silver per ton.

Eight chains west of the high hill on which this reef appears there is another outcrop of quartz and gold was got in the stone. It is marked No. 3 on map.

There are blocks of quartz lying on the low ground north-easterly of the high hill marked C on map, which probably indicate the prolongation of this reef.

A vein of quartz comes to the surface on the south-eastern boundary of the Hamsluck Estate. Gold has been got in the stone. It is marked No. 1 on map. Near the line which divides the Perseverance from the Adelphi Estate and on the north-west and north-east there are outcrops of quartz in the midst of native workings.

On the outcrop of the reef marked with a cross on the map, Lieutenant Nicolson is said to have fixed his camp in 1831, and in Appendix B will be found his description of this country and the mines. When I visited the mines they were probably much in the same state as he found them, the changes occurring during the lapse of forty-eight years being limited to the washing into the shafts year after year of a small quantity of earth.

A large area has been mined by vertical shafts. These appear in groups of five, six, or eight, and in most places are so close to each other that walls of no more than three or four feet divide them.

It is known that the ground has been worked in this manner for a length of about fifteen chains and for a breadth of nearly four chains, but whether to any much greater extent has not been ascertained.

In most of the shafts the first twenty feet is through decomposed country rock.

There are some sloping shafts sunk, no doubt, in order to follow the "leaders" or reef on the underlie.

The ground is strewn with fragments of quartz, and this spot, now covered with jungle, must at one time have had a busy population.

The Korumbars were asked why the shafts had been sunk so close together. They replied that the natives mined in this manner, in order to have sufficient air and light. This could not have been the reason for a proceeding so remarkable. It is known that formerly under the native rulers the slaves were punished severely if they failed to get gold, and when one person was fortunate enough to find gold in his shaft the others would crowd around and sink other shafts as near to his as possible. In 1851—53, though under the local regulations each man or party of men had a "claim" allotted with boundaries marked by pegs, the Australian miners often sank their shafts as near each other as their boundaries allowed. If one man got gold his neighbour put down a shaft on the very edge of his boundary, and not seldom found that the wash-dirt had been taken out before his shaft was "bottomed."

If the slaves were punished by their allowance of rice, or ragi, being diminished, or in other ways, when they failed to get gold in quantities sufficient to satisfy the demands of their master, it is reasonable to believe that they would have worked in the manner described.

There must have been an enormous waste of labor, as there was in early gold-digging times in Australia and California.

It is said that three natives worked at each shaft.

It is not clear what method was employed by them for hauling the quartz and rock to bank: in ascending and descending there was no difficulty; the holes cut in the sides of the shafts for the toes are still visible. It is however not certain that these holes were made by the men who sunk the shafts. They may have been cut by the natives employed by Lieutenant Nicolson, or by others subsequently.

It would take a considerable time to prospect this area, and it could not be done without incurring expense, but it is beyond question that it is to be numbered amongst the many important and highly interesting mining tracts which are to be found in South-East Wynaad.

In other parts of the Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates there are native workings as shown on the maps, and at one spot (E on large map), which has been largely worked by the natives rather heavy gold has been got. One piece of seven pennyweights (with a little quartz) was found by Mr. Minchin's coolies, and the people who opened the land for coffee say they often picked up small pieces of gold. It is now four or five years since the ground was worked, but the trench where the miners carried on ground-sluicing is still to be seen.

The rocks throughout the area comprised in these estates are generally similar in character to those already described, and information respecting the direction of the foliation and the dip is given on the maps.

It is necessary to repeat here what has been stated over and over again as to the extraordinary facilities for mining which present themselves in nearly every part of South-East Wynaad. The Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates are on the edge of the ghât; there is thick jungle with noble trees quite near the reefs, and there are perennial streams the waters of which could be made to drive machinery of any power likely to be required.

The reefs, the strike and dip of which nearly correspond with those in other parts, are thick and persistent; the average yields of gold as ascertained by competent persons are high; and the time cannot be far distant when miners will bring their skill and knowledge to bear on the extraction of gold from veins situated so favorably.

Perseverance.

Thirteen chains eastward from the Perseverance Bungalow there is an outcrop of quartz, and within five chains off it some shallow alluvial workings.

Near the western boundary of the estate there are two outcrops of quartz close together—the one a thick reef and the other a "leader." Near them is an adit, now fallen in, which was probably driven for the purpose of working the thin vein.

On the northern boundary of the estate there is another adit surrounded by native workings.

A reef once worked by the natives is intersected by the eastern boundary. This is described elsewhere.

The quartz reefs in this area have a promising appearance, and it is probable that the native workings are more extensive than is shown by the map.

Gold was found by Mr. G. E. Withers at the point marked B.

Prince of Wales' Company.

It is almost beyond doubt that the reef shown on the maps as extending from a little beyond the Alpha Works north-westward is a continuation of the Skull Reef.

On the ridge overlooking Devála the reef is exposed in a shallow excavation, where it is seven feet in thickness. It dips here to the westward at 44° nearly.

From this locality stone was taken which yielded gold at the following rates per ton:—

			oz.	dwt.	grs.
No 1 Section	...	...	Button not weighable.		
„ 2 „	...	...	0	0	1·91
„ 3 „	...	...	0	2	4·40

The proportion of pyrites in the quartz was not large.

Subsequently other samples of stone from the three sections above referred to were treated and the average yield of gold was 1 dwt. 8·03 grs. per ton.

The stone was merely broken out at or near the surface.

The old native workings and the shafts and adits made by the Prince of Wales' Company are shown on the map. There are at least five shafts which were sunk by the Company and at least three adits, but it does not appear that any profitable work was done.

No difficulties would be found in making a thorough exploration of the reef and "leaders" in this locality.

The appearance of the quartz in every part where it was examined was highly encouraging.

Skull Reef.

It is not necessary in this place to give a further detailed description of the Skull Reef. The maps and the statements contained in special reports on this reef and the Alpha Company's Work (Appendices A and H) afford all the information it is in my power to give.

I have stated that I found it impossible to obtain any accurate information respecting the boundaries of the lands claimed by the Companies who have established mining works near Devála; and it is not known to me whether the "new reef" (shown on map), the outcrop of which is nineteen chains eastward of the Alpha Mill, belongs to the Prince of Wales' Company or to the Alpha Company or beyond the boundaries of both. It is undoubtedly a valuable reef. Quartz had been brought to me from the outcrop in which gold was visible, and when surveying, and I had to fix its position, I caused some of the quartz to be broken on the spot, and specimens showing free gold were obtained in a few minutes.

It probably has some connection with one of the reefs (indicated on the map by native workings) which intersects the country rock between the Alpha Bungalow and the Cavern Reef.

Reefs east of the Alpha.

The area granted to or held by the Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company, according to the reports made, appears to include the Cavern Reef, the Etucull Reef, the Korumbar Reef, Bear Reef, Hamlin's Reef and the Monarch Reef.

Cavern Reef.

On the steep slope just on the edge of the ghât the natives have made a large lateral excavation on the outcrop of the Cavern Reef. There is also a vertical shaft near the mouth which is partly filled in with large stones. This was done probably to prevent injury to the workmen whilst they were making the excavation.

The direction and dip of this reef differ little from those observed elsewhere; the thickness is about five feet, less in some places and more in others; pyrites are abundant in seams and nests; much of the quartz is very ferruginous, and gold is visible both in the body of the reef and in the casing.

The natives worked a good deal on the footwall, but the run of gold as visible in the stone was followed wherever practicable.

The average yields per ton of samples of stone taken from this reef have been as follow:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Quartz	0	2	21·80
Pyritous quartz, the proportion of pyrites being large	4	19	3·00
Pyritous quartz	0	10	2·59
Do.	0	11	4·99
Do.	0	8	5·60
Do.	0	14	11·00
Quartz, no gold visible	0	11	15·50
"Casing;" small particles of gold to be seen	0	11	16·00
No. 1 Section	0	1	10·94
(A proportion of this amalgam was lost.)			
No. 2 Section	0	0	17·47
Do.	1	15	17·47
No. 3 Section	1	0	9·88
No. 4 Section "Casing"	0	1	10·94
Pyrites	1	16	0·00

The position of this reef; the fact that the ground has been worked over a large area in the vicinity of it; its nearness to a perennial stream, and the character of the vein ought to be sufficient to attract the attention of miners and to lead to the development of mining operations which, though proverbially uncertain, ought, if the indications are to be trusted, to result in complete success.

There are very few reefs of a more promising appearance or more favourably situated than this.

Etucull Reef.

The Etucull Reef is found at the surface about sixteen chains north-easterly from the Cavern Reef. The face of the hill which this reef intersects has been cut away by the Wynaad Prospecting Company, and the old native workings are exposed. The main body of stone is not touched by any recent workings as far as could be seen, and there is reason to believe that it is under foot near where the numerous "leaders" have been followed by the natives.

A great deal of work has been done in this locality. In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is stated that there are six native shafts within a radius of twenty yards, some as deep as seventy feet or more.

Specimens of quartz with gold visible were obtained from this reef, and pyrites said to have been broken out by the Wynaad Prospecting Company yielded at the rate of 2 oz. 1 dwt. 8·11 grs. per ton.

Korumbar Reef.

Nearly six chains north-east of the Etucull Reef is the Korumbar Reef. This vein is about six feet in thickness where exposed and consists of very ferruginous quartz with nests of iron pyrites. Other outcrops toward the north-west probably indicate the prolongation of this line, all of which have been worked more or less by the natives. Vertical shafts as deep as 40 and 50 feet are numerous.

The country rock in the vicinity of the reef is everywhere penetrated by "leaders" from the main reef and by small veins of quartz, and mineralogically they resemble the vein stone of the Cavern Reef.

Mr. King found the average proportion of gold in the stone taken from the Korumbar Reef to be 4 pennyweights per ton, the highest yield per ton being 9 oz. and the lowest 12 grs.; and Mr. Linton records as the average of six assays 1 oz. 1 dwt. of gold per ton.

The results of the several assays are as follows:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
Quartz	0	4	0	
Do.	4	13	4·8	
Do.	0	2	12	
(Silver in addition 2 dwts. per ton.)				
Do.	0	15	13	
Do. (estimated)	0	2	0	
No. 1 Leader				Traces of gold.
No. 2 Leader	2	6	16	
No. 3 Leader	1	3	8	
Quartz	1	0	1·15	

The Bear Reef crops out on the left bank of a stream which, at a short distance, falls suddenly down a precipitous cliff on the edge of the ghât.

Bear Reef.

The vein has been mined by the natives, and their old adits are more like natural caves than artificial works. It is of variable thickness, similar to others in this locality, but it is probably not less than on an average four feet. It is more than seven feet in thickness in one place, and there are several leaders near it.

The quartz is highly pyritous, and the stone is much stained with oxyde of iron. Some of it closely resembles that which, at Wright's Level, is so rich in gold, and samples were obtained with gold visible to the eye.

This reef is nearly parallel to those which crop out immediately to the westward, and in formation it is similar to the Cavern and the Korumbar Reefs.

Mr. Lindon tested several samples of stone from the Bear, and he gives the yields of gold per ton as follows:—4 dwts., 11 dwts., 11 dwts. 16 grs., 15 dwts. 13 grs., and 1 oz. 11 dwts. Assays made subsequently by me showed yields varying greatly. In some samples there were only minute specks of gold: others yielded as high as 1 oz. 6 dwt. 5·88 grs. of gold per ton.

This reef is undoubtedly a very valuable one, and it could be easily and cheaply worked.

The outcrop of Hamlin's Reef is seen near the right bank of the Chungaroo Poya at a distance of eighteen chains north-easterly from the Bear Reef.

Hamlin's Reef.

This is a thick and strong reef, and appears to be traceable for some forty chains north-westerly. Its direction, if the several outcrops are continuous, is more westerly than the other reefs in the neighbourhood.

The native miners have excavated this vein, and they no doubt found rich stones. Mr. Withers procured specimens showing free gold.

The quartz is highly ferruginous, and there is a relatively large proportion of pyrites.

The average yields per ton from small samples have been as follow:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Quartz	0	16	8
Do.	1	0	9·88

The Monarch Reef is supposed to be continuous for a distance of about eight miles. North of the road from Devála to Gúdalur, and about sixteen chains east of the toll bar, there is a mass of white quartz indicating the presence of a very large reef.

Monarch Reef.

A shallow pit has been sunk here which has cut what appears to be a "leader" from the main reef, and there is also an adit. These works were undertaken apparently under a misapprehension as to the dip of the reef. The dip is not always easily ascertained in places where there is a large body of quartz and numerous strong leaders until some considerable amount of work has been done.

The reef known as Roscrow's (see map) is believed by those who have examined this line to unite with the Monarch near Kittacardoo Mulla. On this point I can say nothing, as I did not attempt to follow the outcrop of Roscrow's Reef onwards.

Mr. King tested stone from the main reef, and the lowest proportion of gold was 0·5 dwt. to the ton, and 2 dwts. to the ton, and the highest 69·19 dwts. per ton.

Mr. Lindon obtained the following yields: 11 dwts. 16 grs. and 2 to 3 dwts.

Specimens full of pyrites and with gold visible to the eye were broken out of the Monarch Reef.

The native workings in many places are conspicuous, and near Nadakani and at Kittacardoo Mulla a great deal of ground has been opened.

There are other outcrops of quartz, and near them native workings, within the boundaries of the area now, or formerly, held by the Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company; and it would be difficult, indeed, to indicate any more valuable veins than those just described. And yet here an attempt was made to extract gold which failed. One stamp

Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company.

head was erected, great cost was incurred in machinery, and a number of contrivances supposed to be suitable for saving gold were procured. Some of these are now entirely covered with grass and shrubs, but by following downwards from the stamper the extraordinary complexity of the arrangements is discovered.

The quartz was roasted in a kiln and, judging by the samples now lying near the works, so completely as to make amalgamation impossible.

But the history of this adventure is best told in the following statement which has been furnished to me:—

"These small trial crushing works were set up by the Wynaad Prospecting Company in January 1876 with the special object of ascertaining what gold might be extracted from pyritous stone by the ordinary amalgamation process.

"Rupees 20,000 were subscribed for this purpose, principally among the Planters in the neighbourhood.

"There was some mistake about the crusher. It was intended that a Husband's pneumatic crusher, capable of pulverising from seven to eight tons per diem, should be ordered, instead of which a small crusher capable of pulverising only one ton in twenty-four hours was sent out. A Jordon's hydraulic amalgamator was also obtained, certificates having been given of the great success of this machine in treating pyritous stone in Wales, and a ten-horse power turbine was purchased to drive these machines. It was supposed that by a process of burning and roasting the sulphur in the ore would be destroyed, and that gold associated with the iron and sulphur would be freed and taken up by the quicksilver.

"It was arranged that the quartz and ore should be delivered by a wire-shoot from the mines to a platform just above a kiln erected for burning the stone. The stone was shovelled into the kiln, which was kept supplied with fuel and stone from the top, and as it was burnt, the stone was raked out from the aperture below into a water-trough, where the charcoal and ashes were washed off. The burnt stone was then shovelled into a hopper constructed to contain a certain ascertained weight of stone.

"This hopper when filled was opened from below, and the stone shot into the receiver of the pneumatic crusher, which was supplied by a self-acting feeder, as required by the action of the water. From the crusher, as the stone was pulverised, the sand was washed through very fine gratings to an amalgamated copper-plate, and, after passing over four feet of quicksilvered copper, it passed two quicksilver ripples, three feet more of quicksilvered copper and so through troughs to the patent hydraulic amalgamator. This machine consisted of an iron basin in which was deposited 300 lbs. weight of quicksilver. In this basin was fitted a revolving muller so hung as to touch the surface of the quicksilver and thus, in its revolution, always to cause a fresh surface of quicksilver to be presented. Through the centre of this revolving muller was a pipe 15 feet long, down which the quartz sand was forced by hydraulic action, and the sand had to pass through the quicksilver and over the side of the iron basin so as to leave the gold in the quicksilver.

"After leaving the amalgamator the sand passed through a series of Cornish buddles and a blanket table, and finally through a MacDougal's amalgamated spike trough, before being saved for final assay in the catch pits. The Cornish buddles and blanket table were erected for the purpose of separating the heavier pyritous particles from the silicious and earthy matter by gravitation, and the pyrites thus saved was subsequently treated in a reverberatory furnace built at the side of the works.

"The actual result of a crushing of one-hundred tons of stone treated in this way was at the rate of only three pennyweights of gold per ton.

"The assay of an average sample of the stone collected for this trial which was sent to England (one hundred weight) as a check to the trial made in India was nine pennyweights to the ton. Assays of the tailings from the blanket table and buddles gave from eleven pennyweights to five pennyweights to the ton, while the actual result from a trial of the tailings roasted in the reverberatory furnace and reground by hand gave only two pennyweights six grains of gold to seven tons of tailings. The unsatisfactory results obtained are attributed, first, to burning the stone in the kiln before crushing; this burning being now known to coat the gold so as to prevent amalgamation and also to prevent the ready separation of the pyritous and silicious matters by gravitation; secondly, the tyes and buddles were lined with iron sheeting to prevent any risk of leakage, and this iron prevented the settlement by gravitation of the heavier particles which rolled along the smooth surface; thirdly, the excessive and continuous heat of the reverberatory furnace prevented the saving of the gold, the gold having possibly volatilised, while the silica and iron particles frequently fused. The work was all done by men quite inexperienced, the services of any practical expert not being available in India. And notwithstanding all the apparatus in use, nine-tenths of the gold saved was taken from the copper-plate within six inches of the perforated gratings of the crusher.

"The stone was from 12 to 18 hours in the kiln and always 24 hours in the furnace before being raked out.

"The cost of raising 200 tons of stone, which was collected before any crushing operations were commenced, was Rs. 240 delivered at the kiln; after this there were no mining operations carried on unless for special trials. We calculate a ton as one cubic yard of broken stone."

It is to be feared that there will be other failures not unlike this. If there is gold it is assumed, except in countries where men have been taught by experience, that any kind of machinery and any person willing to receive payment for managing it, must, as a matter of course, bring about satisfactory results. Mining for gold cannot be conducted successfully in a haphazard way. It would be as reasonable to place a landsman in charge of a ship as to give the control of a gold mine and gold-mining machinery to one who has not qualified himself to perform satisfactorily the work required to be done.

Glenrock. The map of the Glenrock Estate shows three outcrops of quartz and native workings of great extent.

The rocks on the summit of Chic Hadiabetta are gneissoid, and in places somewhat granitoid. Masses are found containing a pretty large proportion of magnetic iron, similar to the formation lying to the east and north.

The vein-quartz is milk-white with pellucid grains of quartz scattered through it, and no pyrites were found in the place where the quartz was broken out.

The summit of Chic Hadiabetta is honeycombed with shafts, most of them resembling those found on the Elizabeth Estate—vertical for a few feet with a sloping adit therefrom. On the north-western and western face of the hill the pits and adits are numerous; indeed the appearance of these old excavations is striking, and the large amount of work done leaves no room for doubt as to the value of the reef and veins. The workings are continuous from the summit of the hill to a swamp (shown on map) where it is said Korumbars in former times used to sink shafts. The water interfered much with their operations, but it did not prevent them from getting out auriferous pyrites, which, according to the statements made, they carried to their homes and treated for gold.

The proprietor of the Glenrock Estate got very fine samples of heavy gold in the water-course which intersects this swamp.

Hadiabetta and the neighbouring hills are scored with the now indistinct lines of old channels in which the miners in former times had conveyed water to their workings; and from these and the number of excavations, as well as the area which they cover, one can judge how attractive this field must have been in past times.

The workings indeed may be said to extend from Hadiabetta to Parcherry Hill, and the reef at the latter is probably one of the same series which has been so largely mined at Glenrock.

The formation of the country in this locality, except that the hills are loftier, is similar to that generally observed in this tract, and the facilities for carrying on extensive mining operations are very great.

There is perhaps no part of the Wynaad where there is a surer prospect of developing prosperous mines than here, and a very small expenditure of labor would suffice to ascertain accurately the extent and the value of the reefs.

Within the boundaries of the neighbouring Phœnix Estate there are two outcrops of quartz—one near the summit of Hadiabetta and the other about twenty-eight chains southwards from it. The sites where gold has been found are marked on the map from information afforded by the proprietors of the Glenrock and Phœnix Estates.

They say that gold in unusually large pieces is found in this area, and a sample of coarse gold was shown to me by Mr. Williams, who had had Korumbars employed in washing.

On the Rosedell Estate east of and adjoining Glenrock there are old workings in which is exposed a large vein of quartz with several smaller veins thrown off from it.

The outcrop is a little above the road leading to Devála and about forty chains eastward of the Glenrock Bungalow. Where it is exposed the strike of the reef is N. 30° W. The quartz is similar to that found in the vein on the summit of Chic Hadiabetta, the casing is ferruginous, and very small plates of mica appear in it. There is also a little micaceous iron ore, and the quartz in the vein is stained with oxyde of iron on the faces of the laminæ.

When I visited this reef I was accompanied by Mr. H. V. Ryan, the proprietor of the Glenrock Estate, and I suggested that some explorations should be made. They were accordingly undertaken under that gentleman's direction,

and several pieces of quartz with gold in moderately-sized grains and minute spangles were got without difficulty.

The Rosedell Reef is undoubtedly valuable and will in time be thoroughly prospected.

North-east of Rosedell and adjoining the Elizabeth and Richmond Estates is a small area marked Sandhurst on the map. Here the rocks are hornblendic. There is an unusually large outcrop of quartz in a line with the old workings on the high hill on the Elizabeth Estate. Immense blocks of pyritous quartz lie on the surface in the midst of old native workings. The altitude of the locality of the reef is 3,333 feet.

South of the road from Cherambádi to Devála, and about three miles west of Cherambádi and more than two miles north-west of Hadiabetta South Peak, there is a hill known as Yellembullay or Parcherry Hill. On a lower hill, a little to the south-west of Parcherry, there is an outcrop of quartz, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, a series of outcrops, some representing the main body of the veins and others strong leaders therefrom. At this point the reef has all the appearance of an irregular mass of quartz, and where it is possible to observe the dip and strike there is much uncertainty concerning them, as they are often no more than the boundary lines of lenticular and wedge-shaped masses of country rock. Moreover, the whole of the hill is honeycombed with shafts, and adits, and great blocks of the reef which the surrounding country rock have sunk down bodily, almost completely closing the adits and shafts. It was extremely difficult to examine any portion of these owing to the falls of rock which have taken place since the workings were in progress.

Parcherry Hill.

It was not possible to ascertain the total thickness of the reef where it was partly exposed in a large excavation, but it is undoubtedly very great. The quartz is everywhere full of soft iron pyrites and limonite and hæmatite; and on breaking some of the blocks large cavities were found nearly full of sulphur.

The native workings cover a large area, and the heaps composed of the broken quartz which have been thrown away are almost as regular in form as if tramways had been laid and trucks had been used, and the stuff "tipped" over the end of the embankments.

A very great deal of work has been done at this place. Even as late as 1857 there were two hundred and more Korumbars engaged in mining at Yellembullay; it is said that they burned the stone, and that the women ground it on a flat rock near the workings, many of them earning as much as 1, 2, and 3 rupees per diem.

No gold was seen in the quartz, though a careful search was made for it. On pounding the stone, however, and washing it gold was got in minute particles.

This reef and its leaders could be economically worked by a large open cutting and by a horizontal shaft; and by storing water, which is practicable, the crushing machinery might be driven by a water-wheel. There are not the same facilities for procuring large timber in this locality as at Devála, but there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel if it should be thought advisable to employ steam for crushing, &c., and it is probable that steam would be cheaper than water at this spot if the interest on the capital which would have to be invested in water-works be taken into account.

The altitude of the reef is 3,300 feet. About half a mile eastward of the workings there is another outcrop of quartz.

Assays show that the yield of gold from this reef varies from 1 dwt. 6 grs. to 13 dwt. 20·41 grs. per ton.

On the Naiken Shola and Little Windsor Estate there are at least fifteen outcrops of quartz. The situation of these is shown on the maps which accompany this report. About twenty-five chains from the Cherambádi bazaar an outcrop of quartz is seen on the main district road, and in the swamp on the south not more than five chains distant from the outcrop gold was got by washing the earth. Gold has since been found by Captain Cox in the reef itself.

Naiken Shola and Little Windsor and westward to Vellirymulla.

The Bazaar Reef is clearly traceable for a distance of fifty chains south-easterly from a cattle-shed near the bazaar, and about seven chains from the bungalow gold was washed out of the soil. Sixty chains south-easterly of this point the reef again appears in the jungle, and it may be assumed that it has a bearing of N. 36° W.

Near a stream where the Manilla plant is growing luxuriantly (see map) there are large masses of quartz indicating an outcrop. Some washing was done here, but no gold was seen. About twenty chains east of this stream another reef was found highly pyritous and promising well, but no gold was seen in it. There are three outcrops in this place.

On the eastern boundary of these estates, south of what is named Kallattimalai coffee, there is reef outcropping near a stream which is traceable south-easterly into the jungle. There are also what appear to be very ancient alluvial workings at this spot. Seven dishes of earth (surface soil) taken from various parts near the reef were washed, and a little gold was found in five. One dish of earth dug out of the bank of the stream near the reef yielded one pretty large particle of gold much water-worn.

The results of the explorations in this area indicate the probable existence of gold in the Bazaar Reef, and that on the eastern boundary of the estates in such proportion as would justify a reasonable expenditure of money in prospecting.

On the Cheppah Thodah Estate, north of Cherambádi, there are numerous outcrops of quartz, and in the coffee garden loose blocks of quartz are to be seen. There is one large reef not far from the bungalow which looks well. No native workings were seen on this estate, but only a small part of it was examined.

About sixty chains north-westerly from the Cherambádi bazaar there is a reef of quartz similar in character to those on the Naiken Shola Estate, and it is probably a prolongation of that which crops out near the bazaar road. One mile west of the bazaar there is a vein of quartz intersecting the road, and sixty chains westward of this there is a very thick reef with numerous small "leaders" and veins in the vicinity. Nearly two miles from the bazaar another outcrop is seen on a hill to the right of the road.

On the Choladi Estate, which lies to the south of the road from Cherambádi to Vytheri, and is distant a little more than two miles from the bazaar, there are several reefs and veins of quartz, some of which are probably productive. They bear north-westerly and south-easterly. The quartz generally is translucent, enclosing large and small particles of highly transparent crystalline quartz, the whole having a granular appearance. The reefs, where exposed, are not very thick.

The swamp at Choladi is said to have yielded gold in pretty large grains. Here some ground-sluicing operations were undertaken and the results were as follows :—

First dish . . .	No gold.
Second dish . . .	A few specks.
Third dish . . .	Seven or eight specks; a fair result.

Two dishes of stuff taken from the bank of the stream were washed, and in one there were two specks of gold, in the other none.

The material in the bed of the swamp consists of a blue clay with a relatively large proportion of black iron sand.

It is certain that if the swamp were sluiced down to the bed-rock the yield of gold would be very much greater than that obtained by such washings as were attempted when this locality was prospected, but they were undertaken solely for the purpose of ascertaining the probable character of the adjacent reefs, and not to determine the value of the alluvial deposit in the swamp.

Between Cherambádi and Moopenaad eighteen separate outcrops of quartz were observed. The position of these is shown approximately on the general (Ordnance) map herewith. Many of these reefs are several feet in thickness, and they throw off leaders which penetrate the country rock in all directions, but principally appearing as nearly horizontal veins and strings.

About eleven miles from Cherambádi and on the right-hand side of the road as you travel towards Moopenaad, there is a swamp in a coffee garden in which

lie large blocks of quartz close to an outcrop. This Neddikarna swamp is not unlike that at Choladi, and is probably auriferous. The reef strikes from north-west to south-east and is evidently, in places, of great thickness. It is granitoid, has a granular appearance, and is composed of quartz with plates of mica. Nowhere in this locality was any other mineral observed in association with the quartz.

The whole of this area, intersected as it is with quartz reefs nearly parallel to one another and not more than from forty to fifty chains apart, seems to have had little attraction for the native miners. Gold is found in the swamps and in the beds of the streams, proving that the reefs themselves are auriferous; but it is, to say the least, doubtful whether at any time the natives found remunerative employment in any of the auriferous reefs or streams between Cherambádi and Moopenaad.

On the Moopenaad Estate there are great masses of quartz appearing at the surface on the banks of a stream east of the bungalow. The quartz, which is micacised and granitoid in character, more resembles quartz-rock than vein-quartz. In other places there are well-marked veins, greatly contrasting the more massive quartz which occurs generally. The latter is mostly saccharoid or granular, transparent particles of quartz impacted irregularly in snow-white quartz being common. There were no pyrites seen, and indeed the most of the rock and veins consisted of iron-free quartz.

No native workings were seen at Moopenaad. At Vellirymulla the hills are sharper in outline than at Cherambádi or Devála, and they are well clad with vegetation. Fragments of quartz are seen nearly everywhere. On the slope of a hill towards a swampy flat, and not very far from the river, I was shown some pieces of quartz with gold visible in them—really good specimens—lying on the ground. I gathered all of these that I could see and then sought for more, but no quartz similar in character to those showing gold was to be found. I then caused earth to be taken from the spot where the specimens had been lying and had it washed, and not a particle of gold was to be discovered. Every care was taken to ascertain the facts connected with this rather remarkable occurrence of rich specimens lying exposed on a path daily trodden by persons employed on the estate; but nothing further was elicited than the fact that the specimens bore a great resemblance to those to be found at Wright's Level near Devála.

On the ridge beyond the site of this discovery a very good reef appears on the surface; the quartz is pyritous, but no gold was seen in it.

In the bed of the river a little gold was found in the soil and gravel.

On proceeding to the Vellakul Toda (white-stone stream) a good exposure of rock was observed. All of it was more or less granitoid and its mode of decomposition was like that of granite, shelling off and hardening towards a core. In places the foliation was distinctly marked.

On the road to Munniya Poya a few small quartz veins were seen, and several dishes of earth were washed in a swamp not far from Mr. Brunton's Bungalow, but no gold was found.

On the Munniya Poya, where it intersects a swampy flat near the pulping-house, there is a large outcrop of quartz, and numerous small leaders are thrown off from it. The quartz is in part ferruginous and laminated. Several dishes of earth were washed here, and gold was found in all but one.

Here, as elsewhere in the western district, no native workings were seen, though the proportion of gold in the soil would lead one to infer that the reefs and veins are quite as rich as others where the natives have labored. If the country were carefully prospected, it is more than probable that a discovery of importance would be made.

Nedukale.

At Nedukale, which lies about four miles west from Nelakotta and about six miles in a straight line northerly from Devála bazaar, there are two outcrops of quartz—one about ten chains north-easterly from the Gadbrook Bungalow, and the other twenty-seven chains south from the junction of the Pekki Pula with the Ponnéni Pula. The first is visible at the surface for some sixty yards or more; it seems to strike N. 25° W., S. 25° E., and is at least twenty feet in thickness. Gold was not found in the quartz of this reef or in the soil near it. The stone exposed has not the appearance of auriferous quartz; it is mostly dense, very white, and no mineraized

The reef near the river (marked Breakfast Reef on the maps) is auriferous. Numerous dishes of earth dug out near the outcrop were washed, and gold was found in nearly every one.

This reef contains a good deal of iron pyrites and is not unlike some of those lying south-east of Devála. It is about four feet in thickness, but its true character could only be ascertained by opening it for some length. It seems to throw off strong leaders towards the west.

There is a swamp planted with coffee (No. 3, Cudlacullee), not within the boundaries of the area embraced by the map, south-easterly of the bungalow, and both in the surface soil and in a seam of blue clay underlying the soil, gold was got by washing. Some of the results were such as to lead to favorable conclusions as to the character of the reef which crops out on the north. In the midst of the swamp there are large loose blocks of quartz, and numerous, more or less smaller, water-worn fragments of quartz. On "washing off" iron-sand, garnets and fragments of hornblende were found in the dish.

In another swamp west of the river and marked No. 1 on map, gold was found. Five dishes were washed, and gold was seen in four.

The rocks in the neighbourhood of Nedukale are usually hard, dense and massive, though showing foliation in many places very distinctly. A little north of the Breakfast Reef (see maps) the rock is garnetiferous.

The situation of the reefs at Nedukale, outcropping as they do on the edges of steep slopes, admits of their being mined by horizontal shafts; quartz could be got out at a small cost and there is a good supply of water close at hand which could be used for moving crushing machinery. Timber could be got also at no great expense.

No native workings such as are found on the south and west were seen at or near Nedukale, but at one point there are indications of an excavation having been made near the bank of the river; and the natives say that very large pieces of gold were washed out of the sand and gravel taken therefrom.

Reefs between Devála and Gúdalúr.

There are several outcrops of quartz between Devála and Gúdalúr, but the character of the quartz changes as one travels eastward, the stone becoming in many places almost granitic like that found so abundantly in the areas surrounding Vellirymulla.

On the Bolingbroke Estate, at an altitude of 3,134 feet, there is a large reef with strong leaders and small veins of quartz thrown off westward.

The direction of the reef is nearly north and south, but its strike could be observed in only one place and for a very short distance. The stronger leaders are nearly flat. There are here and there some small pits recently dug, where the leaders are exposed; much of the quartz is solid and massive, in places laminated, and in following it downwards it is seen to be "mice-eaten," or, where decomposition has not set in, full of pyrites.

The reef itself has been partially explored.

From the excavation in what appeared to be one of the main western leaders, quartz was got at the time of my visit with gold visible in it.

The appearance of the stone would seem to warrant the belief that it is throughout more or less auriferous. The old workings seem to have been confined almost entirely to the sluicing of the earth near the reefs. I could not discover any such excavations in the solid quartz as are found near Devála.

The yields from the Bolingbroke Reef have been as high as 1 oz. 1 dwt. 3·35 grs. per ton (see Appendix H).

The Pulliamparah Reef is marked by the occurrence on the surface of large blocks of quartz. Its strike cannot well be ascertained, but it appears to be nearly N. 30° W. The quartz is everywhere full of pyrites, and it much resembles the outcrop on the Bolingbroke Estate.

About five miles on the Devála side of Gúdalúr there are outcrops of quartz in several places. Much of the stone is cavernous, where the pyrites have decomposed and disappeared; in other blocks the ordinary iron pyrites are rather abundant.

On the Nundhutty Estate there is a reef near the bungalow. The quartz is granular and opaque, and there is a good deal of mica in it.

There are large blocks of quartz lying on the outcrops of a reef at Gúdalúr, a short distance from the Public Works Bungalow. Large plates of mica are associated with the quartz; there are no pyrites to be seen, and it does not appear that gold has been found in the immediate locality.

The character of the rocks changes suddenly at Gúdalúr; the hard, dense country rock is composed of quartz and hornblende; garnetiferous masses occur, and the veins of quartz are infrequent and very thin.

It is said that there is a large outcrop of quartz near Pykara, but I have not visited the spot.

The river-drift at Seeputee is mentioned elsewhere. The adit is at an elevation of 2,841 feet.

Karambaut, Murada, and Eddacurra.

On leaving the bungalow at Hamslade and following the track which leads through the jungle towards Eddacurra, the descent is rapid. The altitude of the Hamslade Hill is approximately 3,106 feet, and at a distance of little more than one mile the altitude is 1,798 feet, showing a decrease of 1,308 feet.

The jungle from the edge of the ghât to the last-named point is dense: each tall tree has a crown of foliage so close as to cause a perpetual shade; the undergrowth of shrubs in some parts is thick, and the climbing plants reach the highest branches of the tallest trees.

Many of the trees are not only high, but of great girth. One (Naaga Murrum) measured thirty-three feet in circumference at a height of three feet from the ground.

At a point less than two miles from the Hamslade Bungalow, and at an altitude of 1,216 feet, a large stream was crossed. The bed was full of masses of water-worn rocks. Throughout the rocks observed were gneissoid in which appeared with frequence numerous small veins and strings of quartz.

About twenty chains south-westerly from the river there is a large outcrop of quartz. Enormous blocks of this rock are piled one on another, indicating a reef of very great thickness. When broken the stone did not present the appearance of being auriferous, and no gold was seen, but native workings were observed not far from the reef. It may therefore be regarded as auriferous, and it would be injudicious to attach too much importance to its appearance, as gold is found in the Wynaad in the most unlikely-looking stone.

The reef appeared to have a strike of N. 40° W. Other streams were crossed in following the route to Karambaut, and in most of them there was a good "wash" consisting of sand, clay and water-worn stones.

The grass huts at Karambaut were erected on a flat spot near a stream and in the midst of bamboo thickets. Though the place was hot and close, shut in as it was by bamboos, it proved to be convenient, as it was near the old native workings.

Karambaut is distant about four miles in a straight line from Hamslade, and the altitude was found to be 484 feet.

In the bed of the stream there was a considerable deposit of sand and gravel which a quarter of a mile up was from 4 to 5 feet in thickness.

Prospecting was commenced as soon as possible. Two pans of earth taken from the bank of the stream were washed, and a few particles of gold were found in both. The results, indeed, were highly encouraging.

Subsequently, the Korumbar miners were set to work in the bed of the stream. As the gravel was said to be 30 feet in thickness at the place where operations were begun, it was impossible to reach the bed-rock; but the heavy sand remaining after sluicing contained gold.

The sand and gravel in the bed of this stream are constantly undergoing changes which result in the deposit of fine and coarse gold throughout its extent, the heavier particles of course gradually finding their way to lower depths, and finally to the bed-rock if no other impermeable stratum intervene.

The bed of the stream is enriched by the rains of every monsoon, but the proportion of gold brought down each season cannot be measured by washing to the depth of only a few feet.

At a distance of little more than three chains from the grass huts, huge blocks of quartz lying on a low spur indicated the outcrop of the Karambaut Reef. It was not easy to arrive even approximately at the strike, as the ground

was everywhere strewn with quartz, and the old native workings extended all along the line of reef for a distance of a mile and-a-half and for a great breadth. It appeared to be N. 15° W. The ancient sluices, as well as those of more modern construction, and the deep-walled channels for conveying water and for washing were of considerable length, and clearly testified to the immense time and labor which had been devoted to gold mining at this spot.

Specimens of the rocks were collected as well as samples of quartz from various points; and on the latter being pounded and washed free gold was seen in the dish. Several pieces of more or less pyritous quartz were subsequently tested and the yields varied from a mere speck of gold to 9 dwts. 11·13 grs., 17 dwts. 23·38 grs., and 1 oz. 4 dwts. 1·4 grs. per ton.

Fragments of garnet and hornblende were found in the iron sand which remained in the dish after washing off.

The stream near the reef is, I am informed, commonly known as the Karambaut river. Mr. Alexander Wright, a planter in the Wynaad, tells me that he has seen as many as fifty Panniars washing the earth for gold in the vicinity of the reef just described.

Quartz could be quarried here at a small price per ton; an abundant supply of water could be derived from the mountain streams, and excellent timber is to be got within a very short distance.

The climate, it must be confessed, is unsuitable for Europeans, and even the natives at certain seasons are attacked by fever. Whether the same evil influences would prevail if the country near the reef were partially cleared, and the workmen were properly lodged and fed, is a question which cannot at present be satisfactorily answered.

At Murada, three miles south of Karambaut, three reefs were found intersecting hard dense gneissoid rock.

In the bed of a stream flowing into the Keilaka Poya, about thirty chains north-west of the Rajah's house, the first, which was named the Stream Reef, showed a strong body of barren-looking quartz. It is traceable for a mile and-a-half and its strike is west of north. The Korumbars state that the natives have never worked either the soils near this reef nor the reef itself, and I could not discover that there were any old native workings near it.

Two samples of stone taken from the Stream Reef were tested by amalgamation and minute particles of gold were obtained, but not a weighable button.

About five chains north-east from the stream there is another outcrop of quartz, and two chains from the latter, a reef which appears to be similar in character to the Stream Reef.

The samples tested by amalgamation showed gold, but in very small quantity.

The strike of No. 2 reef was ascertained to be N. 15° W. nearly. As the other reefs were not opened, the dip and strike could not be noted.

The country is open where these reefs occur, and the stream which is intersected by one of them is said to be perennial.

If the reefs were opened up near the stream it would be necessary to sink vertical shafts, and to provide machinery for winding and for pumping water.

The route pursued after leaving Murada was nearly in the direction of the Keilaka Poya, and the stream was crossed twice. About one mile above Edacurra rafts were procured and we floated down as far as the bridge.

There was not much to observe between Murada and Edacurra. The track (close to the river) was principally through swampy flats overgrown with tall grasses. On the banks of the stream a chocolate-brown deposit, consisting of clay, sand, fragments of country rock and angular pieces of quartz, was seen, which may be in some parts auriferous.

Three-quarters of a mile south-west from Edacurra, a reef having a strike west of north outcrops in the jungle at an altitude of 332 feet. There was only surface stone to be seen. On testing some samples a very small quantity of gold, not weighable, was obtained.

In the vicinity of Edacurra a hornblende schist (Tremolite) occurs. The country is low and flat or slightly undulating, and it is mostly covered with recent drift probably overlying tertiary deposits. Whether or not it would be

easy to penetrate to the bed-rock and whether there is a rich auriferous layer resting on that can be matter for conjecture only. That the rock from the surface downwards contains gold is certain, but only rather costly prospecting operations would prove or disprove the existence of auriferous *leads*.

The mines near Nilambúr were not visited.

On returning to Devála the ghât road was followed, and at a distance of five miles from Edacurra and at the foot of the ghât a reef was seen having a strike of N. 15° W. Near this spot the country rock is much decomposed, but the veins are in place. About twenty chains north-east from the reef there is an exposure of rock intersected by thin veins of quartz bearing N. 10° W., and still further to the north-east at a distance of about ten chains a fine large body of stone is outcropping.

On ascending the ghât and not far from the foot the direction of the foliation of the country rock was observed to be N. 40° E. and about two miles south-west of Nadakani N. 60° E.

Near the head of the ghât and about one mile from the bridge at Nadakani there is a large reef of quartz.

At one part of the road the rock broken up for metal was massive hornblende, and diorite was found at one spot (not in place), the only occurrence of a trappean rock observed during the journey.

Nanjanad.—It is not easy to indicate the areas which have been worked for gold, presumably by the natives, in the Nanjanad Valley. The quartz workings are extensive, and as they are found principally on land used for grazing, it may be supposed that they remain now very much in the same state as the miners left them. It is different with what may be called the alluvial workings in the old stream bed.

Though numerous evidences of the work done in former times are to be seen, they have been obliterated by the Burgher cultivators over an area whose limits cannot now be discovered. On my last visit the Burghers were engaged in levelling ground which had been sluiced for gold. The uneven surface was being made smooth and in course of preparation for sowing grain; and how many acres may have been thus treated cannot now be ascertained. Here in Southern India as in Australia the cultivator follows the miner; and a gold field that at one time afforded employment to thousands of persons becomes in a short time unrecognisable by its former inhabitants. The bright green crops of grain and the removal of the trees and scrub completely alter the character of the landscape and render it as unlike a gold field as any tract can well be.

It is certain that much work was done at one time by gold miners along the course of the stream which rises near the Belmont Tea Estate and flows thence through the Nanjanad Valley.

About one mile north-eastward from the Nanjanad Chuttrum there are outcrops of quartz which have been worked to some extent.

Prospecting operations have been carried on here during the last four months, but no quartz showing gold visible to the eye has been found and the results of experiments have been unsatisfactory.

Mr. Thomas Laing has washed several dishes of earth taken from the slopes of the hills in this area and several have shown gold; and quartz pounded by him and washed has in some cases given a few particles of the metal.

In testing the stone by amalgamation several samples showed no gold: others yielded minute grains, but no weighable button was obtained.

The reefs are thick—some strike nearly N. 70° W.—and all along the outcrops westward of the stream known as Buk-kanhalla, there are old workings to be seen. The quartz is ferruginous, but the proportion of undecomposed iron pyrites is usually very small. Near the veins there are seams and nests of black oxyd of manganese intersecting the country rock and coating the quartz.

Strong "leaders" are thrown off towards the north and these have generally a low dip.

Nearly one mile and-a-half west from the stream where these outcrops occur there are numerous heaps of quartz broken into very small pieces; and the excavations are large and deep. One sample of quartz from this locality

yielded at the rate of 6 dwts. 13·47 grs. per ton, and another between 5 dwts. and 6 dwts. (a portion of the amalgam was lost).

These old workings are near what is said to be a perennial stream, and the quartz could be economically mined by adits. The locality is one which might be prospected with some certainty that the results would fairly exhibit the character of the reefs of the Nanjanad Valley.

The quartz is in most places white, but there is a proportion of brassys yellow pyrites and much of the stone resembles that found at the Skull Reef near Devála.

Two dishes of earth were washed here and gold was obtained in both.

Avalanche.—After crossing the range about one mile south of the Nanjanad Chuttrum, up to which point the country rock is interseeted by well-marked large veins of quartz, there is a change in the character of the strata. Numerous very thin veins of quartz, nearly everywhere following the direction of the foliation of the rocks, present themselves; and not a reef is to be seen.

At Avalanche and near Kudiakad the strike of the rocks is N. 60° E.—S. 60° W. varying but a few degrees. They are quartzose and a little magnetic iron is seen in places, but hornblende is rare. In the beds of the rivers rounded water-worn blocks were found very similar in composition to a basaltic rock, and here quartzose gneiss was got with minute foliated particles of graphite.

These were not traced to the rocks *in situ*.

In this locality also thin veins of quartz were observed running in the direction of the strike of the rocks, and there were intercalated masses of garnetiferous rock.

Though it was easy to collect specimens of pure quartz, no really persistent reef was seen; and it was soon evident that this was not a locality which would reward the prospector.

Mr. Thomas Laing made a cutting in the banks of a stream on both sides where there was a good "wash," and tested several dishes of the earth overlying the bed-rock, but no trace of gold was found; and many dishes of earth washed in other places gave the same unfavorable results. Quartz also was crushed and washed at various points and not a speck of gold was discovered.

Sispara.—Careful attention was given to every feature in travelling from Avalanche to Sispara—in the neighbourhood of Sispara—and thence down the ghât for some distance; but nothing was seen which would encourage the miner to search for gold; and though many dishes of earth were washed in the most likely places, no gold was seen anywhere.

About two miles and-a-half north-east from the mud-hut at Sispara the rock is composed of quartz and felspar in coarse grains and closely resembles a binary granite; but where a weathered surface is observed the lines of foliation shown by slightly projecting indurated veins composed mainly of quartz indicate a gneissoid structure. Again, down the ghât and elsewhere thick bands of ternary granite consisting of quartz, felspar, and black mica form the mass of the country rock; but these again are only intensely metamorphosed strata coinciding in direction with the ordinary foliated gneiss, and not true granite.

Where these bands occur the detritus is exactly like that derived from granite; and where the rock has decomposed pieces can be picked up having a small specific gravity: they consist of a skeleton of silica (quartz); the more perishable associated minerals (chiefly felspar) having become Kaolin or having dissolved out altogether.

On the edge of the plateau and in the jungle down the ghât several slab-shaped pieces of white and crystalline quartz were dug out of the soil, not resembling the quartz in the country rock; but in these pyrites and oxyd of iron were absent, and no gold was seen in them.

Several dishes of earth were washed at and near Sispara, but not a trace of gold was found.

I have not yet had opportunity to examine all the minerals and rocks collected during the journey; but there is no reason to believe that the tract lying between the southern part of the Nanjanad Valley and Sispara is likely to yield

gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate the miner either from the masses of quartz (nearly everywhere granitic) or from the soils.

It may be mentioned here that some samples of quartz collected by direction of His Grace the Governor, when His Grace visited Sispara, yielded minute particles of gold by amalgamation. The locality as pointed out to me will be shown on the map.

Machinery for treating auriferous quartz, &c.

The machinery and appliances for crushing auriferous quartz and saving gold are simple in themselves and easily managed when the principles on which they are designed are understood. Neither that portion of the work of reduction which is purely mechanical, bringing the mineral into such a state as to admit of metallurgical treatment, nor the metallurgical treatment itself is of such a character as to call for more than the knowledge which is to be gained in any large quartz-crushing establishment. A competent superintendent may not be an engineer, nor a chemist, but he should have a sufficient acquaintance with mechanics and mechanical processes, and he should be familiar at least with the chemistry of the metals and minerals with which he has to deal.

The machine for crushing quartz consists of a series of stamp-heads arranged in batteries of four or five. To each stamp-head is attached a lifter with a circular disc. A horizontal shaft, provided with wipers (so placed as to catch the discs) when put in motion causes the stamp-heads to act as so many pestles. The wipers are arranged in such a manner as to make the stamp-heads in each battery fall successively, but the order in which they fall is not the same in all mills. And each stamp-head rotates, making part of a revolution each time that the wiper catches the disc.

The stamp-head moves in an iron box or coffer having spaces covered with perforated plates for the passage of the crushed quartz. The bottom of the coffer is packed with broken quartz to the depth of three inches and on the broken stone lies the false bed of wrought iron.

In the best mills the stamp-head with its shank or lifter weighs from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt., in some the weight is as low as 2 cwt., and in others as high as 9 cwt. The height the head falls varies from 6 inches to 15 inches, and in the number of blows per minute there is a wide range; in one mill the number may be no more than 45, and in another 85.

Connected with the mill there ought to be one or more machines for breaking the blocks of quartz into small pieces. When the quartz is brought to the mill the smaller pieces are picked out and sent direct to the stampers and the blocks to the stone-breakers. A stone-breaking machine will break about eight tons of quartz per diem. As the price of labor is very low in India it might be practicable to have all the stone broken by hand, but the saving effected (if any) by employing manual labor would be very small.

A self-feeding apparatus is almost indispensable. It not only saves labor, but also ensures regularity in feeding.

The water trough is usually placed under the self-feeding hopper.

In front of the coffers are three or more troughs containing quicksilver, and below these are the tables. The tables should be evenly and securely fixed and in such a manner as to admit of the inclination being altered if necessary. They should be at least twenty feet in length. The strakes (sub-divisions of the table formed by fastening narrow strips of wood to the floor) should be about fourteen inches in breadth. In all well-planned mills there are breaks in the tables, generally at intervals of three feet, the upper edge of the lower strake being about two inches below the slightly overlapping edge of the one above. The tables should be made quite smooth, and the utmost nicety is required in setting them so that the inclination may be the same throughout, and any line at right angles to the strakes absolutely horizontal. The same care should be employed in putting on the blankets; they should lie flat and cling to the boards.

Closely-woven green baize is perhaps the best material for blanketing.

At the extreme end of the tables there is another trough containing quicksilver, and finally a waste trough through which the sand, pyrites, slime, &c., pass to settling boxes.

The boxes are cleaned out from time to time during the working day, often at intervals of a few hours.

The separation of the pyrites from the sand, &c., constituting the tailings is now generally effected by some form of buddle.

Borlase's buddle with Munday's patent scrapers is believed by many to be the best. It consists of a circular wooden trough or basin from eighteen to twenty-four feet in diameter. It is about one foot six inches in depth. The tailings consisting of crushed quartz, pyrites, &c., are made to pass along a sluice and fall into a box whence they are conveyed by pipes to the sides of the trough. The greater specific gravity of the pyrites causes the mineral to separate from the quartz sand and to remain on the floor of the buddle, while the latter being carried down the table passes away through a discharge pipe. In order to prevent the loss of the valuable material, two or three rims or stops are fixed on the floor of the basin. The pyrites are raked by knives, which, as well as the pipes conveying the material to the trough, are made to revolve round the central shaft. A machine making seven or eight revolutions per minute is recommended. The knives are raised or lowered by means of screws.*

The concave buddle has had the attention of Mechanical Engineers for some years, and several improvements have been adopted from time to time. Other ore-dressers have also undergone modifications with a view to fit them for the use of the gold miner, and some forms of percussion tables have given good results.

The pyrites, however excellent the system of concentration may be, are never entirely free from a certain proportion of quartz sand; but this is not to any serious extent objectionable when the material comes to be roasted in the furnace. Numerous forms of furnace have been devised for roasting pyrites; one kind after another has been tried and it has been found in this as in all other appliances for treating auriferous pyrites and auriferous quartz, that the simplest plan is invariably the most efficacious. An inclined reverberatory furnace on the following plan is highly approved of in Australia:—It consists of a fire-box from which the heat and products of combustion pass over a hearth into condensing chambers. The charge is supplied through a hopper and gradually drawn down over the hearth by rakes until it reaches a channel near the fire-box, whence it is drawn into a pit at the side of the furnace. Four or five small doors are provided into which the rakes are inserted. As the charge is drawn downwards to the bottom of the hearth it becomes gradually heated, more and more, and to such a degree as to decompose the sulphides. The roof of the furnace over the hearth should be arched.† In a well-constructed reverberatory (oxidating) furnace all the sulphides thrown into the bed are completely decomposed in a short time.

A dull red heat is maintained throughout, and until the sand is actually raked out into the pit there is a continous stream of heated air playing upon the pyritous minerals.

It is not necessary to describe other furnaces designed for roasting sulphides; but it may be mentioned that Hocking and Oxland's patent revolving furnace saves manual labor and presents also other advantages.

In India, however, it is advisable, and almost indispensable, that every appliance should be of such a kind as to be easily constructed and easily worked.

In using the several appliances for crushing quartz, &c., and for saving the gold, it is necessary to give attention to the character of the principal minerals and the metal as they occur in the Wynaad.

Iron-free quartz in which gold is found in some reefs near Devàla has a hardness of 7 and a specific gravity varying from 2·5 to 2·8. Where associated with limonite or other forms of sesquioxyd of iron the specific gravity of the rock is increased in a ratio with the preponderance of the accidental ingredient. The iron pyrites commonly occurring in nests and cavities in the quartz either as crystals (not seldom with gold visible when the crystals are broken) or massive has usually a hardness of 6· or 6·5, and a specific gravity varying from 4·8

* A description and a plan and section of Borlase's buddle are given in the report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating pyrites in Victoria. And descriptions of other forms of buddles are contained in the "Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria."

† Report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating pyrites, 1874.

to 5·2. The magnetic iron has a hardness of 5·5 to 6·5, and its specific gravity is 4·9 to 5·2. The native gold found in the quartz has a hardness of 2·5 to 3·, and the specific gravity varies according to the amount of silver or other metals with which it is alloyed, but it may be stated at from 12 to 19.

All these are to be subjected to the stamping process. The quartz is the hardest of all and the most difficult to reduce to fine grains, but its specific gravity is less than that of pyrites and very much less than that of native gold; and in dealing with it, both the pyrites and the gold are liable to be beaten into fine particles, and, unless precautions be taken, lost. In arranging the bed on which the quartz, &c., are made to fall, there is first of all the wrought-iron bottom and underneath this a layer of finely-broken quartz. A large proportion of the particles of free gold are deposited in this layer and easily recovered if water alone be used, but if quicksilver is put into the coffer, the raw pyrites beaten to powder accumulate and "sicken" and "flour" the quicksilver, and this metal, with any gold it may have taken up, is carried away. It is therefore advisable to crush the quartz in the coffers without quicksilver and to save the auriferous pyrites which pass through the gratings for subsequent treatment.

The number of perforations per square inch in the gratings should be regulated by the character of the gold. In Victoria the number of perforations per square inch is in some mills as low as 60 and in others as high as 342. It is only by observation of the results that the degree of fineness of the perforated plates can be determined. In crushing quartz from some of the reefs in the Wynaad fine gratings would be required, and even where coarse gold occurs, as in some parts of the reef at Wright's Level, at Rosedell Reef and others, it would be desirable to use fine gratings, because there is usually with the coarse grains much fine gold.

The speed at which the stamps may be driven so as to secure the greatest advantage varies with the height of the lift, but a high speed is in all cases desirable. With stamps weighing about 8 cwts. and lift of (say) 9 inches, the number of blows per minute should not be less than 75 or 80; and, fed with properly broken stone, each stamper should crush at least 2 to 2½ tons per diem of twenty-four hours as a constant average. The average quantity of quartz crushed in one mill in Victoria is, for stamps weighing 6 cwts. each, 2 tons 4 cwts. per head for twenty-four hours, and for stamps weighing 8 cwts. each, 4 tons per head per diem. In some mills in Victoria the average quantity is no more than 5 cwts. and in others as much as 3 tons 7 cwts. (on the average) per stamp head per idem are put through. The water used per head per hour should vary, depending in a great measure on the kind of material under treatment; but it would not be less, on an average, than 400 gallons. In Victoria mills the quantity used per head per hour is from 50 to 900 gallons.

The quantity of mercury put into the ripples in like manner is dependent on the amount of gold in the stone: in some mills it is as low as 4 lbs., and in others as high as 70 lbs. per stamp head. It is not difficult in practice to determine what weight can be used with the greatest advantage. The loss of mercury per stamp head per week in Victoria (which means in nearly all cases a loss of gold as well) varies from half an ounce to twenty ounces.

The blankets should be changed very often when the proportion of pyrites in the crushed material is large. The further they are removed from the ripples the less often are they changed. As a rule, the blankets next the ripples should be renewed every hour, those next every three hours, and those still lower at longer intervals. This matter must be left to the skill and experience of the Superintendent. If any of the decomposed country rock, such as is found in the Wynaad, should come to be mixed with the auriferous quartz, frequent changes of the blanketing would probably be necessary.

Instead of putting the material which accumulates on the blankets through amalgamating barrels, it would be more economical in most cases to treat it exactly as the concentrated tailings are treated, namely, in the furnace and by subsequent amalgamation. But this, like nearly everything else connected with the extraction of gold, can be judged of only when the works are in operation. When the blankets are washed it is easily seen of what the sand, &c., consist. The barrels are usually of cast iron and about 3½ feet or more in length and some-

what less than half that in diameter. The charge will weigh perhaps 1,000 lbs., and for every pound weight of material there should be added 4 ounces of quicksilver at least. The pyrites, &c., are dampened and put into the barrel, which revolves slowly making about 12 or 15 revolutions a minute. After this has gone on for a few hours, say six or eight, all depending on the character of the sand and the amount of gold it is supposed to contain, hot water is added and the operation is continued for three hours or more at a slackened speed, and finally the quicksilver is withdrawn from the barrel and the sand mixed with quicksilver and amalgam is so treated as to cause it to separate from the latter. This last process, in what manner soever it may be conducted, is often tedious, difficult and unsatisfactory.

It may be mentioned in this place that the gold got in the several parts of the mill and appliances is, as ascertained by Mr. R. H. Bland, of the Port Phillip Works at Clunes in Victoria, as follows:—

	Per cent.
Stamp beds	66·08
Mercury boxes	22·95
Blankets	10·97

The tailings are dressed up to an average of 3 ounces or 4 ounces of gold to the ton of material, and an average of about 85 per cent. of the gold as determined by assay is extracted. The cost of operating on the tailings including the buddle, roasting, grinding, loss of mercury, &c., averages about £2-14-5 per ton, or about £1 per ounce of gold got.

The tailings which are caught in the settling boxes are sent to the buddles and when the concentration is effective, about 80 per cent. or more of the practically non-auriferous quartz sand is washed away and the remaining auriferous pyrites and free gold remain for treatment.

All this seems simple enough, but there are still difficulties in the way of saving the pyrites by the buddle alone. Nearly all the highest authorities who have written on this subject of concentrating are of opinion that a classification of the sand operated on according to the size of grain should be made; but the greater number of mill-owners appear to think that the buddle is sufficient. Professor G. H. F. Ulrich and Mr. J. Cosmo, Newbery, B. Sc., than whom there are no higher authorities on this question, believe that classification will be found beneficial and will eventually be adopted. They state that they have "come to the conclusion that if the crushed pyritous material after passing the usual amalgamating appliances (quicksilver troughs, copper-plates, &c.) was, by one triangular double trough and two pyramidal boxes, classified into three sizes of grain, *viz.*, coarser sand, fine sand and slime, and the first treated by self-acting jigging machines, the other two by Borlase's buddle, it would prove a more satisfactory process for the saving of the pyrites than any at present in use."

It is unlikely that, at least for some time to come, any other appliance than the buddle will be used in Southern India; but if the mines should be successfully worked, there will no doubt be every attempt made to bring the machinery employed to a state as near perfection as possible.

The pyrites when freed as far as is practicable from quartz sand are sent to the furnace. Every care should be taken in roasting, and time in conducting this process must not be considered. The sulphur (and the arsenic), if any, must be driven off. Though in most cases the oxidization is effected rapidly—the more rapidly if a steady current of air is made to pass over the material—still it necessarily takes some time to dispel the whole of the sulphur.

It has been proved by experiments in the laboratory that partially decomposed iron pyrites causes more "flouring" of mercury and consequent loss than undecomposed pyrites,* and this should always be borne in mind when treating these auriferous sulphides. Undue haste or inattention on the part of the person in charge of the operations would certainly result in serious loss to the proprietors of the mine who would probably never ascertain the cause of the deficiency of yield of the pyrites.

* Ulrich and Newbery.

Not a few who have had experience in treating pyrites in the furnace believe that they gain an advantage by mixing the pyrites with charcoal, and certainly there is much to be said in favor of this practice. If the fires be well and steadily maintained and the construction of the furnace is good, there is no need of the addition of any combustible substance; but otherwise it is advantageous. A small proportion of quartz sand, whether present as the result of imperfect concentration or purposely introduced to prevent the agglutination of the particles of pyrites, tends to ensure a more easy, rapid and perfect oxidization; but a highly experienced Mining Manager in Australia, Mr. H. Rosales, is of opinion that, though the quartz sand in calcining prevents caking in the subsequent process of amalgamation (in a Chilian mill for example), it causes a great loss of quicksilver. The quartz sand undoubtedly has the effect described just as the iron sand often associated with auriferous quartz cuts up the mercury and amalgam and makes it impossible when experimenting to save them in the ordinary way.

It is not at present possible to say what quantity of such fuel as is found in the Wynaad would be required to calcine one ton of pyrites: it is known, however, from what is stated in this report, that many trees growing near Devála yield timber which is excellent as fuel, and it is not probable that the quantity ordinarily used in Australia, *viz.*, one ton of wood for every ton of pyrites, would be exceeded. With a good furnace, and careful feeding of the fires, the amount of fuel might be probably even less than is here named.

For the purpose of amalgamation, the next process to which the roasted pyrites are subjected, Wheeler's pans are commonly used; but many managers prefer the Chilian mill; and the arrastra (inferior as it is) is still found in several well-conducted works. In amalgamating with the Wheeler's pans a charge weighing about 5 cwt. is put into each pan and quicksilver is added according to the judgment of the operator. The quantity of quicksilver varies greatly; one will use as much as 12 lbs. of the metal to 1 cwt. pyrites, and another less than 4 lbs.

The great importance of breaking up the quicksilver, of mixing it thoroughly with the pyrites, and thus bringing it into contact with the fine gold is well understood; but when this is done effectually there is the greater difficulty in recovering the quicksilver and amalgam. A very small quantity of sodium amalgam added to the material prevents "flouring," but the utmost care is needed in using this aid to amalgamation. A solution of soda or any alkaline solution is beneficial. It is at this stage by mechanical action that the flouring is caused, as any one can easily prove by attempting amalgamation in the presence of substances that cut up the quicksilver.

The Chilian mill is greatly in favor in many large and long-established works; and a summary of the evidence of Mr. H. Rosales respecting it cannot but be of interest to gold miners.* He says—

"In amalgamating, charges the mill (a small one 12-inch faced roller) at starting with 110 lbs. of mercury, then adds 66 lbs. of damp calcined ore, works dry for ten minutes, breaking up the mercury; works ten minutes more in a thick pasty state; adds clay-pipe full of mercury containing 2½ per cent. sodium amalgam, and works again ten minutes; then flushes off for ten minutes, runs off water and fine sand, leaving the mercury and heavy sand in bottom of pan; adds 66 lbs. more of roasted pyrites, and repeats the process; every week cleans out pan, and squeezes the quicksilver through chamois leather. To secure thorough amalgamation, the mercury must be floured through the mass, and a loss to a certain extent put up with. If the mercury be left in mass at the bottom of the pan, and the roasted material in the form of slime very little loss of mercury occurs, but a very great loss in gold. Adopts the following method to collect the amalgam (broken up mercury):—(1) a large force dolly to dilute the slime; (2) two of Rittenger's Small-basin Tyrolese mills; (3) two small force dollies; (4) copper plates, with blanket strips; after every flushing off the floured mercury collected on the plates is rubbed off with a few drops of quicksilver containing 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam; (5) blankets and large dolly. Tyrolese mills can be advantageously applied to save amalgam and broken up mercury. The loss of mercury has averaged about 1¾ lbs. to 2 lbs. per ton of calcined ore."

A loss of mercury equal to 2 lbs. per ton of calcined ore may or may not in all cases represent a large loss of gold. Assuming that the average yield of

* Report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating Pyrites, 1874.

pyrites is 2 oz. 13 dwt. per ton, the loss of gold would be equal to 10 grains for every ton of pyrites treated, or, adding the value of the mercury, a sum of nearly 10 shillings per ton which represents a loss of about 5 per cent. This cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory; but as there are improvements effected nearly every day in the methods of treating pyrites, it may be assumed that the loss in this operation will soon almost disappear. When we compare the above results with those which were regarded as excellent some 15 years ago, we may surely gather hope and confidence as to the future. The loss of 10 shillings per ton of pyrites treated may be regarded as the greatest that can arise from the waste of quicksilver. The average loss is probably less than 5 shillings per ton.

The Board appointed in Victoria to report on the several methods of treating pyrites give the following table showing the number of tons of quartz crushed by certain Companies in 1873, the number of tons of pyrites saved, the yield of gold from the quartz and the pyrites respectively, and the cost of treating the pyrites:—

Name of Company.	Locality.	Number of Tons of Quartz crushed.	Number of Tons of Pyrites saved from the Quartz.	Yield of Gold from the Quartz alone.	Yield of Gold from the Pyrites alone.	Cost per Ton of treating the Pyrites, including Concentration.	Information supplied by
				oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	£ s. d.	
Llanberris Quartz Mining Company, Registered. (a)	Ballarat ..	23,020 for the Company, 5,959 for the public.	143	2,003 13 14	151 3 0	3 0 0	J. Thomas, General Manager.
The Hope Mining Company, Registered. (b)	Morning Star Hill, Wood's Point.	3,025	About 56	2,104 1 18	35 8 0 from 21 tons 8 cwt. (c)	3 10 0(d)	J. Bailey, Superintendent.
Adventure Company.	Taradale ...	...	...	1 to 2 oz. per ton	6 to 8½ oz. per ton.	...	E. L. Kitchingman. H. Rosales, Manager.
Walhalla Gold Mining Company, Registered.	Stringer's Creek.	8,102	7,242 tons of quartz yielded 2½ per cent. of pyrites	11,504 12 0	341 12 0 from the 2½ per cent. of pyrites saved from the 7,242 tons of quartz.	£4 to £5	
Port Philip and Colonial Gold Mining Company.	Clunes ...	820,859(e)	3,609	338,871 19 4	13,623 11 12	3 6 2	R. H. Bland, Manager.
Caledonian Quartz Company's Machine.	Maldon ...	2,597	214	1,367 19 0	321 5 0	1 6 0	R. D. Oswald.

(a) Cannot give the return of gold from the public crushing. The method of treatment adopted was by the use of the buddle, Wheeler's pans and reverberatory furnace.

(b) Parcels of pyrites treated for the public from the Morning Star and other reefs in the district have yielded from 2½ oz. to 7½ oz. to the ton.

(c) A poor sample; the balance saved the remains in stack awaiting treatment. A lot of 89 tons 7½ cwt. previously treated yielded 259 oz. 3 dwts. of gold or an average of about 3 oz. 6 dwts. per ton.

(d) The cost could be reduced at least £1 per ton by lengthening our furnace and adding a second Chilian mill to our plant, which would enable us to reduce double the quantity at a very slight increase to the cost now incurred for labor, &c.

(e) Crushed between June 1857 and October 1864.

The table shows that the quantity of pyrites saved was generally in a small proportion to the number of tons of quartz crushed; but at the Caledonian Quartz Company's Works the proportion of pyrites recovered was 8·2 per cent.

It has been stated already that to crush raw pyritous quartz with quicksilver in the coffers is certain to result in loss, both of quicksilver and gold, and if mercury is not used in the coffers the ordinary copper plates may be dispensed with. Copper plates are considered almost as necessary as ripple boxes by many managers of mills, but experiments have shown that in most cases they cause a loss of amalgam.

In the Wynaad, in the many futile attempts made to treat the auriferous stone, it was the practice to roast the quartz before sending it to the mill. Where the proportion of gold in the stone is large, and if sulphides are absent, it is not injudicious to calcine the quartz previous to crushing; the quartz is made friable, and a greater quantity can be crushed per day—but if sulphides are present calcining is injurious. The effect of calcining when pyrites are

present is to cause a glazing of the particles of gold in such a way as to make amalgamation with mercury impossible. The pyritous material can never be thoroughly oxidized in a kiln; a lower sulphide is formed which coats the particles of gold. The "slags" seen at the works in the Wynaad when examined under a lens show why the yields were so far below what might have been anticipated from the appearance of the free gold in the quartz before it was sent to the stampers.

The price of unskilled labor in Southern India is low, and it might be advisable in working some reefs, to have the heaps of stone when broken picked and all the non-pyritous material sent to a kiln to be roasted if by assay such material showed a yield sufficient to make the treatment of it profitable.

It is now known that gold in the Wynaad is usually most plentiful in the parts of the reefs which contain pyrites, and therefore the methods of extracting gold, commonly adopted in Australia, are most likely to give good results.

It has not been thought desirable at this stage to give minute descriptions of all the various chemical processes for treating pyrites which have from time to time attracted attention. Professor E. J. Chapman, of University College, Toronto, has great confidence in the method employed by him. The buddled ore is mixed with a tenth of its weight of nitrate of soda, and the mixture passed through an iron cylinder or gas retort fixed at a slight inclination and heated towards its centre to moderate redness, when the sulphur and arsenic become in part rapidly eliminated and in part absorbed chemically by the alkali of the nitrate. The ore is then leached in water; the soluble compounds rapidly dissolve out leaving the bulk of the ore in the form of a dull earthy residuum. This is passed a second time, somewhat more slowly, through the heated cylinder, when practically all the gold contained in it is set free. The gold may be extracted by amalgamation or by chlorine.

At my request Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery reported on this method and the following is an extract from his report:—

"The treatment with nitrate of soda is one which I do not think applicable in this country (Victoria); it will probably give an increased yield of gold, but the cost of this extra yield will be more than its value. By the present method of treatment careful concentration of the sand, roasting, and amalgamation, about eighty per cent. of the gold in the pyrites is obtained. If we say the pyrites contains two ounces of gold per ton this would give a loss at present of eight pennyweights of gold, worth 32 shillings (taking gold at £4 per ounce). Now the amount of nitrate recommended is one-tenth of the weight of the ore to be roasted (2 cwt. per ton), worth in this country 24 shillings per cwt., so that without including extra labor, fuel, &c., the 32 shillings' worth of gold would require 48 shillings' worth of nitrate of soda. This is supposing the whole of the 20 per cent. now lost were to be recovered by the use of this salt, a result hardly to be looked for. This loss of 16 shillings per ton would have to be recovered from the arsenical pigments, which are at present of little or no value here. Tons of arsenic are taken from the flues of our pyrites furnaces and buried or thrown away as there is no market for it."

When at Blackwood, in Victoria, I had an opportunity of seeing the apparatus invented by Mr. A. Robertson as adapted to the chlorination process and of listening to his explanations. Whether or not his system has been brought successfully into practice I cannot say, but the matter is in the hands of an energetic and able man, and if any one will make the process applicable to the extraction of gold from pyrites, Mr. Robertson is in a fair way to do it.

All these processes have a certain amount of interest for persons intending to embark their capital in gold mining in the Wynaad. At the same time it is clear that under existing circumstances the simple and easily managed methods, now in favor in the largest reduction establishments in Australia and California, are most likely to prove remunerative.

Appendix C shows the results of the process of treating pyrites at the establishment founded by F. Claudet and J. A. Phillips at Widness, near Liverpool. Their method deserves consideration, if only because of the prospect afforded of some of the sulphides here becoming articles of export.

The prime-mover best adapted to give motion to the stampers and stone-breakers is undoubtedly a steam engine. It is easily managed, and is constant in its duty, but to work it, as compared with some other prime-movers, is costly. In the Wynaad there are numerous perennial streams (varying, it is true, during the seasons in their volume of water), which in many places might be used

either for overshot-wheels, breast-wheels or turbines. And water in this district can be easily and cheaply conserved.

On the edges of the ghâts a sufficient fall can be found everywhere; and whatever the form of water-engine power to move even one hundred head of stamps can be obtained at no great cost.

The situation of the reef and the surrounding circumstances would serve to determine whether or not it would be more economical to employ steam or water, but it may safely be asserted that a complete plant, consisting of ten stamp-heads with engine, stone-breaking machine, buddle, saw, and frame, necessary buildings, reverberatory furnace, and all other works could be erected for £5,000.

Allowing, then, 10 per cent. on the capital, and providing also for a competent mining manager and two European miners (sufficient, if success should result, for the efficient management of one hundred stamps and the mining operations which would then be necessary), and providing also for stores, &c., and contingencies at the rate of 25 per cent. on the whole, the annual returns would be, if the quartz yielded gold at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton, nearly equal to the expenditure; if at the rate of 3 dwts., £690 per annum, and if at the rate of 5 dwts., £3,570 per annum.

This estimate may be put in another way: some eleven years ago it was ascertained that in one mine in Victoria, Australia, the costs of raising and treating quartz were as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Getting quartz, at 3*s.* 10½*d.* per ton, say	0	4	0
Cartage per ton	0	1	6
Crushing, including wear and tear, &c.	0	3	9
Contingencies	0	0	3
	0	9	6
A yield of 5 dwts. per ton, say, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per dwt.	0	17	6
Leaving a clear profit per ton of	0	8	0

The prices actually paid for similar work by the Alpha Gold Mining Company, as stated in a return furnished by the Managing Director, were as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Raising quartz, Rs. 2 per ton	0	4	0
Carriage, Rs. 1-8-0 per ton	0	3	0
Crushing, Rs. 1-13-0 per ton	0	3	7
	0	10	7
Add contingencies as above	0	0	3
	0	10	10
A yield of 5 dwts. per ton, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per dwt.	0	17	6
Leaving a clear profit per ton of	0	6	8

Why the Alpha Company failed to derive fair profits from their operations is told in another place in this report.

It is scarcely necessary to state that if, instead of ten stamp-heads, fifty or one hundred were erected, the profits would be in a largely increased proportion.

The question of the introduction of Chinese labor for the purpose of working the gold mines of the Wynaad is one which I am not competent to discuss, as I have not a sufficient knowledge of India or of the several peoples inhabiting it.

In Australia the Chinese miners are exceedingly industrious and skilful; and they are successful in working the shallow auriferous deposits, following the European miners and getting gold under conditions which would not be accepted by even the poorest "hatter."

The Chinamen are employed in the alluvial mines in Victoria in all the mining districts, and their wages vary from fifteen shillings to thirty-six shillings per week. They labor often as long as nine or ten hours per diem, and neither cold nor heat nor wet seems to affect them injuriously.

They are easily managed by Europeans, but they might not behave well in the midst of a mixed population like that of the Wynaad.

Results of the treatment of auriferous quartz in Victoria, Australia.

In considering in what manner the quartz veins of the Wynaad and those in Southern India generally may be mined most advantageously, and in what manner the auriferous quartz should be treated, one turns naturally for information to the records relating to the large operations in Australia where experience gained during the past twenty years, appliances perfected by engineers ever on the watch for improvements, and methods of treatment suggested by the experiments of chemists in the laboratory, leave but little to be desired as regards the economical extraction on a large scale of gold from its matrix.

From what has been already stated, it is clear that in various parts of Southern India,—and certainly in the Wynaad,—there are reefs which ought to give profitable returns to the capitalist, if the same skill in mining and the same appliances for extracting gold were brought to bear on the operations as are at this moment indispensable to success in the largest gold-producing countries in the world.

Now that the old theories respecting the modes of occurrence of gold are no longer accepted even by the ignorant,—now that it has been proved that quartz reefs are productive at greater depths than any to which the miner can penetrate by vertical shafts, and that in the latter rich veins have been cut more than 2,000 feet from the surface and quite 1,300 feet below the level of the sea,—the miner is encouraged to undertake works which a few years ago would have been regarded as reckless enterprises. In one mine in Victoria 11,500 tons of quartz, obtained at depths varying from 430 to 1,060 feet from the surface, yielded from 1 oz. 3 dwts. to 5 oz. 14 dwts. per ton; and elsewhere in the same colony the yields of stone got at levels as low as 500 and 1,000 feet from the surface have given at the rate of 1 oz. 14 dwts. to 2 oz. per ton.*

The mining records relating to this part of Australia afford instructive lessons to all who are interested in gold-mining in any country. They show that the average yield of 13,402,915 tons of quartz crushed and treated in Victorian mills has been 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton; and that during the year 1876, 1,011,808 tons 4 cwt. gave an average of 10 dwts. 13·48 grs. per ton. It is a noteworthy fact, in connection with these returns, that the greatest quantity of gold is not obtained from the veins which yield the largest amount of gold per ton. For instance, in the last case cited the quantities crushed in the three most important quartz-mining areas were 315,407 tons 6 cwt. yielding an average of 6 dwts. 14·46 grs., 356,927 tons 10 cwt. giving at the rate of 11 dwts. 22·86, and 111,716 tons 10 cwt. with an average of 7 dwts. 14·45; on the other hand, where the yields per ton were 16 dwts. 22·47 grs. and 1 oz. 3 dwts. 12·58, respectively, the quantities of stone crushed were 88,729 tons and 40,784 tons. In some districts of Victoria parcels of quartz treated in 1874, 1875, and 1876, yielded as follows:—

Tons crushed.	Average yield of gold per ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
1874.			
104,256	0	5	14·31
14,810	0	3	4·47
91,427	0	6	7·86
8,980	0	3	21·82
44,921	0	6	20·67
1875.			
97,830	0	5	18·27
18,667	0	2	22·93
9,805	0	3	19·89
9,814	0	6	22·99
26,524	0	5	11·81
39,553	0	5	13·63
16,112	0	6	22·47
1876.			
116,770	0	5	2·54
112,232	0	6	8·78
10 000	0	3	16·68
14,206	0	3	10·97
23,507	0	4	19·89
46,350	0	5	3·96

* *Mineral Statistics of Victoria.*

During the three years 1874-1876, 880,641 tons of quartz were crushed which yielded an average of only 5 dwts. 12·78 grs. per ton.

Where the reefs are thick or where the "leaders" are numerous and the facilities for mining are great, the returns, even when the yield per ton is very small, are far more profitable than those from veins in hard rock, however rich they may be. The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons of quartz which gave an average of only 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton; yet the dividends paid amounted to £23,900; the machinery cost £10,030; and the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i.e.*, lands on which to mine.)

Numerous similar cases could be mentioned where the operations have been profitable, and yet the average yields per ton very small, namely, 2 dwts. 13·4 grs., 3 dwts. 6·01 grs., 3 dwts. 7·89 grs., and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs.

One remarkable case, which however cannot but be regarded as exceptional, is that of the Independent Company, Black Hill, Ballarat. They obtained the quartz they crushed with great facility, working in an open cutting, and the yields, though very small, were remunerative. "During the early part of 1863 the average yield was 3 dwts. 12 grs. per ton; from October 1863 to May 1864, 7,453 tons gave 910 oz. 0 dwt. 12 grs. of gold equal to 2 dwts. 10·6 grs. per ton; and 24,447 tons taken at different dates between May 1864 and December 1865 from the cutting gave 2,043 oz. 10 dwts. 2 grs. equal to 1 dwt. 16·12 grs. per ton."*

During a period of eight years the records show also that in the part of Australia above referred to 40,002 tons of pyrites and pyritous quartz were operated on by certain mining companies, and that the average yield per ton was 2 oz. 13 dwts. 7·81 grs.

In these operations all the bye-products were lost,—the sulphur and all the other constituents of the pyrites,—but with such aids as the chemist has given many of these might be saved and turned to profit.

From 1864 to 1875, inclusive, 1,728,959 tons 7 cwt. of "quartz, tailings, &c.," were crushed in Victoria and yielded 306,831 oz. 10 dwts. 23 grs. of gold, being an average of 3 dwts. 13·18 grs. per ton.

In other parts of this report the yields of gold per ton of quartz taken from several reefs in South-East Wynaad are given, some the results of experiments made by Mr. W. King, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and others by Mr. Lindon and the writer; and the proportion of gold per ton is such as to justify the commencement of mining operations on a scale which would fairly test the character of the veins. If well conducted and successful, such operations would lead ultimately to the thorough development of the gold mines of Southern India. It is satisfactory to be able to add that specimens of the quartz sent to Victoria by the writer have been analysed by Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, B. Sc., the Superintendent of the Laboratory in Melbourne, and the results, as recorded in Appendix E, more than confirm the conclusions arrived at by those who have investigated the reefs near Devála.

It is obvious that in this part of the world no such "prospecting" as that which has resulted in the discovery of rich reefs in Australia and California can be expected, even if the gold mines were proved to be richer than those of the countries named. The people generally have occupations which they would be loath to leave for what might be an uncertainty; and it is more than doubtful if their means,—their ability to maintain themselves for such periods as they would have to do unproductive work,—would permit of their following gold mining as a pursuit in the same manner as it was followed a quarter of a century ago in Australia and America. Hence, it will happen that discoveries of rich veins here will probably be relatively few as compared with the number of the reefs and made only at long intervals. The excavations and pits of the native miners,—works prosecuted in times past and now nearly everywhere abandoned,—are, however, often sure guides to the reefs in which gold occurs. It may be truly said that the veins now known to be highly auriferous have been discovered by tracing the old workings on or to the outcrops.

The facilities for mining these auriferous reefs, as already stated, are very great; the reefs in most places appear at the surface either on the summits or

* *Victorian Exhibition, 1872* (*Mining and Mineral Statistics*).

on the slopes of the ranges; and the contours of the hills are such as to admit of horizontal shafts being driven so as to intersect the reefs. All the costs of winding, pumping water, and the maintenance of machinery with the expenses of fuel and management attendant thereon are thus avoided. The difference in the price per ton of getting quartz under such favorable circumstances as those described and in other places where vertical shafts are required to work the veins is very great. In the Beechworth District (Victoria) there is one gold field where the formation of the country admits of the quartz being mined by horizontal shafts, and the average cost there of raising quartz and delivering it at the machine is 2*s.* 2*d.* per ton, whereas in other places, where vertical shafts are sunk, the cost per ton varies from 12*s.* 10*d.* to 27*s.* 4*d.* The cost of breaking out quartz in mines worked from vertical shafts, and under the most skilful management, may be set down at from 4*s.* to 9*s.* per ton; and including the cost of machinery, dead-work, and delivery at the reduction works a total cost of at least 12*s.* per ton. The prices charged for crushing and treating quartz, too, are different in different districts. In some they are as low as 2*s.* 2*d.* per ton, and in others as high as 14*s.* and 20*s.* per ton. Where water-power can be employed for giving motion to the crushing machinery, the cost of reduction is usually very low as compared with that where steam is used, the proportion being for Victoria according to circumstances and position as 1 to 4 and in California as 1 to 2 nearly.

The wages paid to miners and others in Victoria, even where profitable results are obtained from quartz giving only a very small proportion of gold per ton, are high. Miners are paid from 38*s.* to 48*s.* per week, laborers working on the surface from 30*s.* to 45*s.*, and engine-drivers and others, from 42*s.* to 70*s.* All the materials used are also costly; for instance, props are £12 per 1,000, laths 24*s.* per 100, logs 1*s.* 10*d.* per cubic foot, sawn timber 6*s.* per 100 feet, and firewood 25*s.* per cord. The prices paid for timber continue to increase, as the forests in the vicinity of the mines are now in most cases denuded, and fuel, &c., have to be brought from great distances; but in spite of all these difficulties, a severe but a wise economy in all departments connected with the mines and the reduction works enables the Companies to pay good dividends to the shareholders.

What may properly be described as economical quartz-mining has been known and practised but for a very few years. When attention was first given to the auriferous reefs in Australia, the method of treatment was similar to that now, and in times long past, pursued by the natives of Southern India. The stone was broken out of the reef, and the "specimens" with gold visible to the eye were pounded by hand and the gold washed out.* Subsequently, the "Dolly," a log of wood shod with iron and suspended from a sapling over a stump, was in use as a crusher, and finally stampers moved by water or steam were introduced, and quicksilver for amalgamation employed. Very slowly improved processes were adopted, and important discoveries were made, but it was not until the miners had been at work for some sixteen years that a proper system of treatment was generally adopted. In the early days of quartz-mining in Australia, as much as £8 and £10 per ton were paid for crushing, and the tailings consisting of auriferous pyrites, quartz, sand, &c., were thrown aside and formed large heaps near each crushing plant. Years afterwards, when the value of the pyrites came to be known, the heaps of "tailings" were sold to and re-washed by Chinamen again and again. The pyrites were slowly decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere and the gold set free, and some profit accrued at each washing. When, however, the tailings were collected in settling boxes and sent to the buddles, the pyrites concentrated, roasted in a suitable furnace, and subsequently ground with mercury, a large amount of gold was obtained. So excellent is the process now commonly adopted, that at least 86 per cent. of the gold contained in the material (as determined by assay) is extracted.

* At Ballarat, even as late as the year 1872, many small co-operative parties of miners were making a living on some of the reefs by picking out the best stone and crushing it with hammers and getting the gold by "washing off" with a cradle and tin dish. So inefficient was this method of treatment, that a parcel of 100 tons of tailings cast aside and subsequently sold for £5 yielded, when treated in the battery, a profit of over £100.—*Victorian Exhibition* 1872 (*Mining and Mineral Statistics*).

The Wynaad Prospecting Company state that they were able to break out quartz and deliver it at the kiln for Rs. 1-3-2 per ton, and now that nitro-glycerine compounds for blasting have been greatly improved and made as safe as it is perhaps possible to make them, there is no reason why, in quarrying the large bodies of quartz that appear at the surface in so many places in the Wynaad, the cost per ton should much exceed that paid by the Public Works Department for quarrying hard country rock. From information afforded by the Executive Engineer, Nilgiris, it appears that a native laborer, working eight hours per diem, can, in ordinary cases, quarry about 1½ cubic yard of solid rock per diem, and his pay is six annas per diem, that is to say, the cost of quarrying is four annas per cubic yard. The same authority gives the price of excavating earth by native labor at two annas per cubic yard. By making adits or sinking shafts and using dynamite, rock can be quarried, it is said, in reports lately received, at the rate of nearly 140 tons for every pound weight of lithofracteur exploded.

The consideration of these facts leads to the conclusion that, while it is possible quartz-mining, with such rude machinery and crude treatment as were common some twelve or fifteen years ago, might have yielded profits in some places in Southern India, the reefs generally could not have been worked remuneratively.

But the conditions are now changed, and it is beyond doubt that the old gold mines of Western and Southern Asia, and Eastern and Southern Europe, will sooner or later be re-opened by Europeans, who will provide themselves with all those appliances which have been brought almost to perfection by mining managers in Australia and California.

Assays of gold.

The gold obtained in the Wynaad is unequal in fineness, that from the soils being of the best quality. It has been observed in other countries that the finer the particles of the gold procured from alluvial deposits, the higher is the quality.

The following figures are taken from a report furnished to the Government on the 13th January 1832 by the Mint Committee, of assays of gold made by the Mint Master's Assayer:—

Coopal Mines	Gold	99·22
	Silver	·78
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 4 8

Nilambur Rajah's Mines	Gold	94·53
	Silver	5·47
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.	41 4 0

Devala Mines	Gold	90·88
	Silver	8·86
	Copper	·26
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	39 10 6

The Assay Master made a further report on seven samples of gold on the 10th February 1832, showing the following results:—

Nilambur Mines	Gold	94·53
	Alloy	5·47
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	41 3 8

Exactly similar results were obtained from another sample of the gold of the Nilambur Mines:—

Nilambur Mines	Gold	96·09
	Alloy	3·91
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.	41 13 8

Coopal Mines	Gold	98·96
	Alloy	1·04
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 2 10

Coopal Mines	Gold	99·22
	Alloy	·78
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 4 2

Coopal Mines	Gold	98·96
	Alloy	1·04
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 2 10

Carcatode Mines	Gold	99·22
	Alloy	·78
		100·

	Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 4 7

Mr. King, under date 11th March 1875, reported that two samples of gold obtained from ordinary washings of surface soil were assayed at Calcutta with the following results:—

Number 1	Gold	93·00
	Silver	7·00
		100·

Number 2	Gold	90·90
	Silver	8·67
		99·57

Three samples of reef gold collected by Mr. King were examined in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India, and the proportions of gold and silver were for each as follow:—

No. 1	Gold	67·07
	Silver	32·93
		100·

No. 2	Gold	82·69
	Silver	11·32
		94·01

No. 3	Gold	86·86
	Silver	10·96
		97·82

Nos. 1 and 3 of the above were assays of reef gold got from different parts of reefs; No. 2 was from one part of a reef close to the outcrop.

In another report it is stated that the percentage of pure gold in a sample of metal obtained by washing the earth was 97·5, and from a sample of matrix gold 92·875.

Mr. J. W. Minchin sent some gold to Mr. H. B. Medlicott, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, in 1875, which was supposed to be stream gold (it was really reef gold), and it was found to consist of gold 84·7 and silver 15·3.

The same gentleman also sent a sample of auriferous quartz got near Devála to Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England and Her Majesty's Mint; and they gave a certificate to the following effect:—

		Grains Troy.
Assay of 5 lbs. of auriferous quartz	Fine gold	191½
	Silver	5⅜
The proportions of the above being	Gold	79·13
	Silver	20·87
		100·00

Mr. King, having had assays made of gold from six reefs, gives the average for Wynaad gold as follows:—

Gold	86·86
Silver	10·96
Dross	2·18
	100·00

Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, B.Sc., Superintendent of the Technological Museums and Laboratory in Melbourne, has examined some samples of quartz forwarded by me from the Wynaad, and from auriferous pyrites and quartz taken out of the Skull Reef he found the yield per ton as follows:—

		oz.	dwts.
Gold		49	10
Silver		37	6
The proportions being	Gold	57·02	
	Silver	42·97	
		99·99	

In Victoria the fineness of the gold obtained from the alluvial workings varies considerably in the different districts, but "the fineness is pretty constant for each field and will seldom deviate from the average mark more than a few eighths of a carat grain."

At the Wool-shed near Beechworth and at Ballarat, Maryborough, and McIvor, Victoria, the fineness recorded is as high as 23 carats 2⅞ carat grains, and in Gippsland as low as 20 carats 3⅛ carat grains.

Amalgam gold from the Mariner's Reef, Maryborough, Victoria, marks 23 carats 2⅞ carat grains and 23 carats 3⅛ carat grains. It is the highest known matrix gold.

Gold got from the reefs on the Goulburn river, Victoria, varies in fineness from 17 carats 0⅛ carat grains, and 17 carats 2⅛ carat grains to 23 carats 1⅝ carat grains.

The gold obtained from the quartz veins by crushing and amalgamation is higher or lower in quality according as the quartz is treated, and the differences in samples from the same reef are frequently very great though the gold in its native state may be pretty uniform in character.

The proportion of pure gold in samples of native gold found in various parts of the world is given here for comparison with the above results. The figures are extracted from a table in *Dana's System of Mineralogy*:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Wicklow Company, Ireland.	92·32	6·17
Transylvania, Vöröspatak	60·49	38·74
Katharinenburg	95·81	3·58
Do.	70·86	28·30
Czar Nikolajeosk (Miask)	92·47	7·27
Boruschka (N. Tagilsk)	94·41	5·23
Beresof	91·88	8·03
Petropavlooski	86·81	13·19
Siränooski, Altai	60·98	38·38
Schlangenberg, Altai	64·00	36·00
Malacca	90·89	8·98
Siam, Pachim	88·57	6·45
Africa, Senegal	94·00	5·85
Do. do.	84·50	15·30
Brazil	94·00	5·85
Bolivia, Ancota	94·73	5·23
Do. Tipuani	91·96	7·47
North Grenada, Bogota	92·00	8·00
Do. Marmato	73·45	26·48
Do. Santa Rosa.	64·93	35·07
Peru, Carabaya	97·46	2·54
Do. Yungas	78·69	21·31
Nova Scotia, Tangier	98·13	1·76
California	96·42	3·58
Do.	75·86	20·67
Canada, Chandiere	89·24	10·76
Australia	99·28	0·44
Do. Omeo	85·23	14·77
Tasmania	92·77	7·23
Do. Fingal	90·89	8·02

"The average proportion of gold," says Dana, "in the native gold of California, as derived from assays of several hundred millions of dollars' worth is 880 thousandths, while the range is mostly between 870 and 890. The range in the metal of Australia is mostly between 900 and 960 with an average of 925."

Gold is found associated with rhodium and with palladium and silver. There is an argentiferous telluret of gold, a plumbo argentiferous telluret of gold and a sulpho-plumbiferous telluret of gold, "the color of which is a deep lead grey, very brilliant, crystallizing in slightly elongated hexahedral tables. Its fracture is lamellar; it is soft and stains slightly. Its composition is as follows:—

Gold	9·0
Silver	0·5
Lead	54·0
Copper	1·3
Tellurium	32·2
Sulphur	3·0
	100·0"*

Gold is found in association with ores and metals in various proportions; and such ores and metals, many of them now rare, may perhaps hereafter be found in quantities in some places, and become remunerative to the miner.

Methods of testing auriferous quartz and auriferous pyrites.

Only by a careful chemical analysis can the proportion of gold in any given quantity of quartz, pyrites, or other mineral be ascertained; but for all practical purposes assays by amalgamation are sufficient. The methods pursued in treating quartz taken from the reefs in the Wynaad have been as follow:—

When a reef was tested in sections, the stone from each section was taken out in far larger quantities than were required for testing; each heap of quartz was broken into small pieces, and the whole was well mixed, and from the heap so mixed the portion to be treated was taken. The stone was broken still smaller

* *Manual of Practical Assaying* by John Mitchell, F.C.S.

and weighed; and it was then ground very fine on a suitable stone, another stone being used as a muller. The finely pulverised stone was put into a clean iron pan and roasted until fumes were no longer given off, until it was certain that it was in a fit state for amalgamation. If after roasting the pulverised material seemed to require it, it was again ground on the stone. The heat at all times was so regulated as to prevent the possibility of "glazing."

The roasted stone was put into an enamelled dish, and a proper proportion of quicksilver was added.

The whole was then thoroughly rubbed by hand, at first dry; subsequently a little cold or hot water was poured in until a paste was formed; more water was added, the stuff being thoroughly rubbed all the time, and finally the amalgam or (if there was no gold) the quicksilver was washed off, the utmost care being taken to prevent the loss of any quicksilver. The water and sludge from the enamelled dish were poured into other vessels, and these were most carefully examined subsequently, and if there was doubt,—and sometimes when there was no doubt as to the results, the sludge-sand, &c., in these were treated again,—the amalgam or quicksilver was most often placed under the flame of the blowpipe, but at other times nitric acid was used and the gold (if any and of sufficient quantity) was weighed.

The results were calculated in the ordinary way.

It happened occasionally that the roasting was not sufficiently protracted or that all the material subjected to the roasting was not ground as fine as it ought to have been, and then it became necessary to subject it to further roasting or to use acids to decompose the sulphides. In all cases the utmost care was taken to preserve the conditions necessary for effective amalgamation.

The quartz collected in various localities was treated in the same manner as that taken from sections of the reefs.

In order the better to illustrate the value of this system of testing quartz, I took a quantity of sludge and sand from which the gold had been extracted, and which had been saved in pans, and into this I put half a grain of very fine gold. The gold was well mixed with the sludge, &c.,—quicksilver was then added and the operation of amalgamating performed in the ordinary manner. The amalgam was treated also in the ordinary manner, and the gold recovered weighed ·4786 grains nearly, showing that the loss was 4·28 per cent. The loss may be partly accounted for by the mere handling of the fine gold in a very damp atmosphere, *i. e.*, weighing it, transferring it to the dish of sludge, &c., and reweighing it. This system however is, when very carefully managed, so certain that if the actual assay produce of a parcel of quartz was at the rate of one ounce per ton, the gold got by amalgamation would weigh 19 dwts. 3·5 grains. It will be observed that the result in every case must necessarily be slightly in defect, never in excess. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, the well-known Analytical Chemists, in a report to the Directors of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, make the following statement:—

"We finally had recourse to amalgamation and were surprised at the ready results so obtained (having been led to suppose that the mineral—pyrites—was unworkable under that process) * * * * * * The results recorded by the Analysts are highly interesting:—

	oz.
The pyrites (raw) gave by 'assay'	
Obtained by amalgamation	11·425
	10·400

"The pyrites exposed to the decomposing influence of the atmosphere from 15 to 20 days being laid out in a thin layer and occasionally stirred:—

	oz.
Assay	11·425
Obtained by amalgamation	10·850

"The pyrites calcined in an ordinary calcining furnace slowly and at a low temperature:—

	oz.
Assay	11·400
Obtained by amalgamation	11·275"

The loss by the amalgamating process was in the first experiment 8·97 per cent., in the second 5·04 per cent., and in the third 1·1 per cent.

Timber and timber trees in the Wynaad.

It is all-important to the gold miner that he should be able to procure a supply of good timber in the near neighbourhood of his operations. Even where the yield of gold is high, whether from alluvial deposits or quartz veins, this matter is of so much consequence

that, if there should be difficulty and great expense in obtaining firewood and supports for the mine, the profits may be so greatly reduced as to lead to the abandonment of the works.

In the Colony of Victoria the statistics of gold-mining show that the cost for firewood, &c., props, and cap-pieces, laths and slabs and sawn timber used in the mines have been for three years as follow:—

	£
1874	441,731
1875	365,176
1876	328,401

These figures show that the timber used for every ounce of gold raised costs 7*s.* nearly, or, assuming this as the average, that every ton of quartz raised and treated costs for timber alone 3*s.* 6*d.* nearly. In cases where the quartz yields gold of average value per ton of 10*s.* only or less, such a charge would be severely felt; but in many mines, owing to the modes of working the reefs and to the economy practised, the costs for timber are very much less than the average.

When in Victoria, Colonel Sankey* ascertained that at one mine at Sandhurst the consumption of firewood was fifty cubic feet per stamp-head per week and the cost 6*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Bland of Clunes stated that firewood was about 27*s.* per cord of 128 cubic feet, equal in weight to 2½ tons, and for steam purposes equal to one ton of coal. Others considered that four tons of wood were equal to one ton of coal.

The cost therefore of firewood in Victoria for crushing one ton of quartz is from 5*d.* to 8*d.*, and firewood at the time Colonel Sankey made these inquiries was about the same price as it is now at Devála.

The miners in the colony mentioned have again and again drawn attention to the want of a sufficient supply of timber in their several districts. In some places it has to be drawn from forests far distant from the mines; and it is well known that this alone has seriously affected mining operations and prevented the opening of promising *leads* and reefs.

Inquiries have been made respecting the timber-trees in the forests adjacent to the mines at Devála, and it appears from the information furnished by Colonel Beddome, the Conservator of Forests, and Mr. J. W. Minchin, who from long residence is well acquainted with the district, as well as from observations made when this area was being prospected, that "an almost inexhaustible supply of large trees is available."

Colonel Beddome has supplied a list of the principal trees growing in the Wynaad in the neighbourhood of the gold mines and on the Carcoor Ghât and on the slopes below Devála, and he has indicated those best adapted for conversion into logs, props, slabs, planking, &c.

The names of the latter, together with some information taken from the *Flora Sylvatica for Southern India* by Colonel Beddome, are as follows:—†

Mesua ferrea.—Two varieties; iron wood, valuable for engineering purposes. In the Wynaad abundant; not utilized and seems hardly to be known; called in the Wynaad *Naaga* or Nàghá or *Nàghà champa.*

Mesua, Sp.—From the Nilambúr jungles; common; much used by the natives for building purposes; durable and not liable to the attacked by insects.

Hopea Malabarica.—A very large tree with a most valuable hard timber, Carcoor Ghât, Wynaad; called *kallu* in Malabar.

Cedrela toona.—White cedar of Europeans. A large tree with an erect trunk; known as *kal kilingi* on the slopes of the Nílgiris; much used for furniture and cabinet purposes and also for building.

Chickrassia tabularis.—A tree of large size, often 8 to 10 feet in girth, with a thick, straight trunk 60 or 80 feet to first bough. Much used for furniture; said to be used at Madras for all purposes for which ordinary mahogany would be used in Britain.

Schleichera trijuga.—One of the most valuable unreserved timbers; wood much prized in some districts; makes excellent crushers for sugar and oil-mills;

* *Report on the Coliban and Geelong Schemes of Water-supply, 1871.*

† Some notes have also been extracted from a work entitled *The Timber Trees, Timber and Fancy Woods, as also the Forests of India and Eastern and Southern Asia*, by Edward Balfour, L.R.C.S.E.

is in use for building and a variety of purposes. In Canarese it is called *chakota* and *Akotà*.

Dalbergia latifolia.—Blackwood or rosewood trees. Grows to a very large size on the mountains. Some trees considerably over 20 feet in girth. The timber is one of the most valuable in India and generally fetches a higher price than teak; it is heavy, strong, fibrous, close-grained and durable; extensively used for gun-carriage purposes. The tree is abundant in Wynaad and Coorg. Planks four feet broad are often procurable after all the external white wood has been removed. The Canarese names are *Bitti* and *Thòdagatti*.

Pterocarpus marsupium.—A most valuable timber tree next to teak and blackwood; a large and very beautiful tree attaining a fine size in the western forests and in favorable ravines and sub-alpine jungles elsewhere. Size and manner of growth differ under different circumstances; often very poor and scrubby. Common all round the foot of the Nilgiri Ghâts. Two thousand trees were seen by Dr. Cleghorn along the roads through the Wynaad notched with a V-shaped incision for the extraction of kino; called in Canarese *Whonay*, *Hove*, and *Wulla Honay*.

Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.—One of the largest and loftiest trees in the Madras Presidency, generally of very straight growth with large buttresses at the base. It is sometimes 27 feet in girth above the buttresses: timber light and much resembles that of the *Cedrela toona*; much used by planters at Coonoor and in the Wynaad for building purposes, furniture, &c.: and in Coorg it is largely used for shingles; called *Kilingi* by the Burghers on the Nilgiris.

***Xylia dolabriformis.*—A large tree. It is excellent for post, railway-sleepers, naves of wheels, and all purposes demanding great strength, and it is in use for building purposes; called *Pirwa* in Canarese (South Canara).**

***Terminalia tomentosa.*—One of the most useful of the timber trees; grows** to a very large size and very straight; used for house-building; it bears a good transverse strain and is a wood much esteemed for all railway purposes. Used also for boats and canoes, solid wheels of carts, &c. The Canarese names are *Matti Mairthee*, *Madi Muttee*, and *Karrai Matti*.

Terminalia paniculata.—A fine large and valuable timber tree; timber not equal to that of *Terminalia tomentosa*. Said to be improved by being kept under water; often called *Matti* or *Mardah*; known by the name of *Keerijul* in South Canara.

Eugenia Jambolana.—A very large and beautiful tree; wood much used in native house-building, for cart-framing, agricultural implements, and for a variety of other purposes. Resists the action of water, some say almost for ages, and is used for well work. Not very strong or durable except in water. Called *Narala* in Canarese.

Lagerstrœmia Reginæ.—A good sized tree; tough and very durable under water, though it soon decays under ground; much used by the natives for building purposes and in boat-making. In the Madras Gun Carriage Manufactory it is used for light and heavy field cheeks, felloes, and cart naves, framing and boards of wagons, limbers and platform carts and ammunition box-boards. It is called *Challa* in Canarese.

Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.—A large tree. The wood is straight, fibred and elastic; much used for building purposes, flooring rafters, &c., and also in dockyards. If left exposed in the forests it very soon rots and is rapidly attacked by white-ants. It is universally known by its Tamil name of *Venteh* and is called *Balandur* and *Billi nàndi* in Canarese. Some think that the value of this wood has been underrated. It is said to have great "stiffness," and wooden bridges have been built of it.

Vitex Altissima.—A very large tree; trunk erect and of great girth; one of the most valuable of the timber trees. The wood is hard, durable and fissile, with a coarse grain; does not split or warp; it is much in use for building, construction of carts, and many other purposes. It is called *Sampagapala* in Canarese.

Tectona Grandis.—Teak tree. One of the most valuable timber trees in the world. In some favorable situations it has a girth of 22 feet, and a straight trunk of some 80 or 90 feet to the first bough, elsewhere is less than 9 feet

girth, but is usually beautifully straight. The timber it yields is so well known as to need no description here.

Phyllanthus emblica.—A good-sized tree. The wood is hard, fibrous, and flexible; tolerably close and straight grained. It is remarkably durable under water, on which account it is much in use for well rings; it is also used for building purposes, furniture, gun-stocks, &c.

Bischoffia Javanica.—A very large tree with a tall, erect trunk, often of great girth. The timber is very hard and durable and is used for building, planking, &c.; very little known or utilized in general.

Briedelia retusa.—A large tree; trunk pretty erect; a very valuable timber tree, wood very stiff, strong, close-grained and durable, but not easily worked. It is used for house-building, construction of carts, agricultural implements, railway sleepers and for a number of other purposes.

Girouniera reticulata.—A large and valuable timber tree; wood very hard and heavy; a valuable engineering timber.

Artocarpus hirsuta.—A very lofty tree attaining upwards of 200 feet in height and of great girth. Timber strong, tolerably close and even-grained; much in use for ship-building, house-building, furniture and other purposes. In Canarese (Mysore) it is called *Hebalsu*. It is said to be valuable for canoes and for planks.

The total number of the principal trees mentioned in the manuscript list furnished by Colonel Beddome is fifty-six, and all might be used as firewood.

Mr. Minchin has forwarded a paper containing the native names of trees growing in the Wynaad, the timber of which is suitable for mines.

The names are as follow:—

Poon murrum	or Poon spar	. . . . .	Splits well.
Parley ,,	or Spurious Guttapercha or Milk tree		Do.
Muttee ,,	or Ven Teak	. . . . .	Do.
Veetee ,,	or Blackwood	. . . . .	Good for posts and sets.
Cheera ,,	or Buttress tree	. . . . .	Splits well.
Iney ,,	or Jungle Jack	. . . . .	Good for posts and sets.
Ugalee ,,	or Cedar tree	. . . . .	Splits well.
Naaga ,,	or Iron wood tree	. . . . .	Good for posts and sets.

Mr. Minchin adds:—"The commonest trees in the forests are the Parley murrum and the Naaga murrum and are the easiest got at for firewood. On the Coomary land, where the forest has been cleared for cultivation and allowed to grow up again, the commonest tree is the Venda murrum (*Sponia Orientalis*) or charcoal tree, which is the quickest-growing tree in the Wynaad, but it does not last many years and is of no value for timber. It yields a very good charcoal, which is used by the natives for making gunpowder."

That charcoal can be procured easily and at no great cost is of some importance. It is essential that the miner should have a proper supply in all large operations. It is used in sharpening tools, &c.

Mr. Minchin says that the price of sawn timber, cut in various dimensions, is at the present time at Devála one rupee per cubic foot, and that logs and firewood cost for cutting and carting about two rupees per ton.

Major Morant, R.E., Executive Engineer, estimates the cost of jungle-wood sawn to scantlings at one rupee per cubic foot.

The late Manager of the Prince of Wales' Tribute Company, Devála, states that the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; but when the Alpha Mine was at work, the cost, it is said, was Rs. 5 per ton.

In a report by Colonel Beddome published in the *Madras Mail* of the 22nd April 1879 it is mentioned that the average price of wood (for fuel for railway purposes) for the last five years has been Rs. 5-15-11 per ton delivered on the engine.

Occupation of lands in the Wynaad.

Up to the present time I have not been able to procure any map showing the areas which are claimed or occupied by the Zemindars or others (except coffee-planters) in the Wynaad; as already stated, it has been found impossible even to ascertain the boundaries of the lands which have been granted for mining purposes. Mr. W. Logan, in a letter dated 16th June 1875, in referring to the surveys of the Wynaad, states that "little or nothing apparently has been done in the direction of demarcating *private forests and waste lands belonging*

to natives." Whether the boundaries of these lands have been surveyed or not it is impossible for me to say; but, in view of the probability of lands being applied for by persons desirous of mining for gold, it seems desirable that no time should be lost in publishing maps showing—

(*a*) The lands held in fee-simple by Europeans and Natives.
(*b*) Lands leased for cultivation or other purposes.
(*c*) Lands held on tenures other than leases.
(*d*) Waste lands of the Crown.

This is not the place to discuss the manner in which lands should be leased for mining purposes, nor would it be right to offer opinions which might be opposed to the policy of the Government, but it is perhaps proper to suggest that regulations should be framed and published under which persons could make applications—

1st.—For licenses giving the right to "prospect" for gold.
2nd.—For leases of lands containing auriferous rocks.
3rd.—For licenses to take and divert water for mining purposes.

The manner in which lands held under the various tenures should be dealt with, the taxes (if any) to be paid by landholders who grant leases for gold-mining purposes, and the method of assessing mining properties are questions solely for the consideration and final decision of the Government. It is, however, now well ascertained in countries where gold-mining is an established industry that the fewer impediments placed in the way of mining enterprise and the lighter the exactions, the more certain are the profits to the revenue. The State gains largely indirectly, and, in sacrificing the revenue which might be obtained directly by laying imposts on the miner, it encourages him in his labors and leads him to undertake explorations which, if he were heavily taxed, he would never contemplate.

I hope I have expressed with sufficient distinctness the opinion I entertain respecting the gold fields of South-East Wynaad.

The facts will speak more strongly than words to those acquainted with gold mines. Gold has been found on the south near Eddacurra and on the north near Nellacottah, on the west near Vyteri, and on the east as far as Bolingbroke, that is to say, over an area of more than 500 square miles.

The reefs are very numerous and they are more than of the average thickness of those found in other countries; they are of great longitudinal extent, some being traceable by their outcrops for several miles; they are strong and persistent and highly auriferous at an elevation of less than 500 feet above the sea, and they can be traced thence upwards to a height of nearly 8,000 feet; near them gold can be washed out of almost every dish of earth that is dug; the proportion of gold in some of the soils and reefs in the neighbourhood of Devála is large; and, the country presenting the greatest facilities for prosecuting mining operations at the smallest cost, it must be apparent to all who have given attention to this question that sooner or later gold-mining will be established as an important industry in Southern India.

The retardation of this event will be caused, not by the meagreness of the resources—they are large,—but probably by the mistaken notion that wherever there is gold all the care, all the forethought that would be deemed requisite in other pursuits may be disregarded in conducting mining operations.

In concluding this report I would wish to bring to the knowledge of His Grace the Governor that throughout the period I have been engaged on the duties assigned to me I have received the most generous assistance from all the officers of the Government with whom I have been brought in contact or to whom I have had to apply for information.

To the planters in the Wynaad I have been also greatly indebted; and, if I had to mention the names of all the gentlemen who from time to time took the trouble to accompany me in my explorations and to point out the sites of old workings and the outcrops of reefs, the list would be a long one.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the value of the assistance they, one and all, so cheerfully rendered.

Mr. Thomas Laing has at all times performed his duties to my entire satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the injury to his health caused by hard labor and exposure may ultimately be repaired.

Mr. G. E. Withers, whose local knowledge is great, gave me, during the period he was employed in the Wynaad, all the assistance in his power, and to his explorations, undertaken some years ago, the country is indebted for a knowledge of the occurrence of rich reefs of quartz near Devála.

R. BROUGH SMYTH,
Mining Engineer.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Devâla, 18th February 1879.

From—R. Brough Smith, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

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 Wynaad 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 occasionlly 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 ghat. 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 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 foot-wall, 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 develop 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 follow:—

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 foot-wall, 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 foot-wall. 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 follow:—

	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 Wynaad 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 Wynaad" 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 follow:—

	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 dwt. 23 grs., being at the rate of 2 dwt. 8·43 grs. nearly per ton. This is inclusive of six tons and-a-half which were treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works for the Alpha Company, and which, as already stated, yielded at the rate of 19 dwt. 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 Re. 1-8 per ton, and the average cost of crushing Re. 1-13 per ton. The total cost of raising and crushing quartz is stated to have been Rs. 2,971-6.

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. 3,087-6-3.

The stone treated at the Wynaad 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, for breaking Rs. 3-10, for conveyance to the Works Rs. 21, and for crushing Rs. 65; total Rs. 160-4.

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 Wynaad 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.	dwt.	grs.
Wright's Level	41⅔			
Skull Reef	63			
	104⅔			
Skull Reef	12	0	2	18·5
Wright's Level	50	0	2	5
Do.	50	0	11	19
Do.	104	0	16	12·5
Do.	2	0	14	21·34
		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. 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 the copper plates 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam was used with the quicksilver, and in the pulverizer as much as 8 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 influence 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 oxydize the sulphur. The fusible lower sulphides coat the gold and prevent its amalgamation with mercury. The roasted stone I have seen in Devála 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 copper plates 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 enterprise. 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 advice that in the first instance this run should be followed still further on the under-lie—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 Wynaad 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 pitch 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 copper plates 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 1660 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 dwt. 13·48 grs. per ton.

The Black Hill Company at Ballarat 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 Devála. 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.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF LIEUTENANT NICOLSON AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO GOLD IN MALABAR.

Dated Calicut, 10th January 1831.

From—W. SHEFFIELD, Esq., Principal Collector of Malabar,

To—The Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter of the 4th instant, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that I have already charged in my accounts the value of the gold dust procured in this district on account of Government, amounting, as per annexed memorandum, to Rs. 5,287-11-5. Of this quantity, by far the greatest portion has been forwarded to the Presidency, the remainder being 2,908½. New gold fanam's weight, valued at Rs. 1,326-6-2, will be delivered over by me to Mr. Hudleston, who has been instructed to collect as much more gold dust for the use of Government as can be obtained.

Places where the gold dust was found and the quantity procured at each place.	Weight in new Gold Fanams.	Rate at which the gold dust was purchased per 10 new Gold Fanams' weight.	Amount value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cargatode in the Ernád Taluk . . .	3,501½	5 0 0	1,750 12 0
In the Nilambur valley	2,738½	4 12 0	1,300 14 3
Caraloondy on the sea beach in the Shernaad Taluq	1,561½	4 7 3½	695 7 3
Moonanaad, Moopeyanaad, and Nambollacotta in Wynaad	3,657½	4 3 8½	1,537 12 2
Gold fanams transmitted to weigh the gold dust with	10	...	2 13 9
Total .	11,459	...	5,287 11 5

I beg, however, to state that, in consequence of an increased demand for this valuable commodity, owing to a greater number of persons resorting to this province from the eastern districts of Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly to purchase it, the price has risen in the average 5⅛ per cent., or from Rs. 4-2-40 to 4-3-35 for ten new gold fanams' weight.

Though gold is found in all the rivers of this district, from the stream which falls into the sea at Elatoor, about eight miles north of Calicut, and as far south as the numerous streams flowing through the Pálghat valley, which at their junction, about 15 miles below Palghatcherry, form the great Ponáni river, some of which reach the southern boundary between Cochin and Malabar, about 110 miles to the southward of Calicut, the places and streams which afford the largest supply of gold dust are the following:—

The Toodakull river, which rises in the Koondah mountains, and after dividing the Walawanád Taluk from the taluk of Neringanaad falls into the great Ponáni river at Moochickul, about two miles north-east of Turtullah.

The Arliparambur, a rivulet which flows through Walawanád and part of Neringanaad and joins the Toodakull river about two miles east of Cherpalcheri.

The Arnakyem river, which has its source in the Moorkoorty and Koondah mountains, and forming the boundary between the Ernád and Walawanád taluks, and, passing the towns of Malapuram and Tirurangádi, it meets the sea at Caraloondy.

The Carcatode stream, which rises in the Moorkoorty valley and joins the Arnakyem river near Pynaad in the Ernád Taluk.

The gold found at the places above mentioned is the purest that is procurable in the district, its touch being equal to 9½.

The sea-beach from the town of Parparangady to Caraloondy, and thence to Beypore, extending about eight miles in length, the latter place being seven miles south of Calicut. Here the gold is equal to 8¾, and it is evidently washed down from the mountains during the great freshes in the south-west monsoon, and after being carried out by the flood beyond the mouths of the Beypore and Caraloondy rivers, it is thrown back by the action of the surf, when the sea runs high and is much agitated by tempestuous weather, and deposited on the sands much higher up than the sea usually reaches when the weather is moderate.

Kutchambara on the bank of the Coodarapoya river, which comes from the Moorkoorty valley and unites with the Beypoor river, about two miles below Nilambúr. The touch of the gold found here and in the bed of the Coodarapoya river is nearly 9¼.

The Karumpoya and Poonapoya, or golden river, both which streams take their rise in a high range of mountains called the "Paral Mallah" situated north-east of Moorkoorty and forming part of the main chain of the Nílgiris, and, when collected in one body near Poolliemparra in Wynaad, the stream receives the name of the "Paundypoya;" but this, on its approach near the ghâts, is again divided into two streams, and the main branch, called in the

Nilambúr valley the Carumbye, rushes down the Alliampully Cherrum. The Poonapoya descends the mountains between Alliampully and the Caracoor Cherrum; and long before its junction with the Carumbye it receives both the Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya.

The Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya above mentioned; the former river rushes down from Wynaad into the Nilambúr valley through the Cundaloor Cherrum, and the latter descends from Devála to the right of the road through the Caracoor Pass.

Gold dust is also found on the plains in the Nilambúr valley and frequently on elevated spots, particularly at Teeroowally, a hill near Mambaatangady, about 150 feet above the level of the Beypore river, during the highest freshes; and on the slope of this eminence gold is procured some feet below the surface of the ground in pits dug by those who come in search of it.

North of the Beypore river it is found in the Teeroowambaddy Division of Polyee in a mountain stream, which, descending the ghats to the left of the road through the Tambercherry Pass, runs through the Tambercherry and Polyee districts and forms a junction with the great Beypore river between Pawoor and Shirwaddee and opposite to Mapooram in the Ernád Taluk. The touch of the gold found here and of that which is generally procured in the Nilambúr valley is about 8½.

Above the ghâts, in Wynaad, gold is found in Parkureetil, a higher table-land between Manantoddy and Nambellacotta, at a place called Choolloyde in Moonanaad, and at Nellyalom and Ponáni in Moopeynaad. It is likewise found at Devála and its immediate vicinity in Nambollacotta, but the gold of Wynaad is much inferior to that which is washed down from the lofty mountains actually appertaining to the Nilgiris and Khondahs, its touch being only 7¾.

The manner in which gold dust is found and separated from the soil is as follows:—The earth or sand in the mountains, hills, paddy fields, and beds of rivers and rivulets known to be impregnated with this valuable ore is dug up, but it is only in or near water, and consequently in running streams, ruts, ravines, and breaks in the mountains and ground into which the course of the water is most likely to drive the ore during the rainy season, that gold is dug for; and being put into a pautty, a kind of wooden tray hollowed in the centre and not unlike a turtle's shell, the soil is immediately submerged in water just enough to overflow it and no more, and kept in an undulating motion by the washer with one hand, while the earth is stirred up with the other until all the earthy particles are washed entirely out of it and a sediment is left in the hollow, consisting chiefly of a mixture of black sand and particles of iron and gold. The pautty is then taken out of the water, and one end of it being somewhat elevated, water is gently poured upon its contents until the gold distinctly appears on the border quite divided from the principal mass. The golden particles are separated with a grain or two of quicksilver which is rubbed into them and then put in a piece of tobacco leaf, which, being placed in a crucible or more generally between two pieces of lighted charcoal, the heat causes the quicksilver to evaporate, and the gold is then taken out in a pure state.

When gold dust is found in streams, a wooden trough about 4 to 4½ feet long and 15 inches wide is frequently used, and into this the sand or soil from the bed of the river or rivulet is thrown as fast as it is taken out and then washed by the person in charge of the trough, who is constantly stirring the sand with his right hand and pouring a gentle stream of water upon it with his left, until nothing remains but heavy black sand and particles of iron and gold; and when the dust appears on its borders, it is collected with a proportion of quicksilver and then separated in the manner before mentioned.

When gold is found in small pieces, which is often the case in the beds of the several branches of the Beypore river flowing through the Nilambur valley before they all unite above Mambaatangady, there is no occasion for quicksilver or heat.

In the rainy season the pautties are worked upon the mountains, hills and other elevated spots; but these places, owing to the want of water to assist the operation, are abandoned at the end of the rains and the pautties are employed during the dry months in the beds of rivers and smaller streams.

The sands on the sea-beach between Parparangady, Caraloondy, and Beypore are most productive during the months of June, July, August and September, when the rivers which fall into the sea at Beypore and Caraloondy are filled by the south-west monsoon; but gold is found here, though in smaller quantities, throughout the year.

There appears no reason whatever to doubt that golden ore is homogeneous to the soil in the mountains and hills of Malabar, and even many elevated spots in the valleys of Nilambur and Moorkoorty and the immediate vicinity of Devála and the Koondah and Nilgiri mountains; whilst that which is found in the beds of rivers and other mountain streams is fortuitously brought down by the monsoon rains.

Though a very extensive search has been made among the records of my office since I had the honor of receiving the commands of the Right Honorable the Governor, under date the 18th November 1828, to afford information on this subject, I regret to state that I have not succeeded in finding that any endeavour whatsoever was made by the several Collectors since this province accrued to the possession of the Honorable Company, to discover the mines or places whence the gold issues. These, however, appear to have been noticed by the Honorable Mr. Duncan, late Governor of Bombay, who enjoined the authorities then in the province, in the year 1793, to collect and submit to him every information that could be obtained on the subject; but it does not appear upon record that any scientific person was deputed to explore

the places where the dust is found in order to trace the sources from whence the supplies are derived, or that any particular inquiry on the subject was set on foot, though it has been well known from the earliest period that gold is produced in the province, and the collecting of it has been farmed out in Wynaad and the Nilambur valley for the last forty or fifty years.

Agreement between Harry Louisa Hugnenin, Native of Switzerland, and the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of Madras and its Dependencies.

I, Henry Louis Hugnenin, do hereby engage to search for gold mines in the mountains on the Malabar Coast on the following conditions:—

1st.—That the search be conducted at the expense of Government and that I receive all reasonable assistance and countenance from the local authorities.

2nd.—That my proceedings shall be under the superintendence of such controlling authority as the Government may be pleased to appoint.

3rd.—That I shall receive one-half of the gold I may assist in finding and raising during the next twelve months and the same proportion of all gold I may collect from the mountain streams, &c., by washing. It shall, however, be optional with the Government to take my share of the produce at the market-price of gold and to renew this privilege in my favor for another year if they shall think fit.

H. L. HUGNENIN,
Horloger.

Dated 16th February 1831.

By order of the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of Madras.

H. CHAMIER,
Secretary to Government.

Witnessed.

J. LUSHINGTON,
Private Secretary.

Dated Devalacottah, 18th April 1831.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, 49th Regiment N. I.,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

In obedience to the orders contained in your letter of the 12th instant at Ootacamund, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that I met Mr. Hugnenin at this place on the 16th instant, and that, after all due consultation with him and minute inquiries from the natives into the causes, times, and places of fever about this part of the country, I am of opinion that nothing whatever is to be apprehended on that score until the setting in of the heavy rains in June, and scarcely even then if proper precautions are taken to prevent it.

The country in our immediate vicinity is entirely free from jungle with the exception of a few hills presenting nearly the same features as some parts of the Nilgiris. The thermometer ranges between 71° and 82° in the 24 hours. There does not appear at present to be any unhealthy symptoms among the natives, nor are there any to be feared by their accounts during the *heaviest rains*, but merely at their commencement and ceasing, that is, during the months of June and September. The monsoon, however, is the most favorable time for the collection of gold dust in consequence of its being then brought down in large quantities by the mountain torrents; for during the rainy season the quantity washed by one person daily varies from the value of 3 to 6 rupees, and during the dry season scarcely from 1 to 2 rupees, so that justice can scarcely be done to the undertaking if the possibility of the rains affecting the health of those employed be considered an objection to it.

I now beg to inform you that there are three mountains near this in which Mr. Hugnenin is confident of finding quantities of gold. The one which he intends commencing is called Chulimally by some, and Vellimally by others, of the natives; it contains the sources of several streams flowing into a branch of the Beypoor river near Carcare in which streams a great quantity of the gold dust of this district is collected. In Arrowsmith's Map this place is marked Dienoote, about 12 miles from Goodaloor, a little to the southward of the main road to Manantoddy, and the mountain in question is about three miles further south. There is nothing however in the shape of a road, nor even a path to be found towards it, and from the abruptness of the intermediate hills and rocks the way is in some parts utterly impassable for cattle, so that in the first instance a practicable path must be cut for the supplies of a bazaar, as there are no provisions to be found even in this village, which scarcely contains a dozen huts.

I have the honor to enclose a list of workmen which will be required to place all things in readiness for commencing operations immediately. In the first instance I have the honor to submit that I conceive thirty men at least requisite to carry on the work with certainty and expedition, the whole to be employed at first in hutting themselves and making a practicable pathway to the mountain, and afterwards 15 as miners and 15 in washing the sand and searching for gold dust in the rivers. I also beg to to add that, if an intelligent native officer was detached with the party, he would be of the greatest assistance to me in overlooking one

party while I am with the other, &c. These circumstances, however, will of course remain for your consideration and decision.

List of Workmen required.

One bricklayer for the construction and repairs of smelting furnaces and reverberatories.
One carpenter for the construction and repairs of wooden washing bowls and all wood work required for the mining implements, &c.
One smith and one bellowsman.
Two wood-cutters for the supply of the reverberatories and smelting furnaces.

DEVALACOTTAH,
18th April 1831.

W. NICOLSON, *Lieut.*,
49th Regiment, N.I.

Dated Devalacottah, 22nd April 1831.

From—LIEUT. W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th instant, and, in reply, beg to state that the tools required for the men will depend entirely on the number of men sent. I consider that the chests of mining tools should be allowed at least six men each, and that a spade, a momety, and a pickaxe will be required for every man beyond that number with a supply of baskets for carrying earth, observing at the same time that the more hands available, the more expeditious will be our operations.

I have now the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that Mr. Hugnenin and myself proceeded yesterday for the third time to the Chulimally mountain for the purpose of searching for an old mine which, it seems, was worked long before the Honorable Company obtained possession of this part of the country, the fearful probability of which event, it is said, induced the Rajah of that day to abandon the mine for the time being from a dread of losing it altogether, and, making the business a State secret, he issued orders that no one on pain of death was to approach the mountain, on which, I am here told, he let loose as many wild beasts as he could procure. How far this account may be true is difficult to say. We have not as yet, however, succeeded in persuading a single villager to accompany us to the mountain in consequence of the above belief.

I now proceed to acquaint you that yesterday, after cutting our way for several hours in the thickest part of the jungle on the mountain, we came upon the mine in question, consisting of three shafts about five feet each in diameter and 10 from each other, forming an equilateral triangle, the deepest of them extending to about 70 feet, since a stone dropped in took about 4½ seconds to reach the bottom; the depth, however, has no doubt greatly decreased by the effects of rotten vegetation, &c. On further search we soon found that this mine was not the only one, for, having penetrated as far as we possibly could through the jungle towards the *summit* of the mountain, we discovered no less than 27 shafts, all sunk in the same manner and forming a chain of triangles as before described, the disposition of which with regard to each other leads me to suppose that they have all subterraneous countershafts communicating with each other and probably extending to a large main shaft which, I trust, may be discovered on the arrival of the pioneers. How these mines could have remained so long a secret appears surprising; however it is certain that had not a descendant of the above said Rajah mentioned all these circumstances to Mr. Hugnenin and made the contract herein enclosed, which he was unable to fulfil for want of sufficient capital, the mountain would of course have still remained unknown. I have the honor to forward a few specimens of minerals which I found on the surface near the shafts, as also a small quantity of gold dust, the result of Mr. Hugnenin washing the earth for a few hours on the same spot.

I now beg to conclude by stating that I am perfectly satisfied in my mind that any *labor* or *expense* whatever that may be incurred in this undertaking will be most amply repaid hereafter.

This morning I came across the new road to the Nilgiris.

The Moorkooty hills bear from hence east-north-east about 12 miles; Paratmala hills north-east 30 miles; Munoor ghat east-south-east, 40 miles. The Cherrunhoya is *navi'a ble even now* 10 miles beyond Oorumpoom, from which place I have just now come dow dhony.

Karcatode is about six miles south-east of Manjury on the bank of the river.
Mr. Hugnenin joined me on the 10th all right.

Dated Madras, the 27th September 1831.

EXTRACT.

These minerals are of a class so generally known and understood that I have only to give them their proper designations, and you will find them described at length in any mineralogical work you may happen to have in your possession.

The mineral marked "copper mica" is what mineralogists usually call "mica." It is found very abundantly in India. It separates into many thin laminæ, and in that state is

transparent and is the article with which the natives form those lanthorns that are exhibited in their festivals. It forms one of the component parts of the stones called granite and gneiss and constitutes a considerable portion of the bulk of the globe.

The component parts of this mineral have been so frequently ascertained by the first chemist in Europe that I conclude the Right Honorable the Governor would be disposed to rely more on their analysis than mine.

One by Dr. Ure is as follows:—

Silix	47
Alumina	22
Oxide of iron	15·50
Oxide of Manganise	1·75
Potash	14·50
	100·75

The two other specimens are likewise sub-species of the same mineral and are both called chlorite by mineralogists. Although of different colors, they are of the same sub-species. I have examined both these minerals and have found them so nearly the same that I am rather inclined to ascribe the difference to some slight inaccuracy in the process (arising chiefly from a want of a proper apparatus for this purpose, and perhaps also in some degree to a want of tact on my own part in conducting the process) than to any considerable difference between them.

My analysis is as follows:—

Silix	36
Alumina	38
Oxide of iron	6
Maker	12·5
Potash, Oxide of Manganise, Magnesia, Loss	7·5
	100

The last three substances I have not the means of collecting and ascertaining with precision, but I have no doubt that their proportions are in the order in which they stand. Potash most, manganise less, and magnesia least of all; indeed of the last there was only a trace.

Thus briefly to recapitulate:—

1. The mineral marked "copper mica" is the ordinary mineral called "mica" and does not contain any copper.
2. The earth marked "mineral gum paint" is chlorite, a sub-species of mica. This and the following earth you will find described in books under the name of chlorite; "mineral gum paint" or the paint called "mineral gum" is a pigment derived from copper and is an artificial, and not a natural, production.
3. The earth marked "metallic clay" derives that shining and metallic appearance from the undecomposed mica it contains. It is another variety of the same sub-species as the last mineral chlorite. It contains neither verdigris nor arsenic. The smell arising from these earths is common to all earths of this kind.

I should have acknowledged the receipt of your letter and of the minerals immediately after they came to hand, but in consequence of indisposition I had gone as far as Porto Novo for change of air, and, hearing then that the Governor had left the Hills, I did not know where to address a letter that was likely to reach you before you arrived at Madras. I hope you will consider this a sufficient apology for the delay.

Dated Nadghainey, Carcoor Pass, 16th November 1831.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to report that the Havildar's party of pioneers under my orders arrived here on the 7th instant and are as yet employed in hutting themselves, with the exception of two or three, who take their daily routine of duty on learning the method of washing for gold in this district, as I have obtained for that purpose from a ryot in the neighbourhood the services of the head Kuroombar in his employ during the absence of Mr. Hugnenin, from whom I have not yet heard.

I trust ere long to have the honor of seeing you here, as it is almost impossible to give you any adequate idea on paper of the nature of the work requisite and of the small number of men I have to perform it with. Gold there is in all directions—*every nullah in the neighbourhood contains it*—and I have no doubt we shall collect a good quantity as soon as the washing trays, &c., arrive from Calicut, as I have only been able to procure one tray from the natives to teach the pioneers with.

I have to add that a direct road to Chulimally from hence cannot be made without an excessive loss of time at present, particularly as I find there is little or no water on the mountain just now, without which the work cannot proceed, and during the dry season should at any rate be confined to the big rivers and nullahs.

No sickness has as yet made its appearance in the detachment.

Dated Caapul Gold Mines Near Momboatangady, 3rd January 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that, having arrived at Carcatode on the 10th ultimo, we continued our researches for the most lucrative places for gold in that neighbourhood until the 24th, when it became evident from the daily average of work that it was not worth while remaining there, at any rate at this season. The place seems famed for gold in consequence of the *superior touch* of the small quantity found there, a circumstance which greatly affects the nominal value of the metal to be found elsewhere, a great deal of which is sold by the natives as Carcatode gold. The nature of the work in that direction will be found in the detailed reports I shall duly have the honor of forwarding.

I have now to add that, with the view of pursuing the search throughout the Nilambúr Valley, we arrived at this place on the 26th ultimo and were not a little surprised at finding a regular set of mines worked by five or six hundred Moplahs, who (if their headmen could be believed) are obliged to give one barleycorn-weight of gold *per man* to the Zemindar per day, by which a direct daily tax of about twenty rupees is levied by him without his paying anything to Government. On our arrival the whole of the Moplahs made off; but, in consequence of my issuing proclamations that in continuing their work they should meet no molestation, a great number have returned to the mines. These works are very extensive; the shafts are generally from ten to fifty feet, and the deeper they are the greater is the quantity of gold to be found, the only impediment to the work being the continual accumulation of water which they have no idea whatever of raising, but by assembling in great numbers with chatties. We could easily employ bamboo syphons for this purpose; but, as our work would be overlooked by the Moplahs, they would not fail instantly to apply the syphon to all the other mines in the neighbourhood to our great disadvantage hereafter. Therefore, until we have a sufficient number of workmen and are sufficiently strong in pioneers or others to place guards over the mines, we cannot work them to any great advantage.

It will at once appear evident that when five or six hundred men find it worth their while to work with the miserable and slovenly apparatus they possess, and with which the very least each man can possibly find is the weight of the third of a gold fanam per day, which trifling day's work *very seldom* happens (as the quantity found by one man daily varies from that just mentioned to the weight of ten gold fanams, on which occasion the mud is always taken from the deepest shafts); it will then, as above mentioned, appear evident that, were these mines systematically worked on the European principle, the quantity of gold to be had would be very considerable. But situated as I am without the above means and with so small a party, we can do little more than as many of the natives, and can only for the present continue the search for the most lucrative mines in the district and for those places where it may be worth while for Government to keep up regular mining establishments, amongst which number these mines may most undoubtedly be classed. The pioneers have collected nearly an ounce of gold during the week they have been here, and, had I the regular European apparatus, this *ounce* would, I have no doubt, have been a *pound*. This will be duly forwarded to yourself or the Collector as you may desire.

Dated Carembat Jungle near Carcoor, 25th January 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintendent, Search for Gold Mines,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

In continuation of my reports for the information of Government, I have now the honor to acquaint you that the Moplahs at the Coopal mines having commenced a system of devastation in filling up the shafts, &c. I have been under the necessity of applying to the Collector for a Havildar guard, on the arrival of which at Coopal (having heard that the same system of depredation was going on in the mines in this direction for the purpose of giving us every possible difficulty and impediment in our search), I immediately left half my party at Coopal under the command of the Pioneer's Havildar with the necessary orders for protecting the works, &c., while I am continuing the search and endeavouring to prevent injury being done to the mines in this neighbourhood, which are said to be very numerous and much richer than those at Coopal. As yet, however, we have only come upon one which is in a mountain called "Combalamally," one of the Chulimally range close under Nelliallum.

The average quantity of gold to be found in this mine may be taken at about a gold fanam weight per man daily, but in consequence of the constant search we are making in the jungles for the best mines we have no time for gold-washing.

I take this opportunity of a party returning to Ootacamund, who have brought pay for the detachment, to forward to you by them the gold which has been found by the Pioneers up to this date in searching the Nilambúr valley. The situations of the richest mines I shall duly have the honor to forward in a rough map.

In now again submitting for consideration the necessity of my party being increased, I trust I may not be accused of presumption in suggesting the expediency of teaching the whole corps of Pioneers the methods of washing for gold and furnishing them with trays accordingly, a system which, if well followed up, would no doubt lead to the discovery of many valuable mines, particularly in the Koondar and Moorkooty hills, *to which we have fairly traced the strata which contain gold in that direction*. It may be as well to remark *en passant* that the

abovementioned trays are very light, and with a little ingenuity would form a much more comfortable and useful covering for the head for men who are exposed to the sun the whole day than the cap they now possess. The quantity of gold sent herewith is as follows:—

From the Coopal mines three ingots weighing thirty-nine new gold fanams and seven barleycorns (touch 9).

From Killarkumpoya and Poonapoya rivers, Nilambúr valley, three ingots weighing thirty new gold fanams, five barley corns (touch 8½).

From the Kakatode and Cherrumpoya rivers under the Moorkooty hills one ingot weighing thirteen new gold fanams (touch 9½).

Total sent eighty-three new gold fanam weight; a small quantity of gold dust remains, but as it is not melted and therefore very liable to be lost I have not sent it.

No. 37, dated Fort St. George, 3rd February 1832.

From—The Hon'ble H. Chamier, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Financial Department,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, and to transmit to you the report of the Mint Master's assayer on the three specimens of gold received from Lieutenant Nicolson.

The specimens were sent to the Mint without any communication of the cost of the several pieces as noted in the card attached to each, but with orders to report both as to the touch and real value of each. You will perceive from the memorandum given below that the value of each is greater than the cost, and if you are satisfied that the cost is correctly reported, it is obvious that the purchase at the prices specified will be advantageous to Government, especially of the gold from the Coopal mines:—

Specimens.	Weight.	Fineness.	Touch.	Value as stated by the Assayer.	Cost as stated by Lieutenant Nicolson.	Gain in value.	Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Dwts. Grs.	C. Grs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Coopal Mines ...	2 14	B 1 3¼	Gold ... 99·22 Silver ... 0 78 100·0	5 9 5	4 4 0	1 5 5	43 4 8
No. 2, Nilambúr Mines...	3 4	B 0 2¾	Gold ... 94·53 Silver ... 5·47 100·0	6 8 6	5 12 0	0 12 6	41 4 0
No. 3, Devála Mines ...	3 2	W 3¼	Gold ... 90·88 Silver ... 8·86 Copper ... 0·26 100·0	6 1 10	5 0 0	1 1 10	39 10 6

You will be pleased to preserve carefully the assayed specimens herewith transmitted and communicate with the Principal Collector of Malabar on the subject of the best mode of obtaining the gold on account of Government, which he will be fully qualified to state when he shall have ascertained in whom the ownership of the several mines is vested, and what claims require to be satisfied before undisputed possession of the mines or their produce can be obtained. A copy of the letter addressed to him under this date is herewith transmitted for your information.

Dated Arecote, 24th February 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

For the further information of Government I have now the honor to report our return to the Coopal mines after having duly searched as much of the Nilambúr valley as the jungle has permitted us to penetrate, and I am happy to add that we have been as successful as could be wished. The mines in that direction are innumerable; the principal ones are, however, in the thickest part of the jungle immediately under the Wynaad hills and near the following villages belonging to the Teroopad of Nilambúr, *viz.*, Carembat, Katchapara, Moondairy, and Maneecoote. The Carembat jungle is mined throughout wherever the ground will admit of water being supplied from the neighbouring rivers, this being the only thing requisite, as the whole of the soil under the hills contains gold, the quality of which is much the same as the specimen I have had the honor to forward labelled "from the Nilambúr Rajah's mines." This you will perceive by a small specimen herein enclosed (weight six new gold fanams), cost 2 rupees 4 annas.

I now beg to state that in consequence of an intimation from the Collector of Malabar, requesting to see me respecting further operations, I am proceeding to Calicut, where I shall have the honor to await your further orders.

Dated Calicut, the 3rd March 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

In reply to yours of the 1st instant, and with reference to the communications therein contained from Government, I have the honor to state that my having obtained at such low prices the specimens of gold lately forwarded to Government arises from my having purchased them from the *gold-washers themselves* previous to their getting into the hands of the Swookars, whose customary profits would have otherwise made them much dearer; but it appears that a slight inadvertency has occurred in consequence of my not having had the means of determining the exact proportion of each specimen to an ounce, which circumstance has caused a slight overcharge of the specimens from Nilambúr and Wynaad, and an undercharge of the specimen from Coopal. This, however, does not affect the cost of the whole, *viz.*, Rs. 15, nor its value according to the Mint Master's report, *viz.*, Rs. 18-3-9; and if people were stationed at the several mines to purchase the gold on account of Government, they could obtain it at the following rates:—

	Per Ounce.	Value according to the Mint Master's Report.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
In Wynaad	32	39	10	6
In the Nilambúr Valley	34	41	4	0
At Coopal and Kakatode	36	43	0	0

If required to be melted into ingots four annas per ounce must be added for goldsmith's hire and borax, so that the purchase of Wynaad gold will yield a profit of upwards of 23 per cent., Nilambúr gold 20 per cent., and Coopal gold 19 per cent.

Dated Cannanore, the 28th March 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

In further continuation of my reports for the information of Government, I have the honor to acquaint you that another severe attack of jungle fever, shortly after my arrival at Calicut, rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the medical officer, that I shall be removed to this station in order to be in readiness to meet the probable necessity of my being obliged to embark on a long sea voyage or for England for the recovery of my health.

With regard to the gold mines which we have already discovered, and the best means of obtaining the greatest possible quantity of gold on account of Government, I beg to observe that it appears to me—

1st.—That the only people who can be employed with advantage on account of the insalubrity of the climate are those who are resident at the several spots where the mines are situated and who have been accustomed to the work.

2nd.—That these people may be overlooked and controlled by trusty natives and peons stationed at the different mines and placed under the general superintendence of a European officer, who might visit them occasionally.

3rd.—That from the application of machinery to the mines, such as pumps, stamping mills, washing troughs, &c., Government might reap the greatest possible advantages, as these would enable the mines to procure a much greater quantity of gold than they now do, when Government might not only lay a heavy tax on the workmen without distressing them, but also have an opportunity of purchasing a larger proportion of gold at the rates which I have already had the honor to submit.

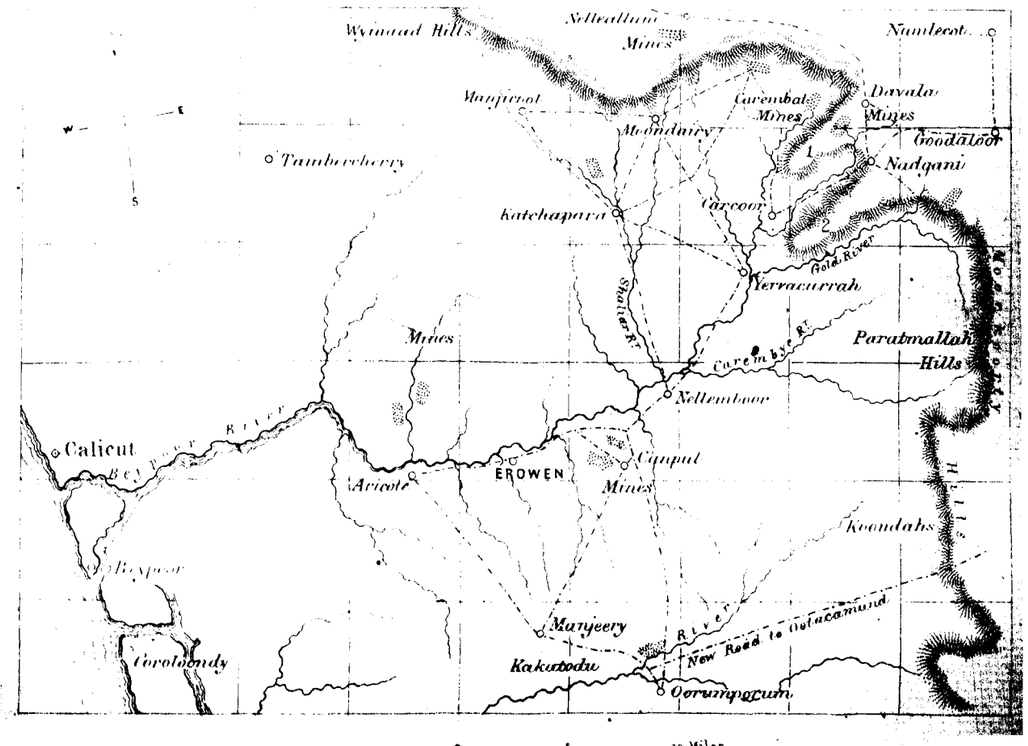
Whether the machinery required could be made up in this country so lasting or so cheap as in England may be considered doubtful. I would therefore beg to suggest that, under existing circumstances, I may be permitted to proceed at once to England for the purpose of procuring such machinery as may be requisite,—a measure which would not only facilitate the end in view, but would also tend so much to the restoration of my health as to enable me to continue the researches so successfully commenced.

My present state of health not admitting of my drawing out a plan of the situation of the different mines already discovered, I have marked them out in map belonging to the Principal Collector in Malabar and Canara, which is all I am at present able to do, being confined to my bed and not able to put pen to paper further than to sign my name, and I am indebted to a friend with whom I am living for drawing up what I have now the honor to forward.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of Government that the allowances which I have hitherto drawn as a Pioneer Officer have been far below the outlays I have been put to in order to obtain the information I have already had the honor to forward to Government, having not only had to contend with every imaginable difficulty that could be thrown in my way by the natives (and which could scarcely ever be overcome without heavy bribes, presents, &c.), but also having been put to considerable expense for guides, coolies, stationery, servants,

The largest mines are at Coopal and Carembat. All the rivers produce gold, and wherever the *gold ink* has been used mines have been discovered.

(Signed) W. NICOLSON, *Lieutenant.*



Scale of Miles.

Paths through the jungle.

1. ***Chulimally.***
2. *Carcoor Cherrum.*

The gold fields shewn in gold ink by Lieut. Nicolson, are marked in this tracing by black dots.

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, from a drawing supplied by the Supdt., Govt. Printing.

horses, &c., for which I trust that Government, with their usual liberality, will deem it expedient to grant me an increase of allowances from the date of my appointment, or such other remuneration as they may think fit.

Dated Cotacamund, the 17th July 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government that, having sufficiently recovered my health during my voyage round from Cannanore to Madras, I have returned to the prosecution of my duties in the search for gold, on which subject I now beg to forward the following communications.

During my progress to the hills by the Salem road, the first place that I could get any tidings of gold being found at was Dharmapuri at the foot of the Shevaroy Hills, afterwards Satyamangalam, Denkanikóta, Addivaram, or Stremogay, and Mettapoliem, in the neighbourhood of which there are, I am informed, *now* about *thirty people* employed in gold-washing. It is therefore to be hoped we shall meet with the same success as heretofore on situations and at such elevations amongst the hills as will preclude our being again laid up with fever.

I have now to observe that in all large bazaars where there is a great demand for gold its *commercial value* far exceeds its real value as reported by the Mint Master; for instance, gold of 9 touch is generally sold in the Madras bazaar at 15 rupees for the weight of one rupee, which is at the rate of 50 rupees per ounce (troy), since that quantity weighs 3⅓ rupees, while its value as reported by the Mint Master is only Rs. 41-4-0. Now the original cost at the mines being 3¼ rupees (for 9 touch) per ounce, it follows that the profit to be obtained in a *commercial point of view* is nearly 50 per cent., while the real value of the metal at the Mint only gives a profit of about 23 per cent. on the prime cost, thus showing the infallible advantages that must accrue to Government from their monopolizing the sale of gold, wherever it is to be found, by purchasing it *direct from the miners* before it can possibly get into other hands.

The method of carrying such a monopoly into effect *you* will, of course, be the best judge of. From the experience *I* have now had, however, I am of opinion that it will be impossible for Government to procure the whole or even half of the gold that is actually found unless the utmost vigilance is kept up by small detachments at the different mines to prevent the gold being smuggled or purchased by the native merchants, who are always on attendance for the produce of every day's work, and for which they *never pay the workmen in coin*, but in articles of food, raiment, &c., on which *again* they charge a very great percentage, so that their profits must be enormous; and as they are in the habit of using false weights, such as introducing lead into the grains of paddy with which the gold is weighed, and various other modes of extortion, the gold brought by these Swookars does not probably cost them more than half what *I* paid for it. The whole of the miners appeared to be entirely at the mercy of these merchants, and were obliged to give them over every rupee they received from me. It is therefore to be supposed that if these merchants had nothing to say to the miners the gold would be sold at a much cheaper rate than that at which *I* purchased it.

What may be the actual quantity to be daily procured it is impossible to say until Government take means for preventing the metal from having *any* other outlet from the miners than Government servants stationed there to purchase it. It must be nevertheless evident that a little machinery would greatly increase the quantity to be procured; for instance, their present mode of crushing the ore is by breaking one piece against another until there is a sufficient quantity of dust to fill a trav, which slow mode of working does not allow them to wash more than three or four trays full per man in the course of the day, whereas with pumps and stamping mills they might probably wash ten times that number. No fear can reasonably be entertained of the mines *failing* or becoming *exhausted*, since the whole country for a circle of nearly fifty miles *immediately under the ghâts* contains gold.

In addition to the profits I have above enumerated there is also that of the tax which appears to have been hitherto raised by the zemindars of districts unknown to Government authorities. This tax varies from one paddyweight of gold per man to one paddyweight of gold for three men, according to the produce of the mine. At Coopal it is a paddycorn weight per man daily. I have had the honor to forward a small map of the situations of the mines as yet discovered, which I can make out on a larger scale if required; and in conclusion I beg to forward a memorandum of the extra expenses and losses I have sustained during the search, and to solicit the consideration of Government for my future allowances and instructions for my future proceedings.

Dated Ootacamund, 1st October 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Gold Mines in Malabar,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

With reference to the Minute of Council of the 31st August last respecting the gold mines in Malabar, I have the honor to request you will be pleased to signify my most grateful acknowledgments for the readiness and liberality with which Government have repaid my humble endeavours, and I now beg to forward a few suggestions for the future management of the mines. With regard to the choice of mines, those at Coopal would seem, all things considered, to be as good as any for commencing operations on; but although the party and

tools which were furnished me last year *were sufficient for searching the country*, I have already had the honor to state that nothing can possibly be accomplished *on a grand scale* without the common machinery requisite for working any mine in the world, *viz.*, *pumps* for raising the water out of the shafts, *cranes* for craning up the ore and earth, *stamping mills* for crushing it, troughs for washing it, and (if the metal is required in bars) apparatus for melting it. All the other implements requisite are contained in the mining chests of tools forwarded by Government, of which, however, a much greater number will be now necessary in order to furnish the miners with them; and I should think that in addition to the two chests already sent from Madras if *ten more* be now despatched to Coopal they will not be found too many. Carpenters and smiths (for the repairs of these articles and the construction of scaffolding, &c.) will of course be necessary. Three-inch cylinder pumps may be procured at Mr. Law's depôt on the Mount Road at 250 rupees each (the price in London is, I believe, £10).

Cranes, I understand, may be made up at Pálghat, to which place Mr. Hugnenin and myself are now proceeding, but the greatest requisites are *stamping mills* and *steam engines*, neither of which, I fear, can be made up in India unless at enormous expenses, and they could never of course be compared to those of English manufacture.

Without the articles above mentioned all that can be done in the present state of the mines is to see that the whole of the gold that is found be purchased on account of Government instead of its going to the Nairs, &c., as hitherto; and this circumstance will greatly depend on the strict *honesty* and *trustworthiness* of the native civil authorities attached to the party in counteracting the tricks, obstacles, and difficulties continually thrown in our way by those who have hitherto shared in the profits of the mines, and who will now find themselves obliged to give up these profits to Government. I have now to add that it is of the utmost importance that quarters rendered secure from the night air and dews should be erected for those employed at the mines, without which it is next to an impossibility that the climate can be withstood *for any length* of time by any but the natives of the district in that neighbourhood; it is, I presume, needless to say that the Revenue Officer who attends on the party should always be provided with a sufficient sum for purchasing daily the quantity of gold found in the mines by the Moplahs.

In conclusion, I most respectfully beg to submit that a sight of these mines would do more than all I can write on the subject, and I therefore humbly beg to suggest that a committee of such competent persons as Government may deem fit may assemble at Coopal with a view to the full consideration of the circumstances I have above mentioned and of the plans which I have now the honor to submit for the future management of the mines.

Dated Ootacamund, 6th October 1832.

From—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

As relates to the Minutes of Consultation, under date 31st August last, the purport of which was duly communicated to Lieutenant Nicolson, I now beg to enclose a communication from that officer connected with the labors of the approaching season at the Coopal mines, and I take the liberty of respectfully submitting for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

That from past experience and from all information to be arrived at without pumps for the removal of the water out of the shafts, it would seem impracticable adequately to prosecute the work; in the outset two might be sufficient, but after a short time, as the shafts become deeper, two additional ones would be requisite, making a total of four, and which, if Lieutenant Nicolson's information is correct, are procurable from Mr. Law's depôt of building materials at the Presidency.

2. Cranes and troughs I calculate on being able to have prepared at Palghatcherry, and I shall take measures to this effect.

Stamping mills are much to be desired. In the last report a model of one was stated to be in preparation at Calicut under Mr. Hugnenin's superintendence; everything shall be done in order to having one prepared, but if unsuccessful some preparation of granite in the shape of pestle and mortar, or even sledge hammers, may serve as substitutes, and under any circumstances the work can progress without the two former, though not to an equal extent.

The melting the ore I do not immediately see the necessity of, but this equally with the purchase of gold at the mines. The selection of trustworthy persons for such purposes, as also for the supply of coolies and superintendence of all local matters, are duties devolving, I conceive, on the Principal Collector in Malabar, who alone possesses means adequately to provide for their performance.

3. A further supply of chests of mining tools I would also recommend, and should they and the pumps be sanctioned, I beg to suggest their early despatch to Calicut by sea, as well from motives of economy as to carriage, as from the important object of their reaching their destination in sufficient time to be brought into use as required during this season.

4. Smiths and carpenters for the construction of scaffolding and repairs of various tools in use will also, I conceive, be supplied on the spot under the orders of the Principal Collector.

5. As relates to the insalubrity of the climate, and fevers contracted during the two former seasons, in part from want of adequate protection against the heavy dews, I beg to suggest the practicability of the construction of a temporary range of sheds on an appropriate site near to the mines of palmyra and cadjan leaves by the inhabitants of the country, the expense of which I presume would be most trivial.

6. In furtherance of these duties Lieutenant Nicolson will leave Ootacamund for Palghatcherry on the 8th instant *en route* to Calicut, where he will commence preparations in communication with the Principal Collector in Malabar, and there await the receipt of further instructions, with which I beg to be honored the above points.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 12th October 1832, No. 257.

Read—The following letter from Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris, dated 6th October 1832.

Resolved, that the Military Board be instructed to purchase two 3-inch cylinder pumps at Mr. Law's depôt and forward them with eight chests of mining tools to the Principal Collector of Malabar, at the earliest practicable moment, for delivery to Lieutenant Nicolson. If these articles cannot be sent by sea before the monsoon, they should be forwarded direct to Lieutenant Nicolson at Pálghat.

Resolved, that authority be given to Major Crewe to cause the requisite number of cranes and troughs to be made up at Pálghat.

The Principal Collector of Malabar will cause a sufficient number of carpenters and smiths to be supplied to Lieutenant Nicolson, and a trustworthy Native Revenue Officer to be in attendance; he will also cause a range of temporary sheds to be erected for the protection of the party at night.

Dated Palghat, the 26th October 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Search for Gold.

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

With reference to your letter and its enclosure of the 8th instant, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 18th, and having made every inquiry as to materials and workmen for manufacturing machinery for the Coopal mines the following have been the results:—

(1) That the only substantial article to be procured is wood.

(2) The iron and all other requisites are of the coarsest possible quality, and would therefore be continually breaking and getting out of order.

(3) No workmen can be found expert enough to put them *cleverly* and *substantially* together, being all carpenters of the most ordinary description without the slightest idea of mechanical powers or proportions, *even if models were placed before them*. Troughs and rakes are therefore the only articles to be depended on here, and under these circumstances we must, I fear, be reduced to the only alternative of looking to the Presidency for assistance, although from all inquiries I made there in *May* last I could not hear of any workmen competent to the task, as they are mostly ignorant of those principles of mechanics without which no sound machinery of any sort can possibly be constructed. The opinion here is that we should be more successful at Cochin. I beg to add that as soon as the Principal Collector of Malabar has informed me of all preparations being in readiness at the mines for the construction of quarters, &c., the Pioneers will march for Coopal to assist in the work; in the meantime I beg again most respectfully to submit the expediency and necessity that exist for assembling a committee at Coopal of such persons as may be thought the most competent to form an opinion on the present state of the mines and their future management, as well as of the propriety and advantages of sending to England at once for machinery; and with this view I take the liberty of mentioning the names of the following gentlemen, *viz.*, Mr. Brown at Tellicherry, Mr. Caldecott at Alippy, Mr. Fischer at Coimbatore, Mr. Lettardy at Ootacamund, all I believe men of known genius and general information, who, with the Collector and Engineer of the district, would form a body whose opinions on this subject would, I presume, prove most satisfactory to Government.

I have now the honor to state that there is at this moment a very large quantity of gold for sale at this place and at Coimbatore at prices which, although much higher than at the mines (in consequence of having passed through several hands), are by *some strange anomaly* still actually under the intrinsic value of the metal, as reported by the Mint Master last season, and its intrinsic value at Madras may generally be reckoned at about 20 per cent. *below* its commercial value, so that it would still yield a good profit in the Madras market if bought up on account of Government. Enclosed I beg to forward a small piece, the price of which in the bazaar is at the rate of 39 rupees and a half per ounce; its touch is about 95. I would therefore beg to request that you will be pleased to solicit permission for me to draw upon the Principal Collectors of Malabar and Coimbatore for the price of any quantity of gold I may be able to procure in this manner, the same being deposited in their respective treasuries. Under all these circumstances, I beg to request further instructions as to my immediate proceedings.

Dated Palghatcherry, the 10th November 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Search for Gold,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

Until the receipt this day of yours of the 14th instant in answer to mine of the 25th ultimo, I have to inform you that as I could not know whether the pumps, &c., had been sent round by sea to Calicut, or forwarded to me at this place by land, I have been obliged to wait here for that information, and I am now proceeding without delay to Calicut *viâ* Coopal and Arecote.

I have to add that my purchasing gold would not in any way interfere with my duties at the mines, as the purchases might be effected by natives placed under my orders; and had I been authorized, I have reason to think that I could already have procured about fifty thousand rupees worth, yielding a high profit to Government.

Dated Ootacamund, the 14th November 1832.

From—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris,

To—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Adverting to your letter of the 25th ultimo, which would have met with earlier reply had not indisposition precluded it, I can only now urge upon you the absolute necessity of giving up your attention to what I consider to be the present main object, *viz.*, that of applying all your means to the working of the Coopal mines, in order that we may this season arrive at a probable knowledge of the return to be expected from such labors, the degree of efficiency afforded by the tools, &c., already supplied, and any further implements or machinery desirable, in the event that any further prosecution of these labors should hereafter be deemed expedient.

A list of pumps, &c., despatched for this service I have the honor to give cover to, and I hope to hear that by this time you will have reached Calicut in furtherance of your arrangements there with the Principal Collector, and I shall also be glad to hear of the state of Mr. Huguenin's health, and if any and what was his success as to the preparation of a model of a stamping mill long since commenced on under his superintendence.

The purchase of gold in the bazaar of Palghatcherry or Coimbatore would, in my mind, be a misappropriation of your time, as your superintendence and science will be so much more advantageously disposed of at the Coopal mines.

Dated Cochin, the 20th December 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 12th, and having made the necessary inquiries as to materials and workmen at this place, I find that machinery for the gold mines can be made here, but I fear it would be far inferior to what might be manufactured in the Mint or brought out from England, while the expense would most probably be much greater; to avoid delay, however, I am collecting materials for a windlass crane of elephant power for the main shafts at Coopal, the expense of making and setting up which will cost (as far as I am at present able to calculate) between six and seven hundred rupees; and although several of these are required, *one alone* will, I have no doubt, suffice to prove the advantages to be derived by Government from such machines.

2. With regard to pumps, wooden ones can be made, but not iron ones; these, however, unless on the *forcing principle*, can only answer for a short time, and I am given to understand there is no such thing as a forcing pump in Madras.

3. A stamping mill for crushing the ore if made here will take up much time, and will cost (with its necessary requisites) about a thousand pagodas.

4. In addition to the above iron wire sieves for sifting the pounded ore, troughs for washing it, rakes, &c., may probably come to one thousand rupees more, so that an outlay of about five thousand rupees altogether would, I should think, suffice to prove to Government the advantages to be derived from working these mines on a very extensive scale.

5. A reservoir for water should be built at Coopal immediately of brick and chunam, as there is no water near at hand but what comes from the shaft, and which, from the want of a reservoir, runs now to waste.

6. With utmost deference I now do myself the honor to submit the following opinions; but those of a *special committee* would, I presume, be far more satisfactory to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

7. How long these mines have been worked, and what their average produce has been, are questions involving the interest of the natives to answer, and it therefore becomes a very difficult matter to ascertain the truth; their appearance, however, together with the slovenly mode of work adopted by the Moplahs, lead me to suppose that they have been worked for at least a century.

8. The Honorable Mr. Duncan, late Governor of Bombay, recommended a search for gold mines (according to Mr. Sheffield's Report) as far back as 1793.

9. And the bare fact of one mine supporting five or six hundred men and their families with the *commonest native tools* may reasonably be considered a sufficient criterion of its value.

10. Although the Coopal mines are the largest we have as yet discovered, it is not to be supposed that this circumstance arises from their particular situation or quality; it is because there is a dense and comparatively enterprizing population of Moplahs in their immediate neighbourhood, and there can be little doubt that, being guided by similar mineralogical appearances on the surface (and these occur almost everywhere under the ghâts in that direction), innumerable spots exist, as we found last year, where, if shafts were sunk to the same extent as at Coopal, similar, if not much greater, benefits would result.

11. In the present promising state of the undertaking the despatch of boring apparatus along the foot of the ghâts under efficient and competent persons must assuredly be worthy the consideration of Government; to obtain such persons, however, appears to be the grand difficulty, and to strike at the root of it it would appear expedient to suggest some mode of supplying the service with persons conversant with these duties, either by establishing a school for mines or transferring one of the Honorable Company's home establishments to some mining country where their officers might obtain a thorough practical knowledge of mining and of such branches of mechanics as are therein required, with which, and being obliged to pass examinations in mineralogy and metallurgy, they would arrive in India with competent information to prosecute researches and make discoveries which certainly appear to promise, at no very distant period, the most advantageous results to the Honorable Company.

12. The East India Depôt at Chatham, for instance, would not, I humbly presume, cost more in Cornwall than in Kent; yet this simple change of bounties (with the same facilities of embarking troops, &c.,) and a good Professor of Mineralogy would, no doubt, suffice for the attainment of the object desired.

13. In the meantime, however, if the Moplahs who have hitherto worked the mines were embodied on regular pay and officered from the line, Government would no doubt immediately derive such benefits from the undertaking as would do away with all doubts as to its success. The employment also of such men from the European Regiments as have seen anything of the sort at home would probably be attended with great advantages, for the natives, *one and all*, whether in *Government employ or not*, continue by every means in their power to thwart our views and impede our progress; they will not even sell *to us* more than a very small quantity of the gold daily found, knowing if they sold us the whole of it we could very shortly come to some correct estimate of the value of the mines.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that there does not appear to be any danger of fever at Coopal or its immediate vicinity, *for the present at least*, as the pioneers have been at work there for the last two months, and no case of fever has yet occurred amongst them.

Finally, with regard to machinery there can be no doubt that it may be brought out from England, of a far superior quality, at a much cheaper rate and in less time than it can possibly be made up in this country.

Dated Cochin, the 22th December 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, in answer to which I beg to state I am fully aware that until the sanction of Government is obtained any disbursement of funds that I may make in order to ascertain the capabilities of the workmen of this place must be at my own risk.

2. I beg to add that I hold myself in readiness to make any further communications and answer any questions that the Committee ordered by Government may require of me.

3. In the meantime the following details may probably be of service in determining the value of the mines.

4. The only work that I have hitherto been able to rely upon (in endeavouring to ascertain what quantity of gold can be daily found by one man) is that of the party of pioneers placed under my orders, by whom the average quantity of gold daily found may be considered at about half a gold fanam's weight per man. It must be recollected, however, that these men are complete novices at the work, and that a Moplah who has been in the habit of gold-washing for years must find a much greater proportion of the metal. Allowing, however, that this may not be the case, it is evident that a Moplah must find at least as much as a pioneer, and consequently when six or seven hundred Moplahs are at work they must find from three hundred to three hundred and fifty gold fanams' weight of gold, or about four ounces (each weighing eighty new gold fanams) per day, of which quantity the Revenue Officer sent by you to Coopal can only obtain twenty or thirty gold fanams' weight from the Moplahs per day, who would thus endeavour to mislead us as to the value of mines.

Dated Cochin, the 2nd February 1833.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

I was duly honored with yours of the 30th ultimo, in reply to which I beg to state, with regard to the mines hitherto discovered, that I have already made every possible inquiry in my

power on the spot and made myself as well acquainted as I possibly could with their localities, &c., as will be seen in a small map which I forwarded to Major Crewe in June last.

To the several details, however, I have already had the honor to forward, I beg to add the following.

As connected with all the mines that are worked by Moplahs, I have repeatedly tried to get these men to work for me on monthly pay, having offered them five rupees per man, but they have always refused, giving as their reasons for doing so that, if they worked for me, they would be obliged to work *every* day, whereas in working on their own account they could often find enough gold in *one, two,* or *three* days to support them for *a week* without working at all.

As connected with the mines in the Nilambúr Valley, which are worked by Curoomba slaves belonging to the Tirooapad, and for which he pays a yearly nigiddy of 1,000 rupees from different circumstances which occurred last year, together with the universal opposition to our search which we invariably experienced, and several complaints in Malialam against the Tirooapad which were brought to me by a man called Beganad Nair, copies of which were forwarded to Mr. Hudleston and Major Crewe, I have every reason to think that the Tirooapad must make enormous profits on these mines, particularly since some Moplah merchants who came to me last year offered to throw a certain number of miners into the Nilambúr jungles upon each of whom they were willing to secure to the Circar a monthly nigiddy of from 10 to 12 gold fanams' weight of gold if authority had been obtained to that effect, which, they said, would be extremely difficult in consequence of the influence of the Tirooapad and of a man called Kinra Menon, a Sheristadar in the Cutcherry at Calicut, whom they accused of being in league with the former to keep Government in ignorance of the mines.

3. As connected with the mines in Wynaad, as far as I could learn, the Rajah of Nilambúr, Numbilicottah, and other parts employ Chetties to superintend their slaves in working the mines, giving them a commission on the quantity of gold found. I should add that all these slaves are most inhumanly and barbarously treated, their daily pittance being one or two seers of paddy in the husk; while the slightest deficiency in the quantity of gold they are daily expected to deliver up is visited with the most unmerciful floggings and crushing their limbs in a kind of vice to such a degree and so repeatedly that they are sometimes disabled for life and often left in this state to die of starvation.

4. In reply to that part of your letter in which you suggest that I may visit any part of the district in which, from my past experience, I may suppose that mines are to be found, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have every reason to think that there are many more mines to be discovered on the Coondah and Moorcooty Hills, as you will perceive I mentioned in my letter to Major Crewe, dated Carombat jungle, near Carcoor, 25th January 1832, and I am about to proceed in order to carry on the search in that direction.

APPENDIX C.

Extraction of Gold and Silver from Copper Pyrities.

Fred Claudet, Annales de Chimie, Quatrieme Serie, November 1872, *T. XXVII, p.* 407, *being an Appendix to the Report of the Victorian Board on the Treatment of Pyrites.*

English manufacturers draw the greatest part of the pyrites they employ in making sulphuric acid from Spain and Portugal. As they all contain more or less copper, the residues, after the extraction of the sulphur, are sold to the copper smelters, who, on account of the large quantity of oxide of iron they contain, employ them as a flux for silicious copper ore. In the operation they recover the copper from the pyrites, but all the iron passes into the slags. The extraction of copper from minerals, by the humid method first practised by Longmaid, and since applied by W. Henderson to the treatment of pyritous residues, does not give rise to this loss of the iron of the pyrites. This mode of treatment is now much used in consequence of the increasing importation of these pyrites, which has risen to 400,000 or 500,000 tons annually, and continues to increase. The pyrites are sold according to the amount of sulphur and copper they contain. The manufacturers, who only buy them for the sulphur they contain, sell the roasted mineral to works at which the copper is extracted. Such an establishment has been founded by F. Claudet and J. A. Phillips at Widness, near Liverpool.

Spanish and Portuguese pyrites vary little in their composition. The following is a fair average from the mines of San Domingo, which furnish about half the pyrites used :—

Sulphur	49·00
Arsenic	0·47
Iron	43·55
Copper	3·20
Zinc	0·35
Lead	0·93
Lime	0·10
Water	0·70
Quartz residue	0·63
Oxygen and loss	1·07
	100·00

In the last item (1·07) are comprised traces of a great number of metals.

These pyrites, after being roasted in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, form the material treated for the extraction of copper. They contain, with slight variations,—

Sulphur	3·76
Arsenic	0·25
Iron	*58·25
Copper	4·14
Zinc	0·37
Cobalt	Traces.
Silver	Traces.
Lead	1·14
Lime	0·25
Insoluable residue	1·06
Water	3·85
Oxygen and loss	26·93
	100·00

The traces of silver amount to from 20 to 28 grammes per ton according to assay, and can be extracted with profit by the process now to be described.

The pyritous residues are first pounded and sifted, and are then roasted in a reverberatory furnace, at a very low temperature, with chloride of sodium. The oxidation of the metallic sulphides and the decomposition of the chloride of sodium which follows give rise to the formation of sulphate of soda and soluble chloride of copper. When it is found by assay that the mineral has been sufficiently roasted and has become cool enough, it is placed in a large wooden tub with a double bottom forming a filter, and is several times washed with water slightly acidulated with hydrate of chloride until the copper is removed. The insoluble residue remaining in the tub consists almost entirely of oxide of iron and has about the following constituents according to analysis :—

Sesquioxide iron	96·20	= iron 67·35
Sulphate of lead	0·86	
Copper	0·18	
Cobalt	Traces.	
Alumina	0·45	
Lime	0·46	
Soda	0·10	
Phosphoric acid	0·00	
Arsenic acid	Traces.	
Sulphuric acid	0·49	
Sulphur	0·16	
Chlorine	0·03	
Silica	1·22	
	100·15	

This oxide of iron, on account of the uniformity of its composition, is sold to the iron workers, where it is used with advantage to line the puddling furnaces. The washings from which the copper has to be recovered are poured into other tubs previously supplied with pieces of iron. Chloride of iron is thus formed and metallic copper precipitated taking with it the small quantity of silver contained in the liquid. The precipitated copper is then melted and refined to bring it to the state of merchant copper. The liquid from which the copper has been separated still contains salts of iron and the alkalies which are lost, but in the subsequent operations adopted in our works we obtain on the one hand sulphate of soda nearly absolutely pure, and on the other oxide of iron in a state of very fine division suitable for polishing glass. The liquor before the precipitation of the copper by the iron contains, as stated, silver dissolved in the state of chloride. This cannot be extracted by precipitation with metallic copper, for the silver being soluble in a mixture of chloride of sodium and bichloride of copper, the precipitation cannot take place until all the bichloride is reduced to the state of protochloride by the metallic copper added. Then the most minute quantity of silver is wholly precipitated by the excess of copper, but also with some protochloride of copper which the chloride of sodium is no longer able to hold in solution. It is necessary, therefore, to have recourse to a further separation, the cost of which more than absorbs the value of the silver. This process is of no economic value. There is another method of separating the silver from the copper, which consists in converting the precipitate into sulphate of copper; but, as the market for this is limited, this method is only applicable to a limited extent.

After much research I have arrived at the following mode of separation. It is founded on the fact that iodide of silver is nearly soluble in solution of chloride of sodium at ordinary temperatures.

The mineral roasted with common salt undergoes, as has been before stated, several successive washings, but only the first three waters contain a notable quantity of silver.

* Representing 83 of Fe O.

We have found by experience that the two first waters contain about 80 per cent., and the three first 95 per cent., of the total quantity of silver dissolved. According to analysis of one of these waters marking 1·24 on the areometre, a cubic metre of this liquor contains—

	Grammes.
Sulphate of soda	144·171
Chloride of sodium	63·914
Chlorine (in combination with other metals)	66·143
Copper	52·855
Zinc	6·857
Lead	0·571
Iron	0·457
Lime	0·743
Silver	0·0437
	335·7547

Minute quantities of arsenic, bismuth, and other minerals are omitted in this analysis. The above is only given as an example, for the silver here given as 43·7 grammes varies in our operations from 25 to 75 grammes to the cubic metre, according to the richness of the mineral and the degree of concentration of the liquors. We only employ the three first washings; these are poured into a wooden cistern and allowed to remain till the solid matters in suspension settle, and, in order to employ the quantity of iodide absolutely necessary, we commence by determining the quantity of silver contained in the liquor. To effect this, a given quantity is taken and diluted with water, a little hydrochloric acid is added to retain the copper in solution; then a weak solution of iodide of potassium is added drop by drop, which converts the soluble chloride of silver into insoluble iodide; at the same time, by the addition of a solution of acetate of lead, we throw down a heavy plumbic precipitate which entangles all the silver. This precipitate is dried and melted with a flux with addition of metallic iron. The resulting lead button is cupelled and the quantity of silver held in the liquor thus determined. The clear assayed liquor is then run into another vessel, where the quantity of iodide of potassium shown by the assay to be required is added diluted with a quantity of water equal to about one-tenth of the cupreous liquor. The whole is then agitated and afterwards allowed to settle for 48 hours. The supernatant liquor is then clear. This is drawn off, and the vessel again filled for a fresh operation, and so on (the iodide of silver not being quite insoluble, about 5 grammes to the cubic metre remain in solution and pass into the copper). After every fiftieth charge the accumulated deposit is collected. It consists principally of sulphate of lead, iodide of silver, and salts of copper. The latter are easily separated by a washing with weak hydrochloric acid. The deposit thus freed from copper is decomposed by metallic zinc which in presence of water rapidly and completely reduces the silver with the formation of soluble iodide of zinc. The following are the products:—(1st) soluble iodide of zinc, which is filtered off, and, after "tritration," is used instead of iodide of potassium in the subsequent operations to precipitate fresh quantities of silver; (2nd) a deposit, rich in silver, composed in great part of lead in the state of metal and of sulphate of lead besides several other substances. The following assay of a dried sample will give an example:—

Silver	5·95
Gold	0·06
Lead	62·28
Copper	0·60
Oxide of zinc	15·46
Oxide of iron	1·50
Lime	1·10
Sulphuric acid	7·68
Insoluble residue	1·75
Oxygen and loss	3·62

This analysis shows that all the iodine of the iodide of silver has combined with the zinc and become soluble since the deposit does not contain any or only traces. The gold appears here for the first time. It must have existed in the mineral, and it would appear that in the operation of roasting chloride of gold is formed, which, rendered more stable by the presence of chloride of sodium, is not reduced at the low temperature of this roasting. This chloride therefore enters into solution with the silver, and is precipitated with it by the iodine. It is now easy to separate from these products the precious metals by the ordinary processes of fusion for matters containing gold and silver.

During 1871 we operated on 16,300 tons of roasted pyrites, from which we extracted gold 3,172 grammes, silver 333,242 grammes, being a little more than 20 grammes of the precious metals to the ton, which produced 80,800 francs after deducting cost of melting and refining. The special expense of separation of the precious metals is about 10,400 francs; in this is included 137 kilogrammes of iodine, representing the loss of this substance, and 1,900 kilogrammes of zinc. It is remarkable that the gold which is not present in the mineral in weighable quantity should be sufficient, nevertheless, to cover all the cost of the operation. The cost of the iodine, always high, has become much more considerable by the abnormal increase of the cost of this substance. This has called my attention to the use direct of the washings of the "varech" ash instead of iodide of potassium, and recent experiments in this direction have answered our expectations. Not only are we able by this means to utilize all the iodine contained in this varech, of which a great part, as is well known, is usually lost, but also these

trials have suggested the idea of an inverse operation, on which I am engaged, for manufacturing iodine, which consists in precipitating this metalloid from the washing of the varech ash by means of a salt of silver. This separation of 20 grammes of precious metals to the ton of burnt pyrites is doubtless small; but, when we reflect that in England alone the operation can be applied to 340,000 tons of mineral and produce thus, with a proportionally increased profit, 7,200 kilogrammes of precious metals of a value of 1,700,000 francs, we shall see that such an annual result should not be neglected. The above process can also be employed for various cupreous minerals capable of treatment by the wet method, and we are beginning to apply it to the copper ores of Cornwall, which contain generally more silver than Spanish pyrites, and and which at present are only worked by the dry method and for the extraction of their copper only.*

APPENDIX D.

List of specimens of Quartz with Gold visible for the Museums of Madras and Calcutta.

Madras Museum.

Wright's Level	99
Wither's Reef	2
Rosedell Reef	4
New Reef—Prince of Wales'	1
Waterfall Reef	1
Hamlin's Reef	1
Cavern Reef	3
Bear Reef	1
Etucull Reef	2
Dawson's Reef, Elizabeth Estate	6
Reef on Bolingbroke Estate	2
Button of gold got by Korumbars	1
Reef on Trevelyan Estate	1
Reef near Magazine, Alpha Works	4
Reef, Phœnix Estate	1
Reef, Adeline Estate	2

Calcutta Museum.

Wright's Level	88
Wither's Reef	3
Rosedell Reef	4
New Reef—Prince of Wales'	2
Nedukani Reef	1
Hamlin's Reef	2
Cavern Reef	3
Bear Reef	2
Etucull Reef	2
Dawson's Reef, Elizabeth Estate	6
Bolingbroke Estate	3
Reef near Wither's Estate	1
Reef on Trevelyan Estate	1
Reef near Magazine, Alpha Works	5
Balcarres	1
Leader, Trevelyan Estate	3
Reef, Adeline Estate	2

APPENDIX E.

Yield of Gold from Quartz and Pyrites sent from Reefs near Devdla as ascertained by Analyses made by J. Cosmo Newbery, Esq., B. Sc., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

On the 3rd December 1878 specimens of quartz and pyrites were forwarded to J. Cosmo Newbery, Esq., B. Sc., who has the control of the Laboratory and Technological Museums in Melbourne, and the yields as reported by him are as follow:—

		Yield of gold per ton. oz.	dwt.	grs.
1.	Pyrites, adit below Wright's Level	2	12	16
2.	Pyrites, Cavern Reef	1	16	0
3.	Pyrites, Wright's Level	1	6	10
4.	Pyrites (auriferous), Wright's Level	(Assay lost)		
5.	†Skull Reef Quartz and Pyrites (the yield of silver in addition was from this sample at the rate of 37 oz. and 6 dwts. per ton)	49	10	0
6.	Cubes of pyrites and limonite near the Alpha Mine	3	1	19
7.	Quartz near Alpha	6	4	3

* "The results obtained by this process at the Widness Metal Works show that 0·65 ounces of silver and 3 grains of gold may be extracted from each ton of ordinary Spanish pyrites at a total cost, including labor, loss of iodide, &c., of 8*d.* per ton, or 12·3*d.* per ounce of silver produced. If from this amount be deducted the value of the gold, the expense of working a ton of ore is reduced to 2*d.*, thus leaving a profit of about 3*s.* on each ton of ore treated."

Elements of Metallurgy by J. Arthur Phillips, pages 681-2.

Mr. Miller, of the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint, is of opinion that, should the process prove available in this colony [Victoria], it would give rise to the formation of a new industry in the manufacture of iodine from the sea weeds of the coast.

† Mr. Cosmo Newbery states that there was a little free gold in this sample, the most of it enclosed in the pyrites. His report is dated 10th June 1879.

APPENDIX F.

The more important localities where rocks have been collected during the progress of the survey of the Gold Fields in the Wynaad.

1. Wynaad Prospecting Company's area.
2. Pookote, South Wynaad.
3. Hills east of Harewood.
4. On road to reef west of Alpha Mill.
5. Adit below Wright's Level.
6. Westbury below Seegur Ghât (Mr. C. R. Dawson).
7. Carcoor Ghât.
8. Sheardale.
9. Devála.
10. Eddacurra.
11. Downham.
12. Iron ore, Harewood.
13. Nundhutty.
14. Trevelyan.
15. Sandhurst.
16. Karambaut.
17. Etucul.
18. Richmond.
19. Gadbrook.
20. Hamslade.
21. Needle Rock.
22. Near the Hospital, Devála.
23. Elizabeth.
24. Nanjanad.
25. Marlimund.
26. Avalanche.
27. Simla.
28. Sispara and Sispara Ghât.

NOTE.—In some cases a large number of specimens were collected from the abovenamed localities.

APPENDIX G.

The more important districts or localities in the Madras Presidency where auriferous quartz veins occur, or where there are abandoned gold workings, or where gold-mining operations are now carried on, are as follow:—

1. Devála.
2. Pandi River.
3. Nelliallum.
4. Choladi.
5. Charambadi.
6. Moopenaad.
7. Vytheri.
8. Karambaut.
9. Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya.
10. Eddacurra.
11. Nilambúr.
12. Nanjanad Valley.
13. Avalanche towards Sispara.
14. Coonoor and near Wellington.
15. Palghât Valley.
16. Toodakull River.
17. Arliparambur Rivulet.
18. Arnakyem River.
19. Carcatode Stream.
20. Sea-beach from Parparangady to Caraloondy and thence to Beypoor.
21. Kutchambara on the bank of the Coodarapoya.
22. Carumpoya and Poonapoya.
23. Mijar and Karkal in South Canara.
24. Támbraparni.
25. Godavari.

APPENDIX H.

Table showing the yield of gold per ton of samples of quartz taken from reefs in the Wynaad, Carcoor Ghât, and Nilgiris, as determined by assay.

(Compiled for convenience of reference.)

The letters show by whom the assays were made.

(*a.*) W. King, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

(*b.*) R. Lindon.
(*c.*) Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England and Her Majesty's Mint.
(*d.*) W. Maylor.
(*e.*) R. Brough Smyth.
(*f.*) J. Cosmo Newbery, B.Sc., Superintendent of the Laboratory and Technological Museums, Melbourne, Victoria (Australia).

NOTE.—The samples marked (*e*) contained no gold visible to the eye unless so stated in the column of remarks.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton. oz. dwt. grs.	Remarks.
1	(*a*)	Skull	0 11 0	Mr. King gives the higyest proportion as 25 dwts. and the lowest as 2 dwts.
2	(*a*)	Do. 1st Foot	0 2 0	
3	(*a*)	Do. 3rd „	0 2 12	
4	(*a*)	Do. 5th „	.....	None.
5	(*a*)	Do. 7th „	.....	Amalgam lost.
6	(*a*)	Do. 10th „	0 5 4·82	
7	(*a*)	Do. 12th „	0 19 10·56	
8	(*a*)	Do. 13th „	1 5 22·08	
9	(*b*)	Wright's Level (picked specimens).	25 13 0	
10	(*b*)	Wright's Level ...	11 13 0	No gold visible.
11	(*b*)	Skull Working ...	0 6 16	
12	(*c*)	Wright's Level ...	0 11 6	
13	(*e*)	Do. ...	2 16 1·6	
14	(*e*)	Do. ...	56 13 19·5	A little gold to be seen in the stone.
15	(*e*)	Do. ...	204 11 16·7	Gold visible in the stone.
16	(*e*)	Do. ...	0 3 23·04	
17	(*e*)	Skull Workings, No. 1 Section	0 0 16·19	
18	(*e*)	Do. „ 2 „	0 0 9·92	
19	(*e*)	Do. „ 3 „	0 1 2·20	
20	(*e*)	Do. „ 4 „	0 2 2·21	
21	(*e*)	Do. „ 5 „	0 0 4·25	
22	(*e*)	Skull Workings ...	1 4 5	
23	(*e*)	Adit, Wright's Level ...	2 11 18·5	
24	(*e*)	Do.	.....	Fine specks of gold.
25	(*e*)	Wright's Level... ...	0 1 11	
26	(*e*)	Skull Reef	0 16 20·9	
27	(*e*)	Do. Wright's Level Quartz.	0 12 9·4	
28	(*e*)	Wright's Level... ...	13 9 1·4	
29	(*f*)	Adit, Wright's Level Pyrites	2 12 16	
30	(*f*)	Do. do.	1 6 10	
31	(*f*)	Do. do.	.....	Auriferous assay lost.
32	(*f*)	Skull Workings ... Auriferous Quartz and Pyrites.	49 10 0	The yield of silver in this sample in addition to the gold was at the rate of 37 oz. 6 dwts. per ton. There was a little free gold in this sample; the most of it enclosed in the pyrites.
		Skull Reef—		
33	(*f*)	Wright's Level Cubic Pyrites	3 1 19	
34	(*f*)	Wright's Level Quartz ...	6 4 3	
35 & 36	(*e*)	Reef west of Wright's Level...	.....	Two samples which gave only minute specks of gold.
		Prince of Wales' Reef—		
37	(*e*)	No. 1 Section... ...	.....	Button not weighable.
38	(*e*)	No. 2 „	0 0 1·91	
39	(*e*)	No. 3 „	0 2 4·40	
40	...	Average of 3 Sections, 4th Experiment.	0 1 8·03	

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton.	Remarks.
			oz. dwt. grs.	
41	(e)	New Reef near Prince of Wales.	0 17 11·77	
42				
43 & 44	(e)	Do. do.	.....	Minute particles of gold.
45	(e)	Wither's Reef	.....	Specks of gold. Several specimens showing free gold were collected, but none of these were tested.
46	(e)	Cavern Quartz		
47	(e)	Pyritous Quartz, the proportion of pyrites being large.	0 2 21·8 4 19 3	
48	(e)	Pyritous Quartz		
49	(e)	Do.	0 10 2·59	
50	(e)	Do.	0 11 4·90	
51	(e)	Do.	0 8 5·60	
52	(e)	Quartz	0 14 11	
53	(e)	Cavern "Casing" ...	0 11 15·5 0 11 16	Small particles of gold were seen in this casing.
54	(e)	Cavern Reef— No. 1 Section... ..	0 1 10·94	A portion of this amalgam was lost.
55	(e)	No. 2 " ...		
56	(e)	No. 2 "	0 0 17·47	
57	(e)	No. 3 "	1 15 17·47	
58	(e)	No. 4 " "Casing" ...	1 0 9·88	
59	(f)	Cavern Reef Pyrites ...	0 1 10·94	
60	(a)	Koorumber	1 16 0 0 4 0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 7½ dwts. and the lowest as ½ dwt.
61	(d)	Do. ...		
62	(c)	Do.	4 13 4·8 0 2 12	
63	(b)	Do. ...		The silver in addition 2 dwts. per ton.
64	(b)	Do. estimated ...	0 15 13	
65	(b)	No. 1 Leaders	0 2 0	
66	(b)	Koorumber.	.....	Traces of gold.
67	(b)	No. 2. Do. Leaders No. 3. Do. do. ...	2 6 16	
68	(e)	Quartz ...	1 3 8	
69	(b)	Bear	1 0 1·15	
70	(b)	Do.	0 4 0	
71	(b)	Do.	1 11 0	
72	(b)	Do.	0 15 13	
73	(e)	Do.	0 11 16	
74	(e)	Do. ...	.....	A few minute specks of gold.
75	(e)	Do.	.....	No gold.
76	(e)	Do.	1 6 5·88	
77	(d)	Hamlin	0 5 19·76	
78	(e)	Do.	0 16 8	
79	(e)	Etacull Pyrites	1 0 9·88	
80	(e)	Quartz	2 1 8·11	
81	(b)	Monarch	0 16 0·82	
82	(e)	Do.	0 11 16	
83	(e)	Nadukani Reef	0 2 17·55	
84	(a)	Hamsluck	0 5 2·29 0 3 0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 7 dwts. and the lowest as 1 dwt.
85	(a)	Hamslade (Waterfall) ...	0 11 0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 19 dwts. and the lowest as 3 dwts.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton.	Remarks.
			oz. dwt. grs.	
	(c)	Hamslade (Waterfall) ...	0 3 0	The yield of silver in addition was at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton.
87	(e)	Do.	.....	Minute particles of gold.
88	(a)	Hamslade (Middle) ...	0 10 0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 12 dwts. and the lowest as 8 dwts.
89	(c)	Do.	0 8 18	The silver in addition 8 dwts. 18 grs. per ton.
90	(c)	Kings'	0 3 18	The yield of silver in addition 3 dwts. 18 grs. per ton.
91	(e)	Reef behind Harewood ...	0 1 19·68	
92	(e)	Do.	0 2 4·41	
93	(e)	Do.	0 0 17	
94	(e)	.....	.....	Good show of gold. Button not weighable.
95	(e)	Reef northern boundary of Strathern Estate Pyritous Quartz.	0 4 21·81	
96	(e)	Do. do. ...	0 5 19·77	
97	(e)	Main Reef, Elizabeth Estate	0 2 21·88	
98	(e)	Dawson's Reef do. ...	0 10 13·56	
99	(e)	Do. do. ...	1 1 20·82	
100	(e)	Do. do. ...	0 4 17·56	
101	(e)	Sandhurst Reef ...	0 3 15·35	
102	(a)	Balcarres	0 8 0	Mr. King gives the lowest proportion as ½ dwt.
103	(e)	Dunbar Reef	.....	A little gold. Free gold was found in this reef when Mr. King visited it.
104	(e)	Rosedell Reef	1 3 8	
105	(e)	Do.	0 4 8·82	
106	(e)	Parcheny Hill Reef	0 1 6	
107	(e)	"Casing"	0 13 20·41	
108	(e)	Do. ...	.....	Specks of gold.
109	(e)	Pyritous Quartz ...	.....	Do.
110	(e)	Phœnix Estate Quartz ...	.....	Less than 4 grains per ton.
111	(e)	Battery Road near Charrambaddi Pyrites.	.....	Minute particles of gold.
112	(e)	Reef Vythery (Mr. Yonge)...	0 1 10·99	
113	(e)	Bolingbroke Reef ...	0 3 15·1	
		Pyrites and fine soil ...		
114	(e)	Quartz and sand ...	0 5 20	
115	(e)	Do pyrites ...	1 1 3·35	
116 & 117	(e)	Breakfast Reef, Nedukal ...	.....	Do. do.
118	(e)	Do. do. ...	.....	No gold.
119	(e)	Do. "Casing"	.....	Do.
120	(e)	Karambaut. Quartz.	0 9 11·13	
121	(e)	Do. ...	.....	Specks of gold.
122	(e)	Do. ...	0 17 23·38	
123	(e)	Do. ...	1 4 1·4	
124	(e)	Murada Reefs	.....	A few minute specks of gold.
125 & 126	(e)	Stream Reef	.....	Two samples minute particles of gold.
127	(e)	Reef east of Stream ...	.....	Minute specks of gold.
128 & 129	(e)	Edacurra Reef	.....	Do. do.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ten.	Remarks.
130 to 135	...	Quartz Avalanche ...	.....	Minute specks of gold.
136	(e)	Nanjanad (old workings) ...	0 6 13·47	
137	(e)	Do. do. ...	0 5 12	A portion of this amalgam was lost.

The following Assays (Wynaad Prospecting Company's Work) form an appendix to Mr. King' Report—"Record of the Geological Survey of India," No. 3, 1878:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Catch-pits, not burnt	0	6	7
Do. burnt	0	3	21
Blanket, not burnt	0	4	20
Buddle, burnt	0	4	18
Reverberatory Furnace, hand ground	0	11	16
Do. do. not ground	0	3	8
Do. do. hand ground	0	6	3
Blanket Tailings, English Assay	0	1	7
Catch-pit Tailings, do. do.	0	1	5
Average of 200 ton heap, English Assay	0	9	0
Same stuff, Wither's Assay	0	9	8
Do. do. Koorumber's Assay	0	2	9
Koorumber's Assay, Bear Reef, No. 2	1	3	0
Do. do. do. „ 1	0	10	0
Do. do. Sand from trials	0	2	12
Do. do. do.	2	5	0
Do. do. do.	1	0	0

Mr. Lindon in his report to the Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company gives the following as the results of some assays of "Tailings" of various description :—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Burnt Tailings from works	1	3	8
Tailings packed up in river	0	15	13
Do. from outflow to tyes	1	11	0
Iron pyrites washed out from sand in outflow launder	2	6	16

Assays of Tailings and sand from the Alpha Work were made by me: sand from the Reverberatory furnace yielded at the rate of 9 dwts. 11·36 grs. per ton; and Tailings from the catch-pits gave at the rate of 3 dwts. 15·36 grains per ton.

Assays were made by me of five samples of stone forwarded from Estates near Vythery by Mr. J. L. Yonge and gold was found in all; but one only gave a weighable button.

Two samples of stone sent from the Chumberra Estate by Mr. R. Lamb; twelve collected near Charrambaddi and Vallerymulla; one from the Grange Estate sent by Captain Ponsonby Watts; one from the Eagle Estate sent by George Salmon; two from Teriott and Glenmary Estate sent by Mr. Percy Batty; two from Cheppa Toda; and three from the Glenlee Estate, Manantoddy, sent by Mr. J. H. Anderson, were tested and gold was found in minute particles in fourteen

The quartz crushed by the Alpha Company from 1st to last was 779½ tons; and the yield of gold per ton was 2 dwts. 8·43 grs.; the quartz crushed by the "Prince of Wales' quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" was 322⅔ tons, and the average yield of gold was 10 dwts. 12 grs. per ton.

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 13th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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 Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873. He said that the present Rent Law of the North-Western Provinces, which was contained in Act XVIII of 1873, had been in force for rather more than six years, and during that time had worked successfully. As might be expected, however, some errors and inadvertences had come to light in its operation, some doubtful questions of interpretation had been raised, and the necessity of introducing one or two new provisions into the law had been shewn. The Bill which he wished to introduce was intended to supply these deficiencies. The precise nature of the amendments which were contemplated would be fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, and it did not seem necessary to recapitulate them on the present occasion. They would be found to be mostly unimportant changes. At the same time a few of them could not be long delayed without causing inconvenience and mischief. The time, therefore, seemed to have come for undertaking the first of those revisions which a law of that description periodically required. A similar revision of the Land-revenue Act of 1873 was undertaken upon the like grounds, and had

been completed during the last year; and he trusted that, with the explanation which he had now given, the Council would consent to the introduction of a corresponding measure for the revision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

Leave was granted.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán district. He said that the tract of land in the Baháwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was, in 1872, ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract had, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 11th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, 1879, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province had included it within the limits of the Multán district. Now, most of the laws in force in the Panjáb operated in all the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, but some of such laws (for instance, the much amended Panjáb Laws Act, IV of 1872) operated only in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor at the dates at which they were respectively enacted. The effect of the two notifications was, therefore, to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán district into force in this tract. It was obviously desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same; and as this result could not be attained without legislation, the present Bill had been prepared at the request of the Local Government. It consisted of a single section declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán district on the day when the tract in question became portion of that district should be deemed to have come into force in this tract on that day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th February, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

Dated Elizabeth Street, No. 717, Sydney, N. S. Wales, *via* Galle, the 23rd December 1879.

From—MAJOR M. CLEMENTI, Bengal Staff Corps,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter marginally noted, with copy of telegram of the 17th October.

No. 267, dated Simla, the 24th October 1879.

2. In the face of considerable difficulties, which I need not now more refer to, I have managed to display all the exhibits with the exception of one large carpet.

3. I have been careful in the matter of expenditure, which has been less than I estimated. As requested by you, I will furnish a detailed account of the expenditure at the close of the Exhibition.

4. I gather from the newspapers that the Government of India purpose participating in the forthcoming Melbourne Exhibition. Melbourne, I may say, is very far in advance of Sydney in civilization, and I would therefore suggest that the art manufactures for that Exhibition should be selected with care.

5. I would suggest for selection the following:—

Castor and other oils; Indian pottery; a small quantity of Bombay blackwood furniture and sandalwood goods; Lucknow, Sindh, and Kashmir silver-ware, *surahis*, and so on; *chaddars;* shawls; *choghas; malida* and similar cloths, silks, muslins, cottons, prints, *chikan* work, carpets; a small and light Swiss cottage tent complete, with iron pegs, and a small sleeping *pál;* native jewellery; Benares, Moradabad, and Gujrat metal wares; Agra mosaic and inlaid stone work; Jaipur figures in marble; photographs; papier-maché; ivory work; medicinal barks and roots; dyes; tea; coffee; spices; tobacco; rice; sugar; shell lac, rough and prepared; gunny cloth and bags and woolpacks.

6. It would be a saving of expense, labour and material being so much dearer in these colonies than in India, if the show-cases could be sent down with the exhibits; they should be of teak, or some other strong wood, and the larger ones should be packed in pieces, the glazing and polishing being left to be done at Melbourne.

7. The show-cases sent down from Madras are not suitable for the protection of the exhibits from persons or from the atmosphere and dust; and as they were sent glazed there was loss from breakage. Moreover, the style of the cases do not admit of good arrangement, or for the most advantageous display of the exhibits.

8. Some of the teas from the Bengal side were sent down in stopper bottles; but the packing was so bad that a large number of the bottles were, on arrival, found to be broken. The treatment packages receive in transit to this is so rough as to necessitate strong cases and the most careful packing. In some instances the bottles were smashed to atoms. I had better mention also that the indigo from Madras came through the wrappers, and discoloured some of the grain exhibits; and some of the coffee bags (which are not of very strong material) burst, and the contents got mixed.

9. The labels for the exhibits from either Presidency were not very securely fastened on, and many came off.

10. I think that stopper bottles are as good and inexpensive a way as there is for exhibiting teas, coffee, spices, grain, manufactured tobaccos, oils, sugar, dyes, roots, &c., &c.; for chinchona barks, tobacco leaf and other long exhibits bottles are unsuitable. The labels might be placed at the bottom part of the bottle, and be of such size as to leave the contents of the upper part open to view. In addition to other descriptive matter, the labels had better give

the prices. This is the more important as prices are not allowed in the official catalogue. This suggestion as to marking the prices applies to all exhibits, and not only to those in bottle.

11. The bottles might be packed in strongly made cases with the tops screwed, not nailed, down, each bottle being in a separate partition, and these cases should not be too large. This method of packing may be dearer than that commonly adopted, but it will, I venture to say, prove to be cheaper in the end.

12. There would seem to be no occasion to send more than fair samples, and a 40-ounce bottle will, as a rule, hold quite sufficient tea both for exhibition and for tasting. If it be considered advisable to send larger quantities then the bulk might be packed separately; but the samples in bottle should, I think, be sent; for to open tea and keep it exposed for any time is to cause it to deteriorate in flavour, and exposure to the air is not necessary until the time for judging. Large and nicely printed cards, giving names and addresses of respective exhibitors and their local agents, together with any description necessary or advisable (descriptive matter not being permitted in the official catalogue), might well accompany the different collections of exhibits.

13. I found that the catalogue sent from Madras was not in accord with the official classification and rules promulgated by the Sydney Commission. But, as I had to make a general catalogue for the entire Indian section, this did not much matter; and I distributed the Madras catalogue as an unofficial one. Copies of the Indian catalogue will reach you, I trust, by the Torres Straits mail leaving this on the 27th instant. The descriptive and unofficial part preceding the catalogue, headed "Statistics," I compiled from the Madras catalogue and other sources. Had there been time I should have referred to your department for this part; and I would suggest that the statistical and descriptive portion of the Melbourne catalogue be supplied from India.

14. The prices marked on the metal wares and on the shawls do not tally with those given in the lists I received from your department. I am disposing of those articles at the prices marked on them, although these are somewhat lower than the prices given in the list.

15. May I ask you to do me the favour to correct the statement officially made in India that I am a retired officer?

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) M. CLEMENTI, *Major*,
Bengal Staff Corps.

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 ten months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY															
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.	
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 . .	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	12,40,059	4,00,912	46,40,971	2,02,665	1,08,138	3,10,803	15,23,654	9,39,363	24,63,017	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	1,40,04,343	50,44,568	1,90,48,911
1876-77 . .	65,72,044	15,16,589	80,88,633	42,11,168	93,918	43,05,086	1,87,738	24,763	2,12,501	14,58,909	5,88,459	20,47,368	7,89,701	15,25,419	23,15,120	1,32,19,560	37,49,148	1,69,68,708
1877-78 . .	80,08,105	16,88,539	97,56,644	48,68,483	99,336	49,67,819	2,40,668	39,746	2,80,414	12,61,903	1,84,992	14,46,895	9,32,089	12,00,811	21,32,900	1,53,71,248	32,13,424	1,85,84,672
1878-79 . .	66,11,231	16,47,543	82,58,774	45,66,756	1,88,244	47,55,000	2,11,953	23,480	2,35,433	12,60,107	3,79,718	16,39,825	11,28,672	16,09,013	27,37,685	1,37,78,719	38,47,998	1,76,26,717
1879-80 . .	61,22,735	11,31,616	72,54,351	41,47,378	1,84,250	43,31,628	3,25,812	25,206	3,51,018	11,38,273	6,43,377	18,41,650	11,43,389	18,96,217	30,39,606	1,29,37,587	38,80,666	1,68,18,253

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to December only.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th February 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 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	6	3	9	10	9	19	22	12	34	38	24	62	
From 2 to 10 years	30	18	48	27	23	50	29	13	42	86	54	140	
„ 10 to 20 „	88	30	118	58	27	85	70	28	98	216	85	301	
„ 20 to 30 „	208	90	298	189	76	265	243	96	339	640	262	902	
„ 30 to 40 „	12	11	23	7	7	14	14	4	18	33	22	55	
„ 40 to 50 „	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469	

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

Orissa	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	5	2	7	5	4	9	...	...	...	10	6	16
Central ditto	5	10	15	2	1	3	...	...	...	7	11	18
Eastern ditto	5	1	6	1	...	1	2	..	2	8	1	9
Behar	56	25	81	71	42	113	183	76	259	310	143	453
N.-W. Provinces	179	84	263	149	73	222	162	72	234	490	229	719
Oudh	63	23	86	56	20	76	25	4	29	144	47	191
Central India	23	5	28	4	2	6	2	...	2	29	7	36
Punjab	9	2	11	3	...	3	...	1	1	12	3	15
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	2	...	2	2	...	2	5	1	6	9	1	10
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	83	29	112	45	17	62	60	31	91	188	77	265
Hindus: Agriculturists	83	32	115	82	40	122	127	42	169	292	114	406
Hindus: Artizans	16	10	26	10	3	13	18	6	24	44	19	63
Hindus: Low castes	98	49	147	91	38	129	114	48	162	303	135	438
Mussulmans	65	30	95	65	41	106	61	27	88	191	98	289
Christians	2	2	4	1	3	4	...	..	...	3	5	8
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	827	345	1,172
2. Mussulmans ...	191	98	298
3. Christians ...	3	5	8
Total ...	1,021	448	1,469

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1 of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For 1st: 11 days of Jan. 1879.	For 1st: 10 days of Jan. 1880.	Total from 1st January: to 11th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January: to 10th Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	11,75,550	12,71,289	11,75,550	12,71,289	...	66,374
	Ditto, Jubbulpore	1,62,113		1,62,113			
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	78,469	1,01,948	78,469	1,01,948	23,479	...
24th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,75,734	1,11,811	1,75,734	1,11,811	...	63,923
31st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,73,653	3,41,100	2,73,653	3,41,100	67,447	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,72,315	1,67,528	1,72,315	1,67,528	...	4,787
24th ditto ...	South Indian ...	1,17,242	1,07,141	1,17,242	1,07,141	...	10,101
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,43,688	6,68,524	8,43,688	6,68,524	...	1,75,164
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,12,689	1,91,643	2,12,689	1,91,643	...	21,046
	Total ...	32,11,453	29,60,984	32,11,453	29,60,984	...	2,50,469
	State.						
24th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,915	3,482	3,915	3,482	...	433
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,555	2,404	2,555	2,404	...	151
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,08,409	1,31,687	1,08,409	1,31,687	23,278	...
24th ditto ...	Holkar ...	24,525	27,260	24,525	27,260	2,735	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,115	1,230	1,115	1,230	115	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,784	1,730	1,784	1,730	...	54
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,886	4,192	2,886	4,192	1,306	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,796	28,157	17,796	28,157	10,361	...
31st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	13,109	11,976	13,109	11,976	...	1,133
24th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	43,659	59,358	43,659	59,358	15,699	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	9,358	8,496	9,358	8,496	...	862
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,951	21,939	20,951	21,939	988	...
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,750	38,088	22,750	38,088	15,338	...
Nil ...	Sindia ...	2,257	(a)	2,257	(a)	...	2,257
31st Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	11,097	15,867	11,097	15,867	4,770	...
24th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	69,056	1,34,539	69,056	1,34,539	65,483	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	13,237	...	13,237	13,237	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,047	3,316	3,047	3,316	269	...
17th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	14,234	...	14,234	14,234	...
31st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	876	...	876	876	...
	Total ...	3,58,269	5,22,068	3,58,269	5,22,068	1,63,799	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	35,69,722	34,83,052	35,69,722	34,83,052	...	86,670
	Gross Etimated Expenses ...			17,56,660	17,06,695	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			18,13,062	17,76,357	...	36,705

(a).—Line worked by the E. I. Railway Co.

No. II of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th Jan. 1879.	For week ending 17th Jan. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 18th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 17th Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31stJan.1880	East Indian, Main ...	7,75,890	8,57,030	19,51,440	21,28,319	...	95,784
	„ Jubbulpore	1,10,550		2,72,663			
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	63,916	66,174	1,42,385	1,68,122	25,737	...
24th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,08,323	82,761	2,84,057	1,94,572	...	89,485
31st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,95,241	2,09,600	4,68,893	5,50,700	81,807	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	99,151	1,10,470	2,71,466	2,77,998	6,532	...
24th ditto ...	South Indian ...	45,202	51,835	1,62,444	1,58,976	...	3,468
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,23,394	5,02,019	14,67,083	11,70,543	...	2,96,540
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,64,557	1,27,733	3,77,247	3,19,376	...	57,871
	Total ...	21,86,224	20,07,622	53,97,678	49,68,606	...	4,29,072
	State.						
24th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,437	2,313	6,352	5,794	...	558
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,777	1,582	4,332	3,986	...	346
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	82,261	89,126	1,90,670	2,20,813	30,143	...
24th ditto ...	Holkar ...	14,131	19,106	38,656	46,366	7,710	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	878	671	1,993	1,900	...	93
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,351	1,226	3,135	2,956	...	179
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,407	3,678	5,294	7,869	2,575	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,239	13,683	31,035	41,840	10,805	...
31st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,047	8,474	22,155	20,451	...	1,704
24th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	25,701	35,358	69,360	94,716	25,356	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,419	6,479	15,777	14,975	...	802
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,061	17,904	35,012	39,843	4,831	...
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,386	33,311	42,136	71,399	29,263	...
Nil ...	Sindia ...	1,540	(a)	3,797	(a)	...	3,797
31st Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	8,779	12,999	19,876	28,865	8,989	...
24th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,571	92,251	1,15,627	2,26,790	1,11,163	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,878	...	23,115	23,115	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,672	2,012	4,718	5,329	611	...
17th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	10,516	...	24,750	24,750	...
31st ditto ...	Sindia(SouthernSection)	...	652	...	1,528	1,528	...
	Total ...	2,51,657	3,61,219	6,09,925	8,83,285	2,73,360	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,37,881	23,68,841	60,07,603	58,51,891	...	1,55,712
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			29,56,341	28,67,427	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			30,51,262	29,84,464	...	66,798

(a) Line worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879 AND 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.	
					Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Balance from previous half-year.																	
Forcurrent half-year.																	
Collected during current half-year.																	
Balance uncollected.																	
Demands.	Collections.																
				Grain ...	...	13,797	210	26,939	27,149	3,125		266,285		78,155		...	
		657	657	Cotton ...	...	254	...	103	103								
		...	...	Oil-seeds ...	...	2,503	...	4,705	4,705								
		...	...	Salt ...	...	10	...	...	...								
				Metal ...	...	...	30	...	30								
		300	300	Miscellaneous goods ...	366	4,893	480	8,044	8,524		3,514		363,715		1,41,212		
		...	...	Building materials ...	43,700	450	48,184	2	48,186								
		...	...	Firewood ...	...	19,191	...	9,100	9,100								
				Bamboos ...	...	...	...	300	300								
				Timber ...	...	216	15	310	325								
				Miscellaneous materials ...	...	2,150	...	30	30								
		957	957	Total ...	44,066	43,464	48,919	49,533	98,452								
				Tollage.													
				Private boats ...	...	13,797	...	26,939	27,149								
				Government boats	...	254	...	103	103								
				Rafts ...	...	2,503	...	4,705	4,705								
				Carrying operations.													
				Boating, Government	...	10	...	...	...								
				Fines ...	...	...	30	...	30								
				Ground-rent ...	...	4,893	480	8,044	8,524								
				Total ...	...	450	48,184	2	48,186								
						19,191	...	9,100	9,100								
						...	...	300	300								
						216	15	310	325								
						2,150	...	30	30								
						43,464	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.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1879 AND 1878.

Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of goods.		No. of passengers.	
Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
13,544	113,632	127,176	6,858	183,864	190,722	29,680	31,023	3,802,571	4,469,408	1,929,741	2,084,719	9,827	69
...	21,307	21,307	114	3,257	3,371								
1,566	107,820	109,386	3,139	60,811	63,950								
1,010	83,185	84,195	1,785	173,966	175,751								
25,296	3,472	28,768	15,992	659	16,651								
37,408	24,531	61,939	17,933	26,445	44,378								
39,829	80,885	120,714	38,480	55,153	93,633								
4,500	98,871	103,371	3,350	117,220	120,570								
2,409	84,289	86,698	2,509	74,378	76,887								
2,926	52,053	54,979	2,924	47,594	50,518								
1,187	1,636	2,823	523	652	1,175								
129,675	671,681	801,356	93,607	743,999	837,606								

Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Same period of previous year.		Balance uncollected.	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.
	Demands.	Collections.		For current half-year.	Balance from previous half-year.		
Tollage.							
Grain ...							
Private boats ...	9,827	9,531	...	7,802	170	7,772	...
Cotton ...							
Government boats ...	722	722	...	601	...	601	...
Oilseeds ...							
Rafts ...	803	803	...	1,622	...	1,622	...
Salt ...							
Carrying operations.							
Metal ...							
Boating ...	3,626	3,626	...	3,073	...	3,073	...
Miscellaneous goods ...							
Fines ...	7	7	...	22	...	22	...
Building materials ...							
Ground rent ...	105	105	...	87	...	87	...
Firewood ...							
Bamboos ...							
Timber ...							
Miscellaneous ditto ...							
Total ...	15,090	14,794	...	13,007	170	13,177	...

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

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 17th FEBRUARY 1880.

General Remarks.—Rain fell during the week throughout Northern India, and has greatly benefited the spring crops. The rain in Behar has done some little harm. There were a few showers in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras. More rain is wanted in some districts of the last-mentioned province. Public health and agricultural prospects remain good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 18th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 37·24; standing crops generally fair; harvest of Bengal and horse-gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and Bengal gram, outturn fair; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam (Feb. 18th)	·7 (in one station).	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 30·46; standing dry crops doing well; some *ragi* and black gram sown; no water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·34; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22·55; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops generally want rain; harvest of paddy ½ to full, a few dry crops ⅓ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·98; crops generally good; rain required in one taluk; harvest progressing, outturn ⅝ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 24·69.
Malabar ...	·97 (in one station).	*Ragi* 22·01.
Travancore ...	...	Prices unchanged; paddy crop good; harvest over.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good; rain urgently wanted in North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore for dry and tank-raised crops.
Bombay—(Feb. 18th)		
Kurrachee ...	·03 in Mirpur Batoro, ·03 in Tatta, ·05 in Bulakhan, and ·09 in Kéti.	*Rabi* crops generally looking well; some injury to crops in Dadu from frost; fever prevalent; considerable mortality amongst cattle in three talukas; 16 cases of small-pox in Dadu, 3 fatal; 9 cases, 5 deaths, in Shahbandar.
Hyderabad ...	...	Report not received.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; cold severe; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; cotton-picking continues; prices stationary.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease and measles in Dindori; no fresh cases of cholera at Igatpuri; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·01 on the 17th.	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool till 12th, 1 degree cool till 16th, and 6 degrees cool on 17th; vapour in air largely in defect of normal till 12th and on 17th, and slightly in excess on remaining days; abnormal wind northerly till 12th, then southerly till 16th, and on 17th strong from north-west.
Poona (Feb. 15th)	...	Slight cholera in Poona city.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest of *rabi* crop continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest progressing; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kánara ...	...	
Rajkot ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of 16th.	Weather windy and very cold; harvest of wheat crop in progress; healthy.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; slight rain in parts of Gujrat and Sind; one death from cholera in Poona City; no fresh cases at Igatpuri; crops healthy.
Bengal—(Feb. 17th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of cold-weather crops continue good; cholera almost abated.
Dacca ...	3·72	Crops good; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·91	Prospects good; peas, gram, &c., being collected; sugarcane being pressed, and juice converted to molasses; tobacco leaves being cut; health of people good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	1·18	Prospects of crops good; fever and cholera in mitigated form in some thanas of Sudder sub-division; cholera also broken out in a village in Jungypore sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	0·37	Weather unsettled in beginning of week; wind variable; a storm with slight rain on evening of 9th; moderately heavy rain on night of 11th and morning of 12th; since then bright, clear, and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; *boro dhan* being transplanted; in some places *amun* being sown in low lands; 8 cholera cases and 4 deaths in two villages in thana Manda.
Burdwan ...	4·72	General heavy rain; crops promise very well; slight injury by hail in Culna.
Cutwa ...	3·25	
Culna ...	1·50	
Raneegunge ...	6·70	
Rungpore ...	1·36	Weather cloudy; winter crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·86	Weather cloudy and chilly; prospects of *rabi* crops improved by rain; general health good.
Purneah ...	1·33	Standing crops benefited by rain, but mangoes damaged.
Patna ...	2·21	Rain has damaged *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	1·65	Weather cloudy; rain generally beneficial to *rabi*; some small damage to cut tobacco; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·55	Weather cloudy and cool; rain considerably damaged gram, *kodo*, *masoor*, poppy, *mohwa*, and mango; other *rabi* crops, barley, linseed, and mustard ready for harvest; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·54	Winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Rain general over province, except in Chittagong division and in Backergunge, Tipperah, Pooree, Balasore, and Singbhoom; it has greatly benefited all standing crops, and also ploughing for *aus*, but damaged in some places crops in blossoms and those being reaped; slight injury done by hail in Culna; small-pox still prevalent in Cuttack, Pooree, Cooch Behar, and in some places in Chumparun, and cholera in Rampore Hat; cases of small-pox and cholera also reported in some other places; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 17th)	·7 (average)	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·6 in east and south.	General benefit so far to crops, especially to gram; clear weather is now wanted; a little hail in parts; wheat 13⅜ seers; coarse *chawal* 20; unhusked *dhan* 34½.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	·5	Weather continues cloudy with light rain; dampness is likely to injure spring crops; public health good.
Jhánsi („ 18th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects fair; prices almost unaltered; health good.
Agra (Feb. 17th)	Slight rain on 17th.	*Rabi* crops good; sky cloudy and threatening; health good; cattle disease still continues in Jarar.
Bareilly („ 18th)	Heavy rain with thunder.	Slight damage by hail; prospects of harvest excellent.
Meerut („ „)	1·3	Prices falling slightly.
Kumaun („ 17th)	Snow and rain	Severely cold; the rain was accompanied by strong wind.
Lucknow („ 15th)	·5	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	·25 at Sadr and ·2 at Patti.	Prospects good in all the three tahsils; rain has much benefited the *rabi* crops.
Sitapur („ 18th)	·3	Weather stormy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·3	Prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in every district which has benefited the *rabi* crops; prices have slightly fallen; slight damage done in Allahabad and Bareilly by hail; clear weather now wanted; cattle disease continues in Agra; health continues good.
Punjab—(Feb. 17th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Slight rain	Crops thriving; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	1·5	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·4	Health good; prices improving; crops promising.
Lahore ...	·5	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	·7 at Sadr	Prices steady.
Siálkot ...	·5	Prospects of harvest good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Prospects good; health improving.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	·3	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight shower	Health good; prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable, rain having again fallen over a considerable portion of the province.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 18th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* cutting continues; prospects good; no epidemics; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	Few showers	Clear and cold; *rabi* promising; small-pox continues; prices slightly easier.
Saugor ...	...	Clear; *rabi* promising; health good; prices declining.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Seoni	...	Cloudy and cold; prospects of *rabi* fair; four cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Feb. 14th)	...	Days warm; nights cool; *rabi* promising; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 13th)	....	Cloudy and warm; no crops on ground; small-pox and cattle disease in places. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy and close at the commencement of the week, clear and cold now; linseed and pulses being gathered, also wheat in some districts; prospects continue good; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Feb. 18th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; cattle disease very slight.
Rangoon	...	One fatal case of cholera; 15 fatal cases of small-pox; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Hanthawaddy District, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; reaping completed.
Bassein	...	Public health good.
Prome	...	Thirty-five deaths from small-pox in Prome town; small-pox also prevalent in Mahathaman.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	No further report of cholera from Yay; public health good.
Toungoo	...	A few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair. *General Remarks.*—Public health generally good; small-pox somewhat prevalent; a little cholera and cattle disease.
Assam—(Feb. 18th)		
Gauháti	·5	Weather seasonable; land being ploughed for *asu* cultivation.
Sylhet	2·83	Ploughing for *amun* and *aus* progressing; latter part of the week cloudy and rainy, also cold.
Cachar	1·73	Weather cold and rainy; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·37	Weather cloudy and cool; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 18th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; murrain amongst cattle in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 18th)		
Amráoti	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops continued.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops doing well.
Central India States— (Feb. 18th)		
Indore	...	Weather cold; health and agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health good; sky cloudy; prospects good; no change in prices of food-grains.
Sutna ...	·45 at Rewah ...	Prospects improved; *jowar* 30 seers.
Rutlam ...	Two slight showers.	Weather cold and windy; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...		Weather cloudy and cold; health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; health and crops good; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good.
Ágar ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Report not received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Feb. 15th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fairly full; health normal; crops fair; unduly cold.
Marwar ...	...	Report not received.
Meywar ...	...	
Harowtee (Feb. 14th)	·02 in Deoli; ·15 in Tonk; ·04 in Shahpura.	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 18th)	...	Cold; prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 17th)	·19 (average)	Rain much wanted; health good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE HELD IN CALCUTTA IN JANUARY 1880.

Nos. 0145—0165 R T, dated Fort William, the 10th February 1880.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1080—1104 R, dated 13th March 1879.
" " " Resolutions " 2831—41 R, dated the 2nd July 1879, and
Nos. 262—81 R T, dated the 18th November 1879.

Read also—

Letter dated the 17th January 1880, from Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, submitting the proceedings of the Railway Conference held at Calcutta in January 1880.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 6th January in accordance with Government of India Resolution now read again, and was attended by the following gentlemen :—

MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. TREVOR, R.E., Director General of Railways ... PRESIDENT.

BRADFORD LESLIE, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engr., E. I. Ry. Co. ... VICE-PRESIDENT.

D. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,
N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager, } Delegates from E. I. Ry. Co.,

G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent,
H. CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager, } " " G. I. P. Ry. Co.,

F. MATHEWS, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engr., " " B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,

D. ROSS, Esq., Traffic Manager,
C. SANDIFORD, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,
T. COX, Esq., C.E., Offg. Chief Engr., } " " S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,

S. HARTWELL, Esq., Deputy Agent,
J. G. COOKE, Esq., Loco. Supdt., } Delegates from O. & R. Ry. Co.,

FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent,
J. BRANDER, Esq., Traffic Supdt., } „ „ E. B. Ry. Co.,

A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Agent and Manager,
F. H. TREVITHICK, Esq., Loco. Supdt., } „ „ Madras Ry. Co.,

W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent, „ „ S. I. Ry. Co.,

CAPT. W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., Engr.-in-Chief and Manager,
A. W. RENDELL, Esq., Loco. Supdt., } „ „ Bengal State Rys.,

G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq., C.E., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India,
COL. J. G. MEDLEY, R.E., Consg. Engr. for Gd. Rys. to the Govt. of India,
CAPT. W. J. ENGLEDUE, R.E., Offg. Manager, D. and Manmád S. Ry. } „ „ State Railways,

CAPT. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Depy. Consg. Engr. for Guantd. Railways,
Secy. to the Conference.

2. The Conference held seven meetings and was dissolved on the 13th January.

3. The Conference was convened for the purpose of revising the code of Rules and Regulations for Indian Railways, and also for considering the question of adopting some uniform system of recording locomotive miscellaneous services. Other subjects hereafter mentioned, however, were permitted to be brought forward and were fully discussed.

4. The draft code of Rules and Regulations, which had been previously circulated, was discussed, and after laying down general principles and fixing certain salient points, a Sub-Committee of ten was appointed to consider the rules in detail. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected to serve :—

G. L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., Consulting Engineer for State Railways ... CHAIRMAN.
W. S. BETTS, ESQ., Agent, South Indian Railway Co.
F. PRESTAGE, ESQ., Agent, E. B. Railway Co.
S. HARTWELL, ESQ., Deputy Agent, O. and R. Railway Co.
D. W. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. Railway Co.
N. ST. L. CARTER, ESQ., Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway Co.
H. CONDER, ESQ., General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Co.
D. ROSS, ESQ., Traffic Manager, S. P. and D. Railway Co.
F. H. TREVITHICK, ESQ., Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway Co.
A. W. RENDELL, ESQ., „ „ N. B. State Railway.

5. The existing rules for the record of train-mileage and locomotive services were revised.

6. On the proposal of Mr. Mathew, it was agreed to recommend that "the carriage of material, including coal and ballast, on Revenue Account, be charged to the Department requiring the material."

7. At the request of the Delegates from the East Indian, Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, a rule regarding the interchange of rolling-stock at junctions was passed subsidiary to Rule XVII of the Conference of 1879.

8. On the motion of Captain Wallace, it was decided to solicit Government to appoint a Committee to revise the forms of statistics of Railway working.

9. Mr. Campbell brought forward the advisability of adopting one system of continuous brakes for all Indian Railways.

10. On a proposition by Colonel Medley, the establishment of a central clearing-house was considered, and it was found to be the opinion of the Conference that the time had not yet arrived for such an institution.

11. A memorandum on the claims of Guaranteed Railway staff to Government pensions and retirement allowances signed by nine of the Delegates was recorded.

12. Certain questions were raised as to the application of the Government Savings Bank rules to Guaranteed Railway employés.

13. The adoption of an uniform goods classification for all India was considered, and an opinion recorded.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India learns with satisfaction that a code of general Rules and Regulations for all Indian Railways is in course of preparation, and awaits the result of the labors of the Sub-Committee.

The opinions given on the system of recording train-mileage and locomotive miscellaneous services will receive full attention ; and revised rules, based on the various resolutions passed, should be prepared and submitted for sanction.

The proposal to charge for the carriage of all Revenue stores would, if carried out, involve such a radical change in the Revenue Accounts that the Government of India hesitates to adopt it without further consideration, and desires to communicate with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject before passing any definite orders.

It is trusted that the subsidiary rule, which has been added to the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock passed at the Conference last year, will remove all difficulty experienced as regards this important question, and that the several Railway Companies will unite in rendering every facility in their power for the expeditious and effective working of through traffic by which the general welfare of the country as well as that of each Railway undertaking is greatly affected.

A Committee will be appointed as suggested to revise the present form of Railway statistics.

The Government of India considers the question of uniformity of continuous brakes for all connected Railways one of great importance, and fully concurs in the views brought forward by Mr. Campbell ; and, in order to avoid the adoption of various systems on different Indian lines, desires that no system be adopted without its previous sanction.

The thanks of the Government of India should be communicated to the Railway Delegates for the service they have rendered and for the valuable opinions they have recorded.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the proceedings of the Conference, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance ; to the Foreign Department for transmission to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information and guidance, and to the other Departments of the Government of India for information.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab.
Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE, 1880.

Proceedings of the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 6th of January 1880, in accordance with Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 262—81 R T, dated 18th November 1879.

No. 1.

1. The Conference assembled at the Public Works Secretariat in Calcutta at noon on Tuesday, the 6th January 1880.

PRESENT :

MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. TREVOR, R.E., Director General of Railways, ... PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer, E. I. Ry. Co., VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent,	Delegates from G. I. P. Ry. Co.,	MEMBERS.
H. CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager,		
F. MATHEW, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer,	" " B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,	
D. ROSS, Esq., Traffic Manager,		
C. SANDIFORD, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent,		
T. COX, Esq., C.E., Officiating Chief Engineeer,	" " S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,	
S. HARTWELL, Esq., Deputy Agent,		
J. G. COOKE, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent,	" " O. & R. Ry. Co.,	
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent,		
J. BRANDER, Esq., Traffic Superintendent,	" " E. B. Ry. Co.,	
CAPTAIN W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., Engr.-in-Chief and Manager, N. B. S. Railway,		
A. W. RENDELL, Esq., Locomotive Supdt., N. B. S. R.,	" " Bengal State Railways,	
G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq., C. E., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India,		
COL. J. G. MEDLEY, R.E., Consg. Engr. for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of India,	" " State Railways,	
CAPTAIN W. J. ENGLEDUE, R.E., Offg. Manager, D. and M. S. Railway,		
D. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent,		
N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager,	" " E. I. Ry. Co.,	
W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent,	" " S. I. Ry. Co.,	

CAPTAIN R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E.,
Deputy Consg. Engr. for Railways ... Secretary to the Conference.

The following telegram was received from Madras :—

"Agent and Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway, will reach Calcutta on Thursday night for Conference."

2. The Conference proceeded to consider the general Rules and Regulations.

As in the general opinion of the Conference the draft rules entered into too much detail, it was agreed in the first instance to decide on what points rules should be drawn up and submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council in accordance with Section 8 of the Railway Act of 1879, for general adoption on all Indian Railways.

3. Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, remarked that as the Conference was constituted, it was a question whether each delegate should have a separate vote, and proposed that—

The State Railways combined, and that each Railway Company have only one vote each. On this point there was some discussion, but it was decided that the votes should be taken individually, each delegate having one vote.

4. The subjects comprised in Sections I, II, III and VI having been discussed, it was agreed that the following rules of the draft be struck out, being replaced, where necessary, by subsidiary rules framed by each Railway Administration :—*viz.*, Rules 4, 23, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 48, 97, 138 (first para.), 148, 151, 153, 154, 158, 163 and 165.

It was also decided that—

Rule 129 be transferred to Section VIII, "Guards."

" 163 be replaced by a new rule.

Rules 167 and 168 be transferred to Section I, and that—

Rule 169 be placed after Rule 171.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 2.

5. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 7th January.

Present :—As at Meeting No. 1.

6. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued, and the subjects comprised in Sections IV, V, VII, VIII and IX as far as Rule 293 having been discussed, it was agreed that the following rules of the draft be struck out, *viz.*, 63, 78, 84, 86 to 93 inclusive, 175, 176, 180, 183, 187, 197, 206, 212, 218, 225, 226, 228, 229 (last two paras.), 232 (first para.), 237, 239, 249, 252, 253, 254, 256, 260, 261, 288 (last two paras.), 290 (last para.)

It was also decided that—

Section V should be re-cast so as to conform more closely to the existing practice on Indian Railways.

That—

The note at head of Section VI should be incorporated in the definitions, and that—

Rules 191, 223 and 289 be entirely re-cast.

From Rule 224 to omit from "when" in line 4 to "Station" in line 8.

In Rule 278 the latter portion stand as follows :—"without a written order, except in cases of unavoidable necessity to be established by the engine driver".

In Rule 282 the portion after "distant signal" in line 7 be omitted.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 3.

7. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Thursday, the 8th January.

Present :—As at previous Meetings, with the addition of—

A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Agent and Manager.	Delegates from Madras Railway Co.
F. H. TREVITHICK, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent,	

8. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued to the end of Section X.

It was decided that the following portions of the draft be struck out, *viz.*,—

In Rule 294 from the word "when," line four, to the word "station" inclusive ; Rules 296, 298 para. 3 : 300 para. 2, the words "and must not

stop short of, or overrun the platform," 300 para. 5, in note 303 all words after "operation," rules 305, 306, 307 para. 1, 309, 310, 316, 320, 321, 322, 322 *a*.

It was decided that the following rules be added in the proper place, *viz.*—

Engine drivers with trains must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line they are upon; but these limits, on the 5 feet 6-inch gauge are not on any line to exceed for passenger trains 60 miles an hour, and for goods or mixed trains 30 miles an hour, and on the metre gauge, are not to exceed for passenger trains 40 miles an hour and for goods or mixed trains 20 miles an hour.

Engine drivers with trains must not make up between stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by the Railway Administration.

It was agreed to strike out the following, *viz.*—

Rules 332, 334, 344 para. 2, 345, in rule 346 the words from "every" to "also" inclusive, 347, 348 the words "in a length of at least twenty yards," 360 the words "to secure themselves from the risk of passing trains, 361, 364, 365, 366.

It was decided that—

in 335 for "one mile" read "$\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the level and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile on a falling gradient steeper than 1 in 250"

in rules 336 and 338 that "a quarter of a mile" be substituted for "half a mile," and after "miles" in 338 para. 1, add or such lower speed as may be ordered.

That—

A general rule on the subject of rule 345 be added to Section I.

Rule 340 be modified as follows:—

No lorry used for the conveyance of material, or trolly for the conveyance of men may, in any case, be placed on the line, except by the authorized person, who is responsible for its proper protection and use according to the rules in force on the Railway.

In 339 for "is" substitute "loaded or empty," and omit the words "or men along the line," for "three quarters of" substitute "half," for "any" substitute "a double."

That—

After the word "lorry" in rule 341 the words "or trolly" be added.

That after the word "due" in rule 342 the words be added "except on lines worked on the block system when the time must not be less than five minutes."

In 357 for "two feet" "three feet" be substituted.

9. It was proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

the consideration in detail of the rules generally agreed to, be referred to a Sub-Committee.

This was agreed to without dissent.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 4.

10. The Conference re-assembled on Friday, the 9th January, at 11 A. M.

Present:—As at Meeting No. 3.

11. The President proposed that—

A Sub-Committee of ten members of the Conference, *viz.*—

2	from the E. I. Railway,	1	from the B. B. and C. I. Railway,
1	„ O. and R. Railway,	1	„ G. I. P. Railway,
1	„ S. P. and D. „	1	„ S. I. „
1	„ Madras „	2	„ State „

be appointed to revise the rules in detail.

And that the revised rules, when prepared, be circulated to the Railway Administrations for re-concurrence on general principles before submission for sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment that—

from the General Conference, 3 Sub-Committees be formed from the 3 Executive Departments to consider and reframe the rules, and to report to the General Conference as soon as they have completed their work. It being suggested to them that one week should be sufficient for the purpose.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Molesworth proposed that—

four Officers be elected by the Members of the Conference to consider the wording of the rules, *viz.*:—

An Agent,
An Engineer,
A Traffic Manager,
A Locomotive Superintendent,

and that a State Officer nominated by the President be added to act as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, having only a casting vote.

This amendment was lost.

The original proposition being carried, the following were elected Members of the Sub-Committee, *viz.*:—

Mr. Molesworth, Chairman.

Mr. Carter.	Mr. Conder.
„ Campbell.	„ Trevithick.
„ Hartwell.	„ Betts.
„ Ross.	„ Prestage.

Mr. Rendell.

Colonel Medley proposed that—

In case no reply is received from any Railway Administration within six months of the date on which the revised rules are put in circulation, it shall be understood that such Administration has no objection to their being formally sanctioned.

12. This was carried *nem con.*

13. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued.

It was decided that—

In Rule 368 all words after "Train-guards" be struck out.

In Rule 371 the word "require" be substituted for "direct".

Rule 372 read "No ballasting is to be carried on except with permission of the Engineer in charge of the section of Railway."

Rule 373 be struck out.

Rule 376 be made to agree with 342.

Rule 377 be repeated in section of definitions.

In Rule 382 the words "when authorized" be struck out and after "fog" "or dust storm" be added—

Rule 383 read "Ballast trains may be run with a pushing engine on a written order, but in such cases the speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour," or be re-cast in these terms to agree with Rule 295.

In Rule 386 the words "*viz.*, a tri-coloured hand lamp, red, green, and white flags, and 12 detonating signals," be struck out.

In Rule 387 omit "locked."

Rule 389 be omitted.

In 395 omit "person from."

In 398 for "test the" read "satisfy himself of the proper."

In Rule 401 for the words "when the following precautions must be adopted" substitute "on the authorized rules for working in such cases in force on the Railway."

The subsequent portion of Section XIII be struck out.

14. On the proposal of Mr. Barnett it was agreed that the Sub-Committee be requested to revise Sections XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII, and frame a set of general Rules for each system of working applicable to all Indian Railways.

Mr. Saunders observing that the system in force on the Madras Railway was not provided for, it was agreed that a section should be added to make good the omission.

Mr. Conder proposed that—

Rule 1 in Section I be modified as follows :—

Every line of Railway upon which engine power is used for the conveyance of passengers must be worked upon one of the following systems, namely—

A.—Line clear obtained by telegram by which either authority is given for one train only to run between any two stations at one time, or authority is given for trains to follow each other between any two stations at intervals.

B.—Train despatching.

C.—Train Staff and Ticket.

D.—Pilot Guard.

E.—One Engine only.

in accordance with the Rules laid down in Sections * * for the several systems respectively.

Mr Molesworth proposed as an amendment that—

Rule read—

Every line of Railway upon which engine power is used for the conveyance of passengers must be worked on one of the following systems, *viz.* :—

"Line clear and caution message."

"Absolute Block."

"Train Despatching."

"Train Staff and Ticket."

"Pilot Guard."

"One Engine only."

in accordance with the Rules laid down in Sections * * for the system adopted.

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment that—

The wording of Rule 1 be left to the Sub-Committee with instructions to define the systems under which lines may be worked with or without an electric telegraph.

The amendment being lost Mr. Molesworth's amendment was put to the Meeting and carried.

15. Major A. Filgate, R.E., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, joined the Conference.

SYSTEM OF RECORDING SHUNTING AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS LOCOMOTIVE SERVICES.

16. Proposed by the President that—

All light Engine running required to equalize the up and down traffic mileage be classed as traffic train-mileage, and that the divisions under train-miles run for the Traffic Department be—

Passengers.
Goods.
Mixed.
Light.

After discussion this was carried by a majority.

17. Proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

The mileage of mixed trains be divided between coaching and goods in the proportion of the mileages of the goods and coaching vehicles on such trains, and that light engine mileage be reckoned as goods or coaching according to the class of train from which the necessity for such light mileage arose.

This was agreed to.

18. Proposed by Mr. Mathew that—

In the opinion of this Conference it is desirable, and that it be recommended that the carriage of material, including coal and ballast on Revenue Account, be charged to the Department requiring the material.

The proposition was adopted.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 5.

19. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Saturday the 10th January.

Present :—As at the latter portion of Meeting No. 4 with the exception of Colonel Medley and Captain Wallace who were unavoidably absent.

20. Proposed by Mr. Leslie that—

Para. *c* of the existing Government rules as follows be adhered to.

Proposed by Mr. Ross as an amendment that—

The mileage of trains containing vehicles running on revenue account be divided on the same principle as that adopted for the division of mixed train, between coaching and goods.

The amendment being lost, the original proposition was carried.

21. Proposed by Mr. Cox that—

A mileage allowance be made per hour for the whole time engines are kept under steam for the Engineering Department.

Carried.

Mr. Cox proposed that a rider be added to the preceding, *viz.*, that—

The above rule does not apply to any time-table train running for the Engineering Department.

This proposition was lost.

22. Mr. Leslie proposed that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 8 miles an hour, with a minimum of 5 hours a day.

Mr. Trevithick proposed as an amendment that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 10 miles an hour with a minimum of 60 miles a day.

Mr. Cooke proposed as an amendment that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 6½ miles an hour.

Both amendments being lost, the original proposition was carried.

23. Proposed by Mr. Saunders that—

The time for engineering trains be reckoned from the time the engine is taken charge of each day by the Traffic Department for working the train until it is released from duty by the Traffic Department.

Carried.

24. Proposed by the President that—

The time occupied at stations by traffic train engines standing in steam be not taken into account.

Carried.

25. Proposed by Mr. Trevithick that—

If any engine is lighted up by order of the Traffic Department, but not used, a minimum allowance of five hours be made to the Locomotive Department as shunting mileage.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Carter, that "three hours" be substituted for "five hours."

The amendment was carried.

26. Mr. Campbell proposed that—

Any shunting done by train engines at road-side, terminal and changing stations, beyond ten minutes shunting done to their own trains, be booked from commencement, a certificate for the same being obtained from the Station Master.

Mr. Conder proposed as an amendment that—

No shunting certificate be given for less than 15 minutes ; and that the first 15 minutes shunting be not reckoned.

The amendment was carried.

27. Mr. Campbell proposed that—

All shunting done by engines, specially provided at the request of the Traffic Department at terminal, changing, or other stations, be reckoned, and that the whole time such engines are standing in steam be allowed.

Carried.

28. Proposed by the President that—
The word "piloting" be struck out in clause *e* of the present Rules, and the words "standing in steam for traffic purposes" be inserted instead.

Carried.

29. Proposed by Mr. Campbell that—
All time of engines used for shunting or standing in steam for traffic purposes be reckoned at five miles an hour.

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment—
That the rate be fixed at 6 miles an hour.

The amendment being lost, the original proposition was carried.

30. Proposed by the President that—
The word "piloting" be limited to engines running for the protection of trains, and that the mileage of such engines be reckoned as traffic train-mileage.

Carried.

31. Proposed by Mr. Barnett that—
No record be kept of the time occupied in lighting fires, and getting in and out of shed.

Carried *nem con.*

The Conference adjourned till Monday the 12th January.

32. At Meeting No. 6, when the proceedings were read for confirmation, it was

Proposed by Mr. Molesworth that—
In the heads *d*, *e*, and *f* of the Government Rules the word "time" be struck out, and that the heads read—

(*d*).—Miles run in assisting disabled engines.
(*e*).—Miles run in shunting calculated at 5 miles an hour.
(*f*).—Miles run for miscellaneous services calculated on the actual distance run.

Carried.

33. Proposed by the President that—
The resolutions arrived at be embodied in a revised draft of rules for recording mileage, and that they be adopted from the 1st January 1880.

Carried.

No. 6.

34. The Conference re-assembled at noon on Monday the 12th January.
Present :—As at the latter portion of Meeting No. 4.

35. The proceedings of Meetings 1 to 5 were read, and the proposals shown in clauses 32 and 33 were added.

36 Mr. Saunders stated that—
Since the introduction of the rules for interchange of rolling-stock passed at the last Conference, questions have arisen respecting the working of Rule XVII. And the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies join with the Madras Railway Company in requesting that this rule may be discussed by the Conference before it separates.

It was agreed to discuss the question.

37. Proposed by Mr. Leslie and seconded by Mr. Saunders that—
Rule XVII should only be brought into force when the daily average excess of wagons passing the junction in one direction exceeds for one week thirty per diem, and in that case the forwarding Company should not be called upon to take more than one-third of such excess number in empties. The demurrage on these empties to be paid at the rate of two pies per ton of carrying capacity per hour instead of at the usual rate. This ruling to have force from the 1st January 1880.

Carried without dissent.

The Conference adjourned.

No. 7.

38. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Tuesday the 13th January.
Present :—As at Meeting No. 6.

39. The proceedings of Meeting No. 6 were read and confirmed.

40. Proposed by Mr. Ross that—
To ruling in minute 37 the following be added—
That forty-eight hours' notice be given by wire by the receiving Company of its intention to forward empties.

This was agreed to.

41. Proposed by Mr. Leslie that—
In addition to the resolution in minute 17—
It also be recommended that in statistics of Railway working, the results be shown on passenger, ton and vehicle mileage, as per attached extract of letter dated the 7th December 1878 (printed Appendix).

Proposed by Captain Wallace as an amendment—
That the present statistical returns require revision, with a view to uniformity in the statements prepared, and a reduction of the quantity of useless information furnished at great labor and expense. Government be requested to appoint a Committee to make this revision at an early date, and that Mr. Leslie's memorandum, dated 7th December 1878, be placed before the Committee for careful consideration.

The amendment was carried.

42. Proposed by Mr. Campbell that—
Proposals having been put forward for the introduction of continuous brakes, it is recommended that one system be adopted on all Indian Railways, in order that vehicles belonging to the different Railways may be so fitted as to be easily interchangeable, thus avoiding the very great inconvenience, insecurity and expense at present found to be the case on English Railways through so many different kinds of continuous brakes being in use of lines running in connection with one another.

Adopted.

43. Proposed by Colonel Medley, seconded by Mr. Saunders that—
In the opinion of this Meeting, the time has arrived for the establishment of a Railway Clearing House in some central position (such as Jubbulpore) for the whole system of Indian Railways on the basis of the English Clearing House, and that the Government be asked to undertake the subject accordingly.

For the proposition ... 3 votes.
Against ... ... 15 „

Lost.

44. Mr. Mathew, seconded by Mr. Saunders, desired that the following might be recorded in the Minutes. This was agreed to :—

The undersigned Members of the Conference, before separating, desire to submit to Government, and to the Home Boards of the Guaranteed Companies, the claims of the Members of Railway Staff in India to such privileges as regards pensions and retirement allowances as Government has allowed to the members of every other branch of the Public Service in this country.

2. The cost of pensions and retirement allowances would, in part, fall on the Railway Shareholders, and the undersigned are confident that the Railway Companies would willingly contribute their share on any scale adopted and recommended by Government.

3. The Members of the Indian Railway Staff, whose services Government has frequently in formal resolutions acknowledged, have now, during several years, been looking forward to a settlement of the claims which they have submitted; and, after the Meeting of this Conference held a year ago, it was hoped that suitable regulations would have been established.

4. Looking to the progressive increase of the revenue from Indian Railways and the further growth of that revenue, which may with confidence be anticipated, it is submitted that the provision of pension and retirement allowances for the Members of the Staff may be made—without disturbing the financial budget of the department—with real advantage to the Public Service and to the Railway Companies, as well as to the members of the working establishment.

5. The undersigned, with the conviction that the measure, whilst being only fair to the members of a service which has most arduous duties to perform, would also, by offering an inducement to continuous service, and by facilitating retirement in due time, conduce to efficient and economical working of undertakings which have now become of great magnitude, beg most respectfully to submit the subject for the consideration of Government.

A. M. SAUNDERS, Agent and Manager, Madras Ry.
W. S. BETTS, Agent, South Indian Ry.
F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
F. PRESTAGE, Agent, E. B. Ry.
J. BRANDER, Traffic Supdt., E. B. Ry.
F. H. TREVITHICK, Locomotive Supdt., Madras Ry.
J. G. COOKE, Locomotive and Carriage Supdt., O. and R. Ry.
C. SANDIFORD, Locomotive and Carriage Supdt., S. P. and D. Ry.
T. COX, Acting Chief Engineer, S. P. and D. Ry.
D. ROSS, Traffic Manager, S. P. and D. Ry.

45. Mr. Conder brought up the rules lately promulgated for the formation of State Railway Savings Banks, and enquired whether the Government of India would withdraw, in the case of the servants of Guaranteed Railway Companies, the restriction of deposits to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in one year, and also whether Government were disposed to listen favourably to any proposals for the extension of these rules to Guaranteed Companies.

The President, in reply, stated that there would probably, on application, be no objection to cancel the maximum annual limit for deposits, and that the Government of India would be inclined to regard with favour any suggestion for the extension of the State Railway Savings Banks rules to Guaranteed Companies, but that no pledge could be given, as the question would have to be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State.

Recorded.

46. Enquiry was made by the President whether it would be desirable on another occasion to bring before a Conference the question of the adoption of an uniform goods classification for all India.

On the matter being discussed it appeared that in the opinion of the Members it was certainly desirable that differences in the classifications of the several Railway Administrations should be removed as far as possible, and it was gathered that communications were frequently passing between Traffic Managers with this object, it was however impossible in a large country like India to obtain the desired result without experience and careful study of the local peculiarities of Railway goods traffic. Under these circumstances it was considered that the time had not yet arrived when a satisfactory result could be hoped for from a discussion at a Conference, and it was decided that the subject should be left to the several Railway Administrations with a recommendation that the removal of variations should continue to receive the attention of the traffic Officers.

The Conference was dissolved.

J. S. TREVOR, Major-General, R.E.,

Director General of Railways,

President of the Conference.

APPENDIX to Proceedings of Railway Conference assembled in January 1880.

Extract from letter No. 1000G., dated 7th December 1878, from the Agent, East Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

4. But I would draw attention to the extremely unsatisfactory nature of train mile statistics when employed as a measure of work done or as a measure of the cost of doing it. In the report on Railways in India for the year 1877-78 by Mr. Juland Danvers the following paragraph occurs:—

> "The train mile results are, however, of little worth in comparing one line with another. The proportion of train miles run to the length of a line is no real test of the work done, and the receipts per train mile alone are far from being an accurate guide as to the profitable character of an undertaking. The returns issued by the Board of Trade, showing the results of the English lines, do not give the information which would enable the only reliable comparative test of economical working to be applied. Until the number of passengers and tons carried one mile on each line is given, and the average cost of conveying a passenger and a ton of goods one mile becomes thereby ascertainable, any attempt to draw comparisons that are of real practical service or to form an accurate judgment of how the business of a railway is managed is futile."

5. The inherent defect of train mileage statistics consists in the fact that they are statistics about a collective term which designates a variable number of units and units which are themselves variable, and yet the statistics in a great measure are valuable only on the assumption that this collective term is always constant in its meaning, and that it always designates the same number of units and units always alike. A goods train, however, may be a train of 40 vehicles or of half that number, or a train with a carrying capacity of any number of tons below a certain limit, or with 35 vehicles and a carrying capacity of 350 tons, or with 35 vehicles and a carrying capacity of only 210 tons.*

6. To a great extent, therefore, train mileage statistics, unless supplemented by a great deal of other information, are almost worthless. One of the essential conditions of useful statistics of railway working is that the unit of the statistics should have a well defined invariable meaning, not only on any one particular railway, but on all railways, for this is necessary if statistics are to be fairly reliable means of comparison of working on different railways.

7. **'Ton mile' is such a unit having a definite constant meaning, and in supersession of train mileage statistics it would seem that statistics of the following nature might be usefully adopted:—**

(1) The mileage of ton carrying capacity hauled.
(2) Ton miles hauled.
(3) Vehicle mileage.
(4) The mileage of Locomotives hauling goods trains.
(5) Ditto ditto passenger trains.
(6) Ditto ditto mixed trains.
(7) The mileage of carrying capacity of passenger trains in numbers distinguishing 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.
(8) Passenger mileage distinguishing 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class.
(9) The up traffic to be shewn separately from the down traffic.
(10) Total vehicle capacity of the Railway in tons.

The difference between (1) and (2) would show the extent of empty running and how far the carrying capacity of trains had been utilized.

(1) divided by (3) would indicate the average carrying capacity of the vehicles employed, and it is important to have this information, because Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway wagons have a carrying capacity of 6 tons; Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons a carrying capacity of 8 tons; East Indian Railway wagons a carrying capacity of 10 tons. The result of (2) divided by (3) would be the average load per vehicle; (3) divided by (4) plus the proper proportion of (6) would give the average number of vehicles per goods train; (2) divided by (4) plus the proper proportion of (6) the average load of a goods train. Similar results would be obtainable from the coaching figures. One of the advantages of showing the up traffic separately from the down is that some check would be afforded in respect of the empty running.

8. Some such statistics as these would offer, I think, more realiable information regarding the working of Railways than train mileage figures as they are now in use. The train mileage would, however, still be ascertainable by (4), (5) and (6).

* On the Eastern Bengal Railway Goods trains of 400 tons carrying capacity are run.

NOTE.—By adopting ton mileage in place of train mileage statistics, the difficulty experienced in apportioning on a satisfactory basis the mileage of mixed trains between Goods and Passenger train will be obviated.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowarie, *Holcus Sorghum*. Lesser Millets, Ragy, Kutki, Cumboo, Sawa, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowarie, *Holcus Sorghum*. Lesser Millets, Ragy, Kutki, Cumboo, Sawa, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowarie, *Holcus Sorghum*. Lesser Millets, Ragy, Kutki, Cumboo, Sawa, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Madras.	Ganjam	10 13	8 13	7 6	...	...	...	14 5	13 13	8 14	15 14	15 8	9 13	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	27 11	27 11	14 13	29 14	30 13	20 8	39 8	26 10	13 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 5	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	...	...	...	27 11	27 11	14 13	25 3	25 3	15 2	32 13	30 6	17 8	72 14	87 8	88 6	10 8	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 14	17 0	17 0	10 10	19 3	...	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 14	27 5	17 5	33 10	29 6	24 0	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	4 6	...	4 14	...	...	...	15 6	15 2	10 3	16 5	16 5	10 14	...	16 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 3	33 5	17 3	29 8	27 6	13 11	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 6	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	13 10	13 6	8 11	14 8	14 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	16 13	20 14	20 14	17 6	25 0	25 0	16 13	20 14	18 11	26 11	22 6	15 14	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 11	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 11	12 14	12 6	10 6	22 14	29 2	15 13	20 5	18 2	16 5	23 13	23 5	14 8	25 13	23 8	16 13	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 13	12 8	13 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	10 2	8 10	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	14 0	14 0	9 11	24 11	23 11	14 6	16 0	15 0	13 3	...	...	...	27 6	26 3	15 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	12 8	Bellary		
	Kurnool	7 10	5 6	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 11	9 3	11 13	12 8	10 0	25 5	23 5	13 5	19 6	20 0	12 8	21 3	22 5	16 6	21 13	22 0	13 10	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 3	8 6	11 11	12 5	9 2	15 13	15 13	10 13	21 6	22 2	14 13	19 3	22 5	16 6	22 10	22 0	13 10	92 13	103 0	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 6	9 11	14 5	14 2	10 14	...	...	...	22 2	19 13	17 3	23 4	23 4	17 6	25 10	25 10	16 2	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	11 10	15 0	15 0	12 3	19 2	19 2	...	20 2	21 6	18 2	25 6	25 6	18 2	27 14	26 6	15 2	201 11	201 11	233 5	12 10	13 0	14 6	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	...	7 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 2	13 10	12 11	11 6	21 13	21 13	15 5	24 10	25 6	19 3	23 2	23 2	15 6	26 3	26 3	17 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	14 2	13 5	8 5	16 11	16 5	10 0	28 10	27 13	3 3	27 8	21 14	14 8	22 5	22 5	16 6	23 2	19 10	16 3	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 5	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	14 0	11 14	9 11	14 14	15 3	10 2	...	...	12 10	23 8	22 14	16 8	24 13	25 10	17 0	23 2	22 3	17 13	145 13	145 13	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 0	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	12 10	12 3	8 13	13 14	13 14	9 8	19 6	19 6	14 10	23 8	24 3	17 10	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	15 5	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	7 2	14 6	14 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	23 13	18 0	22 13	23 5	17 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 2	11 11	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 3	7 6	4 14	...	...	...	11 11	11 3	8 8	12 11	12 3	9 8	18 5	19 2	16 8	24 10	24 5	19 2	15 13	15 13	9 3	16 10	16 10	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	17 11	17 11	15 6	14 11	14 0	11 14	18 11	19 8	15 11	21 8	20 10	17 11	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 3	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	10 11	9 10	12 14	12 2	10 0	15 14	19 0	15 14	18 2	18 13	15 3	17 10	15 13	12 0	16 3	15 2	14 10	96 3	94 8	108 6	12 6* / 13 3†	12 6* / 13 3†	11 3* / 12 3†	Salem		
	South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	12 3	12 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	13 2	19 5	19 5	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	South Canara		
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	...	12 2	13 0	9 11	13 0	13 13	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 14	10 10	10 7	9 14	57 14	57 14	61 6	9 3	8 6	11 0	Malabar		
	Bombay	6 10	6 10	6 9	14 1	13 14	15 3	5 13	5 15	5 7	8 12	8 15	8 14	14 1	13 9	10 14	10 14	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	10 0	9 0	6 8	20 0	19 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 14	8 0	6 15	20 0	23 0	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 4	17 12	16 13	9 6	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	7 6	90 0	90 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Kaira		
	Surat	7 8	8 0	5 14	10 0	5 12	3 16	9 8	7 1	4 9	11 8	8 0	6 3	18 0	13 2	9 4	16 0	13 0	8 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Surat		
	Broach	8 6¾	8 6¾	6 15¾	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 6¾	8 11¼	15 3¼	14 8¾	10 0	14 8¾	9 6¾	9 6¾	9 5	9 5	8 8	8 10	8 12	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 10	9 13	10 15	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 2	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	4 8	7 3	7 3	6 14	9 5	9 5	8 8	8 10	7 9	7 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	11 11	9 0	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 9	9 11	7 8	...	...	...	6 5	5 7	6 5	9 10	8 10	8 10	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 13	16 0	16 0	14 13	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	8 6	11 2	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 9	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 3	12 4	10 5	6 12	210 0	242 0	...	12 ½	11 15	11 12	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	9 2	8 10	7 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 11	8 1	8 0	7 7	13 8	12 7	10 8	11 10	11 13	12 0	...	...	...	11 5	10 12	8 8	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	11 11	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 15	10 14	11 8	10 6	9 12	...	...	...	12 4	10 15	8 10	102 6	102 6	97 8	10 8	10 8	10 12	Poona		
	Sholápur	8 6	7 7	6 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 15	7 4	10 11	10 6	8 11	13 6	12 8	9 1	13 7	13 9	11 10	16 0	16 0	14 13	16 0	16 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	8 6	11 2	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	8 8½	7 5	4 12	...	...	...	8 3	7 4	8 4	10 7½	10 7	8 12	20 8	20 8	13 0	18 14	18 8	9 11	12 8	12 8	8 6	11 3	11 3	7 13	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	11 11	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 11	6 6	5 12	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	9 5	8 7	9 6	9 6	8 13	22 8	20 8	16 6	12 9	10 5	8 2	100 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	10 0	9 3	6 0	11 8	11 0	12 1	11 0	11 0	9 9	11 8	11 8	10 1	17 8	16 4	13 15	17 0	16 7	12 6	22 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	10 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 15	13 8	14 11	11 3	9 2	8 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 10	11 10	12 4	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	6 10	5 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 4	10 10	10 10	11 3	11 12	12 6	9 2	9 13	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	6 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	12 0	12 0	10 8	14 4	14 4	10 0	13 0	...	11 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	18 8	16 0	7 9	25 0	25 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	5 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	10 3	11 3	7 0	7 0	10 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 8	8 2	7 12	...	...	...	7 10	7 8	7 0	10 0	9 10	8 0	18 5	18 13	13 0	13 5	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	6 0	91 8	80 0	109 13	11 8	12 0	12 10	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	6 12	11 8	9 7	8 12	6 14	6 9	6 0	10 5	10 14	7 13	...	10 4	10 3	11 4	8 14	10 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Baroda		
	Disa	13 3	12 8	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	6 6	5 6	21 7	15 12	9 8	18 5	16 6	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 2	150 0	150 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 4	10 4	9 12½	20 0	20 0	15 15	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	20 0	21 8	13 6	14 0	12 8	10 3	...	...	...	16 0	15 6¾	15 1½	69 0	65 10¾	90 0	12 8	12 3¾	12 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 0	11 0	10 14¾	23 0	22 0	14 14¼	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 11	21 10½	15 0	18 6¼	17 15	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	11 12	8 0	70 0	70 0	42 8	65 0	80 0	60 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	10 2	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	18 12	17 8	8 8	13 8	12 8	8 9	11 15½	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	160 0	80 6	160 0	9 6½	9 6½	22 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 5	11 0	11 4	16 2	15 11¼	11 8	6 10½	6 10½	8 0	11 10	10 5½	9 0	15 15	15 1¼	13 0	15 10	14 3½	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	7 0	107 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
	Karachi	10 0	9 10	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 8	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 6½	11 2½	220 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 7	11 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	11 13¾	11 2½	8 4	17 3	16 13	13 4	7 3½	6 10	5 13	13 5	11 12	9 0	13 5	14 1	9 13	16 12	16 6	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 5	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 15	6 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8½	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 4a	11 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	14 12	15 0	13 8	15 12	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 10	10 8	360 0	280 0	360 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	11 8b	11 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	10 8	12 0	11 8	9 8	200 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 4c	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	16 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0d	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0e	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	10 5	13 0	12 4	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	6¼ 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 9	11 9	10 11	20 0	17 8	13 5	6 10	6 10	5 11	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	10 5	13 0	12 4	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	6¼ 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... f	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 8	8 5	12 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	10 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 7g	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	13 5¼	12 12	12 0	13 14	13 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	9 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Nuddea		
	Jessore	9 8h	9 0	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
																													7 0	7 0	8 0			
	Moorshedabad	10 0i	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	14 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	to 9 0	to 9 0	to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 13-8 to 14-4 seers, common rice 15-8 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 13-5 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 12 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 15 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 32 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 17-8 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
d In Tumlook sub-division the prices are:—Wheat (at Pratabpore) 15 seers, barley (at Pratapore) 10 seers, best rice 10 to 15-4 seers, and common rice 16 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 12-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6 to 8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12-4 to 12-13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-7 to 14 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 15 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 10-4 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 12 seers.

* Bombay Salt.
† Goa Salt.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1880 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore	7 12	9 9	9 5	13 8	14 0	16 12	15 0	13 3	12 0	18 0	15 9	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	10 8 / to / 11 4	11 4	12 0 / to / 13 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 12 / to / 13 8	9 12 / to / 12 0	10 14 / to / 1 1 4	14 4 / to / 16 0	15 0	13 2 / to / 13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 4	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 4	17 7	17 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	9 12	9 15	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	9 0	20 4	19 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	10 0 *l*	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0 *m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 7 *n*	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	11 7 *o*	10 12	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	12 0 *p*	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0 *r*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	8 8	23 0	23 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0 *s*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	17 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	14 8	14 0	13 0 / to / 12 4	28 0	17 0	16 8	8 8	8 8	8 0 / to / 12 0	17 0	16 8	14 8 / to / 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	13 8 *u*	12 8	24 0	20 0	16 0 / to / 17 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	25 8	19 0	19 0	...			
	Durbhunga	12 0 *v*	12 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	12 0 *w*	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 4	22 0	16 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	15 8	15 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun	14 0 *x*	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	13 2 *y*	13 2	10 10	14 11	16 12	14 11	12 9	12 9	9 7	18 6	17 5	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	11 5 *z*	11 14	10 11	20 3	21 7	12 10	13 14	15 10	12 10	15 2	16 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0 *a1*	16 0 / to / 17 0	12 0 / to / 14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0 / to / 19 0	14 0	19 0 / to / 20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	... *a2*	10 0	9 0	...	15 0	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	10 8	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	18 6*	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	7 14	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	9 3	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	18 4	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Házáribágh	12 8 *a3*	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	11 0 *a4*	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	7 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	11 0 *a5*	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 6	13 5	13 5	11 6	13 5	13 5	11 6	14 8	14 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	12 0	13 5	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	18 4	18 0	12 0
	Saháranpur	16 3	16 0	11 13	22 10	22 5	17 0	8 10	8 8	7 8	10 15	10 10	9 9	24 11	24 7	13 15	22 2	22 0	17 0
	Muzaffarnagar	16 0	16 0	12 2	23 2	23 2	17 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	9 14	21 0	21 0	14 13	19 12	19 4	14 13
	Meerut	16 0	15 4	11 12	21 8	22 0	18 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	20 4	19 0	15 0
	Bulandshahr	16 14	16 8	12 12	24 0	23 0	17 8	6 0	5 4	5 0	10 10	10 4	10 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	21 8	20 8	15 0
	Aligarh	16 8	15 4	14 8	23 8	24 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	21 8	17 8	22 8	22 0	17 0
	Kumaun	No return received																	

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15-12 seers, and gram 10-12 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 22-8 seers, and gram 7-5 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 10-8 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers and common rice 17 to 20 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 24 seers and common rice 17 to 28 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 15 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19-8 to 27 seers, and gram 14 to 17 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore	BENGAL—*continued.*	
		...	...	...	11 4	12 0	7 8	240 0	240 0	200 0 / to / 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
		...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	106 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
		...	...	...	9 12	10 14	6 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	8 4	Bogra		
		...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Pubna		
		8 0	8 0	12 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jalpáiguri		
														Eastern Districts.		
		...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 6	91 8	106 0	96 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	Dacca		
		...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
		...	...	...	10 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
		...	...	...	10 0	9 8	7 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
		...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
		...	...	...	9 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
														Behar.		
		...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Patna		
		27 0	27 0	...	17 0	16 8	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
		17 0	18 0	...	17 0	16 8	9 8 / to / 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
		19 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	18 8	10 0	180 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
		...	...	...	17 0	15 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Mozufferpore		
		17 12	18 4	21 4	15 4	15 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
		...	...	...	19 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
		...	...	...	14 11	14 11	11 8	126 0	105 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
		...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 6	126 4	126 4	101 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	Bhágalpur		
		...	...	...	11 0	14 0	9 0 / to / 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
		...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
		...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
														Orissa.		
		18 6	15 2	...	15 12	15 12	16 6	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack		
		...	...	...	11 13	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
														Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
		36 0	...	22 8	14 8	15 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Házáribágh		
		42 0	45 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Singbhoom		
		64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
		...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
		...	...	...	10 0	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
		...	...	...	8 8	8 11	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
		...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
		...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Nowgong		
		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
		...	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills *a*		
		...	...	...	16 1	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
		...	...	...	17 4	17 0	13 15	129 0	127 0	129 0	9 15	9 9	9 0	Saháranpur		
		...	...	...	17 10	18 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
		...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	...	Meerut		
		...	...	...	18 4	17 4	14 8	100 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
		...	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 0	120 0	115 0	140 0	...	10 4	9 8	Aligarh		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun		

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-12 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 32-8 seers, and gram 15 to 23 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, lesser millets 37 to 33 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 17-8 to 18 seers, jowar 18 to 23 seers, murwa 19-4 to 38 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 16-7 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Soopole) 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

a2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 13 to 25-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13-4 seers.

a3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chutia) 14 seers, common rice 20 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

a4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 15 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 20·25 seers, best rice 19·70 to 28 seers, common rice 30·25 to 32 seers, maize (in Daltongunge) 27 seers, murwa 40·50 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 40·50 seers, and gram 13·50 to 16 seers.

a5 In Raghunathpore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 23 seers, and gram 10 seers.

[*a*] Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE—IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	13 8	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 2	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
	Bijnor	5 3	14 1	11 2	26 7	26 7	15 12	11 4	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 2	22 8	22 8	13 12	22 8	22 8	12 6	...	...	...	16 14	15 12	12 15	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	16 14	16 14	13 2	23 2	21 14	18 7	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	18 2	21 4	21 4	15 10	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	10 5	Moradabad	
	Budaun	15 9½	15 0	14 1½	21 9½	19 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 1½	15 9½	15 0	9 14	21 0	18 7	17 11	19 3	18 0	16 15	...	...	...	14 11	15 4½	15 12	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 0	Budaun	
	Bareilly	14 8½	14 1	12 8	20 10	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	9 6	20 0	18 12	18 2	18 12	17 8	16 9	...	...	...	15 0	14 1	14 11	100 0	87 8	137 8	9 11	9 6	9 11	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	16 10	16 0	14 2	23 4	22 0	21 12	6 2	6 0	6 2	16 0	15 8	11 6	21 2	20 4	19 12	20 14	19 8	18 2	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	16 2	155 0	150 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	8 12	8 12	13 12	32 8	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 2	16 4	16 4	10 10	30 0	51 4	17 4	23 12	22 8	16 4	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	13 12	160 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Muttra	
	Agra	14 4	13 4	12 12	25 4	24 0	21 0	4 8	4 4	4 0	11 8	11 4	10 8	24 8	23 12	17 8	25 8	25 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 8	15 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	14 2	13 10	14 14	20 11½	18 8½	22 14	6 7	6 2	5 12½	14 5	15 15½	11 0	19 10	18 9	20 4	19 9½	17 8½	18 7	...	...	...	16 8	14 8	15 0	60 0	70 0	90 0	11 8	12 4	11 0	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	13 8	13 12	14 8	20 8	19 8	23 8	4 8	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 22½	13 13	16 1	115 12	95 6	165 0	...	...	9 11½	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	13 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	21 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	15 8	13 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etáwah	
	Etah	15 12	11 12	15 0	21 0	18 12	22 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	21 8	19 8	20 4	20 0	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	3 8	13 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	17 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	12 12	13 5	16 0	28 10	23 0	25 9	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	23 1½	28 0	27 0	20 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	11 12	12 4	13 4	35 0	35 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	31 0	24 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	15 9½	16 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	16 0	14 12	15 0	24 0	23 4	22 0	10 0	8 0	6 8	14 8	14 0	12 0	25 0	23 8	22 8	24 0	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	13 8	140 0	110 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	13 4	12 8	11 12	22 8	21 4	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 12½	25 8	24 0	21 8	23 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	15 4	13 4	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	14 0	12 4	14 4	16 0	18 0	15 8	8 0	7 8	6 4	14 0	11 0	13 4	30 0	31 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 4	15 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	13 4	13 0	10 14	22 12	22 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	21 12	24 8	24 0	16 12	...	...	...	14 0	13 6	12 8	120 0	110 0	145 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	12 15	13 10	14 7	18 0	18 0	20 12	8 0	10 0	6 0	14 1	13 8	10 12	27 1	27 7	23 3	24 9	25 1	18 9	...	...	...	18 1	17 14	15 1	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur	15 8	16 3	13 1	24 11	24 0	21 3	7 1	7 1	7 1	19 0	18 5	14 2	24 0	24 0	22 6	22 9	21 3	19 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	14 0	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	7 3	8 1	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4	12 2½	22 8	22 8	23 6½	14 6½	13 8	10 12½	17 9	17 14	14 6½	19 12	18 14	27 14	18 14	18 0	23 6½	...	...	...	14 6½	13 4	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 5	6 5	8 0	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	14 12	14 12	12 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	7 1	7 0	8 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	13 4	12 9	12 5	22 2	21 12	17 11	8 14	7 6	7 13	18 7	18 1	15 8	19 3	20 10	25 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 8	110 0	110 0	160 0	8 6½	8 0	8 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	12 12	12 8	12 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur	
	Benares	14 11	14 2	13 1	22 15½	21 12	19 1	11 15½	10 14	7 10	17 15	18 8	14 2	22 15½	21 12	23 7	22 4	21 12	17 6½	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Benares	
	Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	22 8	21 14	19 5	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 13	21 4	21 4	26 6½	20 10	20 10	18 1½	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 9	8 14	8 9	Gházipur	
	Lucknow	14 11¼	14 1	13 14½	22 8	21 14	20 7½	6 0	5 8	5 0	15 8	15 8	11 0	22 14	21 11½	22 13½	22 4	20 13	17 15½	30 0*	30 0	23 4½	14 12½	11 3¼	14 2	66 14	61 10½	110 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	13 8	13 8	13 8	21 0	19 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	17 0	16 0	22 0†	21 0	21 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	100 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	14 12	14 0	15 12	22 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	32 0†	31 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	120 0	100 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	16 6	16 4	15 8	24 9½	22 8	22 8	7 6	6 8	5 8	16 13	16 8	12 0	25 0	22 8	24 0	21 14	21 4	21 2	27 3§	28 0	...	17 3	14 2	18 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	9 1	8 8	8 8	Sitapur	
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui	
	Kheri	16 4	16 2	15 8	27 0	29 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	17 8	16 0	12 8	28 0	29 0	24 8	26 0	...	20 0	44 0‡	40 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	8 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 4	12 4	20 0	20 0	24 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	16 0	150 0	140 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	45 0‡	45 0	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	210 0	210 0	210 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bharaich	
	Gonda	16 14	16 12	13 4	27 0	27 0	19 8	14 2	14 6	9 4	18 8	19 0	12 6	24 11	26 8	28 0	21 8	21 2	18 8	40 0‡	38 0	38 0	18 14	18 8	14 2	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	15 2	15 4	14 4	26 4	26 0	23 12½	17 8	17 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	14 4	25 0	24 8	27 10	25 8	24 8	21 0	38 4‖	31 0	38 0	18 15	14 2	14 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	15 12	15 8	13 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	20 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	24 8	23 8	22 0	20 8	33 8	33 0	...	12 12	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	14 2	14 6	13 0	27 0	28 2	21 5	17 8	18 14	11 0	20 2	21 5	13 12	25 0	24 1	23 14	25 0	21 9	19 6	33 0¶	33 0	40 0	12 8	11 4	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Partábgarh	
	Delhi	15 8	15 4	12 0	25 8	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 8	16 8	23 0	22 0	14 0	27 4**	25 15	18 10	11 6	11 5	13	176 6	200 0	193 5	7 12	8 2	8 2	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgaon	16 8	17 0	11 12	25 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	15 12	25 0	24 0	14 12													Gurgaon	
	Karnal	15 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 0													Karnal	
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	12 8	27 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	18 0	24 8	24 0	18 0													Hissar	
	Rohtak	14 8	15 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	26 0	25 8	16 8	24 0	21 0	16 0													Rohtak	
	Sirsa	14 8	15 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	31 0	28 0	21 0	25 8	25 0	26 0													Sirsa	
	Umballa	14 8	15 4	13 4	21 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0													Umballa	
	Ludhiána	15 0	15 12	13 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	15 8													Ludhiána	
	Simla	11 8	10 8	9 8	17 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	...	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 8													Simla	
	Jullundur	14 0	13 4	15 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	21 8	18 8	16 0													Jullundur	
	Hoshiarpur	14 0	14 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	12 0													Hoshiárpur	
	Kangra	12 8	11 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...													Kángra	
	Amritsar	13 4	13 0	12 8	21 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 4	22 8	19 8	15 0	20 8	17 8	15 0													Amritsar	
	Sialkot	13 8	15 0	10 12	21 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 8	17 8	13 0	18 0	16 0	13 0													Sialkot	
	Gurdaspur	14 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	12 0													Gurdaspur	
	Lahore	13 8	13 0	12 8	22 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	15 0													Lahore	
	Ferozepore	14 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	21 8	21 0	18 0													Ferozepore	
	Gujranwala	13 12	13 0	11 12	18 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0													Gujranwála	
	Rawalpindi	9 4	8 6	11 8	11 8	10 0	12 12	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 0	16 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 0	11 8													Rawalpindi	
	Jhelum	11 10	11 12	13 0	16 8	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 4	14 12	...	15 4	14 8	15 0													Jhelum	
	Gujrát	13 0	13 0	12 10	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 10	15 14	11 0													Gujrat	
	Shahpur	11 0	10 12	11 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	15 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0													Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	13 4	12 8	10 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	12 12													Mooltan	
	Jhang	12 4	12 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	12 0													Jhang	
	Montgomery	12 14	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	7 0	5 8	18 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	14 0													Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 8	10 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	12 0													Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khan	12 8	11 4	12 11	11 10	13 4	16 14	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	4 14	13 12	13 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	15 0													Dera Ismail Khan	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	12 13	12 13	9 14	15 10	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	14 6	11 4													Dera Ghazi Khan	
	Bannu	9 10	9 6	12 15	10 12	9 13	15 5	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	13 12	15 0	16 4	10 0	13 12	10 8													Bannu	
	Peshawar	6 5	6 0	8 10	7 9	7 1	12 6	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 14	8 14	8 8	11 6	6 10	6 15	11 8													Peshawar	
	Kohát	7 0	6 7	7 12	7 10	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 5	9 6	9 5	9 9	9 4	9 5	9 15													Kohát	
	Hazara	9 0	6 8	12 0	10 0	7 8	17 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	9 0	14 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...													Hazara	

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Dhan.
† Choti jowar.
‡ Kodon.
§ Marhua, kodu, and makai.
‖ Sawan, kodon, Laharra, and mendua.
¶ Sawan, kodon.
** Peas, arhar, and másh.

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

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1880 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	12 4	12 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	15 12	17 4	13 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	13 12	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	18 8	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandára		
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chánda		
	Wardha	12 8	12 0	10 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	132 0	132 0	128 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 12	11 8	10 12	11 4	11 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	23 8	22 8	16 8	18 0	17 8	12 8	14 8	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	6 12	6 4	Jubbulpore		
	Sangor	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 12	27 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 0	7 4	Sangor		
	Damoh	13 8	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 4	14 0	14 0	9 8	30 0	28 0	18 0	22 8	...	14 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	12 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	16 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	9 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	None	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mandla		
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	9 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	200 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	10 6	10 4	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	5 0	6 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	18 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	14 6	13	16 0	13 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 4	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	20 12	16 0	16 0	14 12	13	12 8	13 0	10 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 2	10 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 3	9 0	18 5	20 0	14 8	17 0	15 0	12	11 8	11 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	11 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	26 4	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	210 0	210 0	130 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 8	7 1	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	10 8	11 4	7 4	...	...	11 4	14 7	17 4	12 8	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	65 0	8 14	8 14	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 14	7 9	7 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	10 6	10 6	9 3	18 10	20 4	12 7	...	...	...	13 3	9 4	...	6 9	6 9	6 9	8 14	8 14	8 12	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	6 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	6 0	9 12	10 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	10 4	16 0	17 4	12 8	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	105 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	6 11	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 8	9 8	9 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	6 12	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Básim	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 14	6 6	...	7 14	7 12	7 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 8	8 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Wún		
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	10 3	9 13	8 3	11 2	10 11	10 11	20 0	20 10	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	Básim		
	Túmkúr	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	5 3	12 2	11 13	11 5	15 12	14 6	13 13	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	24 0	36 15	26 6	20 11	29 14	26 15	17 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Mysore	7 0	6 12	6 3	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 6	13 10	12 12	11 3	...	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	28 13	24 11	20 11	31 15	31 15	22 13	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Hassan	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	8 6	13 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	23 8	21 0	35 0	31 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Túmkúr		
	Shimoga	9 6	6 5	5 3	8 6	7 6	6 3	10 8	9 7	8 8	14 11	12 10	12 8	27 5	25 3	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 10	Mysore		
	Kadur	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Hassan		
	Chitaldroog	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	30 15	30 15	21 0	23 10	22 1	15 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
	Coorg	5 6	5 6	6 2	5 9	5 9	5 6	10 0	9 12	8 8	15 12	15 2	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	19 11	30 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kadur		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	10 6	10 0	21 8	21 5	14 8	6 0	6 1	4 10	8 0	8 4	7 0	25 0	23 12	13 8	19 8	19 6	12 12	27 0	24 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Coorg		
	Kishengurh	11 8	12 8	10 8	20 4	20 4	15 8	6 12	7 12	6 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	20 4	20 8	16 0	17 8	14 4	14 8	36 15	26 6	20 11	29 14	26 15	17 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Ulwur	13 1	13 14	10 3	26 7	26 9	15 3	7 0	7 0	8 10	9 8	8 8	9 1	30 6	28 11	14 3	27 15	26 0	14 8	28 13	24 13	20 11	29 14	26 15	17 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kishengurh		
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 12	13 4	12 4	26 4	22 12	17 3	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 12	30 0	21 6	16 8	23 4	21 10	15 1	30 0	28 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 10	Ulwur		
	Ajmere	13 4	13 0	9 0	23 0	22 4	13 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	14 0	20 0	19 0	13	24 0	23 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 7	11 12	12 8	22 4	21 14	16 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	7 4	21 5½	22 3	16 14	19 14	18 2	16	25 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 10	Ajmere		
	Erinpura	15 0	14 12	7 8	20 8	20 12	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	10	23 0	22 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Deoli Cantonment		
	Sirohee	14 0	7 4	14 0	22 8	12 8	22 8	5 8	5 4	5 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	9 12	18	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Erinpura		
	Abu	12 0	12 0	8 2	19 0	18 4	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Sirohee		
	Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 8	22 0	21 4	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	8 9	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Abu		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 8	7 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Anadra		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	11 5½	6 10½	22 10	23 0	9 6	5 8	5 13	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Partábgarh („)																			24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 11	14 6	7 8	21 14	23 12	11 4	5 0	5 0	5 10	6 4	6 4	6 4	21 4	20 0	11 4	17 13	17 8	11 4	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Partábgarh („)		
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 13½	2 10	...	5 0	5 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	26 8	23 12	21 4	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Bikaneer		
	Kotah	12 12	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	24 0	22 12	22 4	15 0	14 8	13 8	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Boondee		
	Tonk	10 8	10 14	12 12	22 0	21 10	14 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 4	8 3	6 12	23 2	21 12	18 0	22 6	20 13	16	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Kotah		
	Jhallawar	10 12	11 6½	12 9	15 13	16 0	18 6½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	6 15	20 14	20 15	18 6½	15 3	15 3	13	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Tonk		
	Shahpoora	11 0	11 4	10 4	22 0	22 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	15 4	20 0	15 0	14	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Jhallawar		
	Dholpur	12 10	12 10	11 14	29 11	27 9	18 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 9	11 4	26 12	25 11	18 4	28 11	27 11	18	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	9 8	9 7	9 3	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 7	19 3	12 10	14 1	13 5	11	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Dholpur		
	Gwalior	10 15	10 7	12 11	22 7	21 18	16 15	6 6	6 0	5 1	7 5	7 10	6 13	22 1	22 8	16 9	22 13	21 13	15	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Goona	13 0	13 12	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	29 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	16	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Gwalior		
	Rutlam	9 14	9 10	9 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	6 0	9 10	10 14	8 0	24 12	26 4	13 12	15 0	15 0	11	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Goona		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	11 0	11 8	32 0	23 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	5 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	16	24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Rutlam		
																				24 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 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	...	740	603	18,565	25,929
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	811	11,703	43,242
Meerut	8·30	...	969	700	48,761	72,273
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	278	10,135	88,880
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	800	27,637	98,864
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	310	39,406	76,779
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	569	30,564	80,793
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,071	1,86,771	486,760
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kásganj	...	...	...	84	977	7,205
Mainpuri	...	...	...	123	2,300	3,205
Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	207	3.277	10,410
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,035	80,962	128,364
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	591	11,787	54.581
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	24,407	40,600
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	270	...
Dún	...	...	...	135	5.503	5,213
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	142	535
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	371	708
Total	...	...	...	...	313,490	727,171

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st October to 31st December 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	35,796	425	294	406	4,198	41,119	...	1·6
Muzaffarnagar	39,916	1,111	1,628	2,660	7,567	52,882	·4	1·2
Meerut	53,120	1,494	1,186	4,909	2,300	63,009	1·3	1·5
Bulandshahr	8,093	2,461	89	4,603	624	15,870	3·7	1·6
Aligarh	6,044	5,428	75	3,172	572	15,291	1·8	1·6
Muttra	1,348	972	50	382	624	3,376	·5	1·5
Agra	3,522	3,274	31	962	231	8,020	·5	1·3
Etah	4,600	2,556	23	796	441	8,416	·9	1·8
Mainpuri	12,358	4,280	4	143	1,170	17,955	1·2	1·3
Fatehgarh	4,343	938	...	...	1,050	6,331	1·0	1·9
Etáwah	8,616	6,159	10	...	3,444	18,229	·6	2·1
Cawnpore	9,039	19,480	3	401	1,454	30,377	1·9	1·6
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5
Gurgaon	1,082	69	32	48	691	1,922	·5	1·7
Dehra Dún	4,359	381	36	213	514	5,503	·8	2·3
Bijnor	129	8	...	131	2	270	1·0	1·5
Tarái	1,016	93	63	102	2	1,276	2·8	1·6
Bareilly	5,601	562	219	1,139	44	7,565	2·6	1·8
Pilibhit	11,783	1,000	438	2,247	98	15,566	...	...
Jhánsi	58	47	...	25	12	142	1·5	·8
Hamírpur	21	307	17	8	18	371	3·7	1·3
Total	210,844	51,045	4,198	22,347	25,056	313,490	...	...
Total for the same period last year	440,883	137,633	10,711	61,236	76,708	727,171	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	230,039	86,588	6,513	38,889	51,652	413,681	...	...

Remarks.

Cubic feet per second.

Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct . . 4,997
Siyana escape 110
Jani ,, ... 322
Etáwah division escape and tail . . . 59
Cawnpore ,, ,, ... 435
926
Net consumption . 4,071

Bulandshahr Division.—There was a very good demand in the 1st sub-division for the month, and a fair one in the second, but the change to easterly winds bringing up clouds, and finally, heavy fall of an inch and a half fairly distributed over the district, stopped the demand.

Lower Ganges Canal—
Entering canal 495
Narora escape 90
Kasganj ,, ... 198
288
Net consumption . 207

Eastern Jumna Canal—
Water entering 1,090
Leaving 11
Khéri escape 5
Gokulpur escape 39
55
Net consumption . 1,035

Eastern Jumna Canal.—From 2 to 12 tenths of rain on 27th diminishing demand for some days.

Agra Canal—
Water entering 976
Do. leaving 5
Bara escape 253
Kitam ,, ... 127
385
Net consumption . 591

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th January 1880.

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 DECEMBER 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.
Grain.						
Wheat	220	...	24,237	...	24,457	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	939	...	...	...	939	...
Paddy or dhán	415	...	...	...	415	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	525	...	525	...
Dál	1,133	...	1,305	...	2,438	...
Juár	1,768	...	...	...	1,768	...
Bájra	500	...	...	...	500	..
Maize (or Indian-corn)	2,446	...	4,335	...	6,781	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,421	...	30,402	...	37,823	...
Cotton	...	...	16,595	...	16,595	...
Oil-seeds	19	...	7,806	...	7,825	...
Salt	1,340	...	9,113	...	10,453	...
Metals	3,337	..	374	...	3,711	...
Building materials	6,232	..	1,675	...	7,907	...
Miscellaneous goods	4,565	...	14,951	...	19,516	...
Firewood	630	...	17,342	...	17,972	...
Bamboos	...	...	8,380	167,600	8,380	167,600
Timber	446	606	14,821	15,982	15.267	16,588
Miscellaneous timber	47	94	44	88	91	182
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	24,037	700	1,21,503	1,83,670	1,45,540	184,370
Total during corresponding period of last year	42,523	15	1,44,291	55,902	186,814	55,917
Increase	...	685	...	72,268	...	28,453
Decrease	18,486	...	22,788	...	41,274	...

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.
Grain.						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	550	...	1,225	...	1,775	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	340	...	...	...	340	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	10	...	...	...	10	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	40	...	...	...	40	...
Total	940	...	1,225	...	2,165	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	321	...	850	...	1,171	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	100	...	1,000	...	1,100	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,700	...	900	...	3,600	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	4,061	...	3,975	...	8,036	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	5,025	...	6,651	...	11,676	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	964	...	2,676	...	3,640	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

The total weight carried during the month is less by 1,529 tons than it was for the same period in 1878.

The chief cause of this decrease is the great sickness which has prevailed throughout the North-Western Provinces during the past season.

Boat-owners were unable to obtain crews, and many boats were idle up to the end of December simply for want of men.

Cotton, oil-seeds, and salt, all show a heavy decrease as compared with the returns for December, 1878, but it is hoped that a revival in this description of traffic will soon take place.

The stoppage of boats at the Ranjitpur bridge during the close week in the Cawnpore branch is having a marked effect on our traffic returns.

Agra Canal.

The Agra Navigation Channel was re-opened on the 20th December.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,919	5,390	417	287
Ton mileage	1,264,424	761,955	35,048	18,549
Value of goods . Rs.	9,12,664	6,97,580	31,495	16,359
Number of passengers	15	195	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th January 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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 . . .	1,317	9,842 13	159	1,253 4	99	1,058 10	3,984	17,113 7	...	...	759	2,601 10	127	503 1	328	444 5	6,773	32,817 2
Received . .	1,127	8,554 5	156	683 15	110	484 3	3,794	16,956 1	...	...	834	2,864 8	108	314 12	301	526 8	6,430	29,394 4
TOTAL .	2,444	18,397 2	315	1,937 3	209	1,542 13	7,778	33,069 8	...	...	1,593	5,466 2	235	817 13	629	970 13	13,203	62,201 6
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Viâ* Madras .	17	68 4	71	274 8	27	56 4	3,762	19,011 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,877	19,410 3
Viâ Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viâ Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Viâ* Madras .	673	2,840 13	39	170 10	9	29 4	4,252	20,150 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,973	23,191 5
Viâ Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viâ Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10
From West to West—																		
Viâ Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	5	22 2	2	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	29 10
Viâ Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	4	17 10	5	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	40 14
From East to East—																		
Viâ Laingha & Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	690	2,909 1	119	484 14	43	116 4	8,015	39,165 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,867	42,675 10
																GRAND TOTAL .	22,070	1,04,877 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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	*Viâ* Teheran	1,127	1,317	2,444	21·73	23·69	22·74
	,, Turkey	156	159	315	3·01	2·86	2·93
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	110	99	209	2·12	1·78	1·95
Red Sea . .	*Viâ* Suez	3,794	3,984	7,778	73·14	71·67	72·38
	TOTAL .	5,187	5,559	10,746	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 24th FEBRUARY 1880.

General Remarks.—General rain in Madras and Bengal has benefited the spring crops on the whole, though doing some damage in parts of the latter province. In five Madras districts, dry and tank-raised crops continue to suffer from drought. Light showers have fallen in parts of all the other provinces. Public health and agricultural prospects continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 25th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair; white *cholum* not very promising; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and pulses, outturn fair; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	·58 (average of 3 stations)	*Ragi* 33·57.
Kistna ...	·67 (average of 4 stations)	*Ragi* 29·98; crops under wells good; harvest of gram and oilseed, outturn ½ to ¾; water below anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·89 (average of 7 stations)	*Ragi* 22·31; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22·75; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops generally want rain; harvest of paddy ½ to full, a few dry crops $\frac{1}{16}$ to full.
Tanjore ...	1·07 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 27·25; crops generally good, but require rain in one taluk; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅔ to full.
Madura ..	·52 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 25·02.
Malabar ..	2·31 (in one station).	*Ragi* 21·52.
Travancore ...	·05	Prices and state of agriculture unchanged. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good; in parts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore dry and tank-raised crops have failed more or less from deficiency of rain.
Bombay—(Feb. 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in parts.	Twenty-two cases of small-pox in Dadu, 4 deaths; 17 cases in Shahbander, no deaths.
Hyderabad ...	Heavy shower on 19th.	Weather unsettled; *rabi* looks promising; rain hoped for.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton slightly injured by frost in northern division; prospects generally good.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in Sinar and Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	From 18th to 20th the abnormal temperature rose from 7 degrees cool to 3 degrees cool, at which it remained steady till the end of the week; vapour in air largely in defect of normal at beginning of week, rose till 21st, and then remained nearly normal to end of week; abnormal wind northerly till 22nd, afterwards southerly.
Poona (Feb. 22nd)	...	No cholera.
Ahmednagar ..	...	Harvest continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops progressing; exotic cotton much damaged; fever decreasing.
Kánara ...	...	Report not received.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather partially cold; health good. *General Remarks.—Rabi* harvest progressing; exotic cotton much damaged in Dharwar; slight rain in Sind; small-pox in Kurrachee.
Bengal—(Feb. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	Few drops	Weather cloudy on 17th and 18th, since fair; cold-weather crops progressing well; cholera not yet abated in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	1·17	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	1·40	Prospects of winter crops fair; rain has helped preparation of land for *aus*; public health generally good; a few isolated cholera cases in Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.
Moorshedabad ...	4·25	Crop prospects continue good; rain general and benefited crops, but slightly injured mango blossoms; fever still in some villages of Sudder sub-division; cholera in mitigated form prevalent in four villages.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	3·85	Heavy rain on 16th and 17th; very cold and clear on 18th and 19th, warmer on 20th when clouds gathered, clear again on 21st; heavy rain did some damage to *khesari* and peas; all other *rabi* crops thriving and promise an abundant harvest; *amun dhan* and early *til* sowings going on; *boro dhan* being transplanted; mustard being cut, yield good; a few cholera cases in thana Manda.
Burdwan ...	0·9	Weather good; crops good; health good.
Rungpore ...	0·23	Weather clear and dry; prospects of winter crops good; *amun* outturn very good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	0·88	Weather unusually cold; prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	0·63	Outturn of *rabi* crops good; *bhadoi* ploughing commenced; prices stationary; public health good.
Patna ...	0·84	Prospects of *rabi* good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright; prospects of *rabi* continue favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	0·5	Weather cloudy and fine at intervals; *rabi* crops more or less damaged by late rain; prices of food-grains unaltered; general health good.
Cuttack ...	0·54	Winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Late rain done some injury in places, but on the whole benefited crops on ground and helped ploughing for spring sowings; weather again generally very cold; small pox still prevalent in Cooch Behar and Cuttack, and cholera at Rampore Hát; some small-pox and cholera also in a few other districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 24th)	*Nil* since 19th	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·2 at Manjhanpur.	Weather clear and seasonable; health excellent; slight fall in prices, wheat $13\frac{9}{16}$, coarse rice $19\frac{1}{2}$, unhusked *dhan* $35\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	...	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Agra („ 24th)	...	*Rabi* crops promise well; sky cloudy off and on; health good; cattle disease continues in Jarar.
Bareilly („ 25th)	...	Cloudy; wind west; crops most promising.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; prospects good; prices falling.
Kumaun („ 24th)	*Nil.*	
Lucknow („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	1·15 at Sadr; ·1 at Kunda; ·4 at Patti; hail with rain fell in Partabgarh and Kunda on 17th.	No injury has been done to crops; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 25th)	*Nil*	Clear weather much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in Allahabad and Partabgarh; some hail fell in Partabgarh but caused no damage: prospects excellent and health good; prices falling in Allahabad and Jhánsi; cattle disease continues in Agra.
Punjab—**(Feb. 24th)**		
Delhi ...	·2	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Slight but general rain.	*Rabi* prospects brighter; prices falling; health good.
Umballa ...	2·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·0	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	...	Prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	1·8 at Sadr	Slight improvement in prices.
Siálkot ...	·2	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Prospects good; health improving.
Peshawar ...	...	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; rain wanted. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable, rain having again fallen over a considerable portion of the province.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 25th)	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Alternately clear and cloudy; pulses being harvested; prospects fair; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; prices of *jowar* and gram fallen.
Raipur (Feb. 21st)	...	Clear and cool; prospects of *rabi* generally good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 20th)	1·0	Twenty-six fields being prepared for *kharif* crops; small-pox and cattle disease continue. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy and warm; good rain fallen in Sambalpur; slight in three other districts; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Feb. 25th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Ten fatal cases of small-pox; fever and small-pox in parts of Hanthawaddy district, a few deaths from former, otherwise public health good; cattle disease very slight.
Bassein ...	...	A few cases of cholera in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town, also in Mahathaman, 63 deaths in former.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease very slight.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good. *General Remarks.*—General health good; small-pox prevalent; some cholera and slight cattle disease.
Assam—**(Feb. 25th)**		
Gauháti ...	·11	Weather seasonable; lands being ploughed for *asu* cultivation; outturn of *sali* crop favourable and that of mustard tolerably good; prospects of tea fair.
Sylhet ...	·36	Some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Karimganj and Sunamganj; sugarcane being cut and pressed; ploughing for *aman* and *aus* continues.
Cachar ...	·44	Weather cold; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·37	Land preparing for *aus*; small-pox and cattle disease still continuing.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 25th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; general prospects favourable health good but fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 25th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of crops continued.
Akola ...	...	*Rabi* crops ripening and promise well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Season prospects not yet improving.
Central India States— (Feb. 25th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warmer; prospects fair though opium has suffered some damage in Malwa through frost and high wind.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects of crops good; weather cloudy.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and getting warm; public health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Opium suffered severely by frost, gram slightly.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good, wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good.
Ágar ...	...	Weather cloudy; agricultural prospects favourable; health good.
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather cold; slight injury to opium and gram fields; prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Feb. 21st)	...	Tanks drying; wells fairly full; health normal; crops fair; much colder.
Marwar ...	...	Report not received.
Meywar ...	...	
Harowtee ...	·04 in Deoli; ·03 in Kotah; ·04 in Tonk.	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cooler; cloudy; south-east high winds; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 25th)	·03	Prospects excellent; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore ...	...	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 24th)	...	Rain much wanted; prospects fair.

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 20th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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.
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 Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons be taken into consideration. He said that he might remind the Council that, as the law of British India at this moment stood, there was, speaking generally, no procedure for conferring upon any one a complete and conclusive title as representative of the estate of a deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist or other person exempt from the operation of the Indian Succession Act. The primary object of the Bill was to provide such procedure, while guarding against interference with the substantive succession-laws of the classes in question. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it had been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted,—by none more effectively than by Mr. Mahmud, District Judge of Rai Bareli, the son of their Hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad Khán,— was likely to render the Act less intelligible and convenient to many of those who would have to use it; and the Committee had accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill all the sections of the Succession Act which it was intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

Apart from this, which, though it much altered the appearance of the Bill, was a change merely in form, the amendments made by the Committee were few. The most important of these consisted in the introduction, in section 12, of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which barred the establishment of any right as executor or legatee, until a grant of probate or letters of administration with the will annexed had been obtained; but in introducing this provision the Committee had confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounted to more than one thousand rupees —in other words the Committee proposed that every will bequeathing in the whole property worth more than a thousand rupees should be proved.

The Committee did not think that, in this limited class of cases, the considerations which had been urged against making the obtaining of probate or

letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession had any application; for in such cases the persons concerned could hardly be said to be poor or ignorant. On the other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved were too obvious to call for comment. The genuineness of the document, if it were genuine, was established; authenticated evidence of the executor's title was provided; and the revenue of the country was benefited, as it fairly might, considering the advantages received by persons claiming under the will. The experiment had already been fully tried under the Hindú Wills Act of 1870, with most satisfactory results, and no hardship could reasonably be expected from applying to wealthy Native testators throughout British India what had been the law applicable for the last ten years to all Hindú testators throughout the Lower Provinces and the Presidency-towns.

With this solitary exception, the Bill remained a purely permissive measure. But it would not, he thought, be the less effective. Regarding this MR. STOKES would quote a paper by Mr. Geddes, of the Bengal Civil Service, and lately Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Calcutta. Mr. Geddes, after stating his opinion that the Bill would be useful and would supply a want which was beginning to be felt rather extensively in Bengal, went on to say,—"It is useless to ignore the fact that the Western institution of will, developed as it has been by the partial application of the Indian Succession Act, is profoundly modifying Hindú custom and usage. Musalmán customary law proves more intractable, but even this is beginning to recognize the *jus representationis* hitherto unknown to that system of jurisprudence. The change is going on. It is impossible for any one who has served as District Judge for some time not to observe a marked change of late years.....It is the people themselves who are spontaneously appreciating and resorting to this English principle of determinate succession or representation. It is they themselves who are modifying their own legal usage."

The amendment next in order of importance would be found in section 91 of the Bill, where the Committee had rendered the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation had been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it was deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present were allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, the Committee had given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case. And in the Mufassal, though the Bill, as now settled, was in accordance with the decision of the Committee, he (MR. STOKES) would be inclined to require the Court's consent only in case of alienations of immoveable property and, perhaps, Government-securities, which were specially provided for under the Certificate Act, XXVII of 1860, section 9. To compel an executor or administrator to apply to the Court whenever he wanted to sell any of the bullocks or household-utensils of the deceased, would obviously lead to much useless trouble and expense.

Coming now to minor amendments, he might mention that the Committee had omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. Such consent was required in England, partly because by the law of that country husband and wife were considered but as one person and as having one mind, which (according to our male lawyers) was "placed in the husband," and therefore the wife could do no act, such as taking probate, which might prejudice the husband; partly because, in all actions by or against the wife, the husband must be joined. But these reasons did not apply to India. Among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill was intended, married women had a proprietary status which rendered them, in the eyes of the law, almost independent of their husbands; and the technical objection as to the necessity of joining the husband in suits by or against the wife fell to the ground under the new Civil Procedure Code, section 439, which expressly declared that, unless the Court directed otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix should not be a party to a suit by or against her.

The Committee had, in section 63, required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration was bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which were likely to come to his hands. This amendment was required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brought the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of the Calcutta High Court.

The other changes to which he would call the attention of the Council were all directed to making the measure more in accordance with the usages and circumstances of the population of the Mufassal. Thus the rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seemed to the Committee too low for the purposes of this Bill, and they had accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to six per cent., the ordinary Court rate, and the lowest usual rate among Natives.

Again, in introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill, the Committee had, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure would apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies of his testator instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stood in the Succession Act had been supposed by some to do. According to Hindú law, funeral-rites must be performed by certain specified persons, who might or might not be executors; and he believed that Muhammadans had similar rules on the subject.

He would conclude by mentioning what was perhaps the most important of the changes to which he had last referred. The Committee had excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provided that, in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts should be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill was intended, would, the Committee felt certain, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, were domiciled in countries—such as Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma—where either there was nothing that could be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, such laws as existed were merely personal laws. Wherever this was so, to withdraw the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegate it to the territorial law of the domicile, would be in effect to remove it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience, as compared with which the proverbial Chancellor's foot would be an absolute standard.

The Committee thought the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applied was to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased. The Committee had the less hesitation in doing this, as the principle which allowed the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets, though recognised in some parts of the continent of Europe and followed in a well-known English case (*Wilson* v. *Lady Dunsany*, 18 Beav. 293), was far from being universally accepted, was at variance with the late Vice-chancellor Kindersley's decision in *Cook* v. *Gregson*, 2 Drew. 286, and had been condemned by eminent textwriters, such as Westlake and Story, as out of place in any system founded on the English law. Practical convenience was obviously in favour of the change proposed by the Committee, and in theory the rule that the law of the situs of the assets should prevail might be supported—to quote a recent book on private international jurisprudence—by regarding all questions of the priority of creditors as touching matters of procedure, a principle asserted in general terms by jurists and recognised in English Courts as to the distribution of assets under a bankruptcy.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY said that he ventured to add a few words in support of the motion of the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The greater portion of it might be said to be properly merely a matter of procedure. There was, however, one provision of very considerable importance which would

effect an important change in the law, except in the Presidency-towns and in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. There it merely continued the same state of the law which, so far as regards Hindús, had there existed for the last ten years. But the change seemed to him to be one that he had long thought to be requisite. His professional experience had convinced him that it was of the greatest possible importance that the basis of the title under which any rights were to be claimed should be made secure, and that probate of the will or grant of administration under which property was claimed should be obtained as early as possible. A false case was strengthened by the lapse of time; a true case became weakened. When a will was put forth after a time he had seen an array of false witnesses brought forward either in support or contradiction of it. While the facts were recent the Judge had the opportunity of coming to a right decision. But when the lapse of time had weakened an accurate recollection of the facts, if the Judge did come to a right conclusion, it might not unfrequently be rather by chance than the real weight of evidence. Therefore, it was most important to make persons understand that, if they meant to put forward a will, they should put it forward at a very early opportunity. The Bill would not prevent applications for probate of wills at later periods; but if it was made an absolute duty imposed by the law to obtain probate, it would throw extreme difficulty in the way of persons who kept them, as it were, concealed for a long time, and the grant of letters of administration in the meantime would in most cases absolutely exclude any attempt to put forward a will. MR. KENNEDY would have wished even to go further, but the change would have been too serious until the people of the country had been more accustomed to the operation of letters of administration. In numerous cases great difficulties arose in dealing with property for want of some authorised representative of the estate of a deceased person, especially in the case of Musalmáns, when their families had remained (as they often did in these Provinces) undivided for considerable periods. Under those circumstances, as a result of their peculiar system of inheritance, most infinitesimal, shares became vested in some individuals. But this difficulty would become obviated if on death the whole property became vested in some one representative of the family. He felt, however, that it was safe not at present to ask to have administration made general and compulsory. We must wait until the people of the country were convinced by experience of the working of the voluntary system, that the grant of administration to one party was beneficial for the general interests of the parties concerned.

The other modifications mentioned in the Committee's report which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had alluded to seemed to be required: they very much carried out the provisions which did exist in cases where there were managers of the property appointed under the existing Acts. A manager could not sell the immoveable property of an incapacitated person without the consent of the Court; and as to certificates taken out under the Act of 1860, special power must be given to authorize sale of Government Promissory notes.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he observed that the Committee, at the end of their report, made the following recommendation:—

> "We think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *suprà* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be re-published; but as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months."

In order to see what the amendment referred to was, he would ask leave to read a portion of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which ran thus:—

> "The reports of the local authorities have now been received, and their purport may be briefly described by saying that, while there is a considerable body of opinion in favour of providing the means of obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person when those interested desire to do so, the proposal to insist on probate or letters of administration as essential has been generally condemned, as tending to impose upon a multitude of poor and ignorant people, in cases where there is no difficulty or dispute, an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense."

On further referring to the report of the Committee, paragraph 3, it would appear that they had so far modified their previous determination as to make the Bill apply to all cases of probate in which the property comprised in the will amounted to more than one thousand rupees.

It was, perhaps, unnecessary for him to attempt to prove what the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself admitted, namely, that the proposal to insist upon probates had been generally condemned; but he would very briefly invite attention to one or two opinions which had been expressed. The Government of Madras, in their communication, which was printed as Paper No. 7, said that "the measure is not wanted in the circumstances of the country and is highly impolitic." The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces stated that there appeared "to be no necessity for altering the law so far as these Provinces are concerned;" and he generally concurred in the remarks of the Judicial Commissioner, who said "I consider the proposed legislation to be premature and unnecessary, and beyond the present condition of the inhabitants of these Provinces." Again, referring to the opinion received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, MR. HOPE thought he was not in error in understanding the qualified approval therein given to the Bill as given only to the Bill as first introduced, in which this extension of the measure did not exist. The hon'ble Mr. Justice Thornton, a late colleague of the Members of this Council, also merely said that, *as* the taking-out of probate and letters of administration was not to be compulsory in the case of those to whom the Bill applied, he thought there could be no objection to the principle of the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES thought the hon'ble Mr. Hope was out of order in speaking and quoting opinions upon the principle and substance of the Bill when the motion was simply that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Under the Rules for the conduct of business, his remarks should apparently have been made when the Bill was introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE remarked that, if there was to be no discussion now upon the substance of the Bill, he should like to be informed at what stage the discussion should take place: a prolonged discussion took place upon the Dekkhan Raiyats Bill at this very stage.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT did not think the hon'ble Mr. Hope was out of order: if no discussion were allowed at this stage, and the Bill was passed elsewhere than in Calcutta, some Hon'ble Members might have no opportunity of speaking upon it.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE proceeded. He had just referred to the qualified approval given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. In the report from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, paragraph 2, it was stated that "the proposal to render recourse to the Bill voluntary removes His Honour's main objection," which MR. HOPE took as only a similarly qualified approval.

Besides this particular objection which had been pointed out, MR. HOPE would also remark that the Bill raised a very important, broad question of principle and of policy. It was a very important question, deserving of most serious consideration, whether it was desirable to give special encouragement to the practice of making wills amongst the Natives of the country, instead of allowing property to devolve in accordance with Hindú or Muhammadan law. The Council had been told by a preceding speaker that this system of making wills was entirely at variance with old Hindú customs and usages: amongst Muhammadans the practice was allowed by their law and did, to some extent, prevail; but still MR. HOPE thought the step now proposed should not be taken without mature and careful consideration. The practical effect of the measure before the Council should also be considered, even supposing it was desirable in the abstract that the making of wills should be encouraged. There could be no question that the procedure proposed was of a highly technical nature. On this point he would not quote other authorities; but the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces said he would "strongly object to the application of the procedure laid down in the Indian Succession Act, as far more complicated and detailed than is in any way desiderated." The Members of the Council all knew the direct effect of introducing a highly technical law. The effect

was—and they had been told on another occasion that it was a desirable one—to force the management of every kind of dispute into the hands of the recognized agents of the parties, that was to say, of pleaders, and from this it followed that there would be an immense increase of litigation. As regards increase of litigation, the point would be perfectly obvious, but it was well expressed in one of the papers before the Council (Paper No. 6), where an officer in Mysore remarked that, "with the proneness evinced by Natives to resort to litigation, it may be concluded that the law Courts will, in a short time, be had recourse to largely to settle disputes among families, which are now adjusted by mutual arrangement or private arbitration." It was a very serious question whether such an immense amount of litigation should be encouraged and such an apple of discord thrown among Hindú and Muhammadan families of the Mufassal generally.

On these points MR. HOPE did not propose at present to give any opinion whatever; the remarks which he offered were merely for consideration in connection with the course he thought should be adopted, and with the view of showing that, in his opinion, the Committee were somewhat over-sanguine in supposing that no objection would be made to this very important amendment which they had inserted in the Bill. At any rate, he thought there could be no question that ample time should be given for the great Hindú and Muhammadan communities which were to be affected by the Bill fully to realize what was about to be imposed upon them. The change which was proposed was an enormous one. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill had stated that the cases in which wills would be found relating to property above Rs. 1,000 in value would be very few. MR. HOPE understood him to imply that Rs. 1,000 was rather a large amount of property for an individual to have. But it should be remembered that it would include property in land; and property in land, for the purposes of litigation or otherwise, was not valued according to the annual rental, but according to a certain multiple of that rental. He had not been able to ascertain exactly on what principle the valuation of this Rs. 1,000 would be made. Supposing it were, as the Secretary, from a reference just made to him, would seem to think, that the market-value would be considered, MR. HOPE thought the market-value might be taken at from ten to twenty times the annual rental. If it were twenty times the rental, this provision of the Bill would apply to all land having a yearly rental of more than Rs. 50: if the other valuation of ten times the rental were adopted, the provision would apply to every landholder having a property yielding more than Rs. 100 a year; and who knew how many millions of such landholders there were? But even if the operation of the law was not so extensive, still its operation would be exceedingly wide.

He did not find, in the whole of the papers before the Council, one single indication that the great Hindú and Muhammadan communities were even aware of what was going on. The Council was accustomed to receive memorials from the leading associations which represented those communities in different parts of the Empire. Not one single representation of the kind had been received; there were certainly a few communications from Native officials in various parts of the country; but otherwise the Council had received no indication of the feeling of the Native communities regarding the provision to which he had drawn attention. If it were contended that it was the fault of those associations for not having been sufficiently prompt in memorializing, MR. HOPE might reply that it was only about ten months since this Bill was introduced, and that from their own experience the Council knew that it took a long time for a knowledge of the effect of any proposed legislation to be diffused; and that it was not until a Bill was approaching maturity that the general public was roused to the effect of the proposed legislation. But ten months was not the period during which the Bill, with reference to which he was pointing out these objections, had been before the public. The Bill now before the Council was a Bill of a totally different operation from that introduced ten months ago, and, therefore, the Council could not at all infer, because no representations had hitherto been made, that none would be made.

It would be observed from this that all MR. HOPE was asking for was some more time for the consideration of the Bill. He was not himself prepared to give a decided opinion one way or the other; he had too much respect for the people to consent to the gradual undermining of their most important institutions before they had been fully heard upon the proposed measure; and he had too much respect for the Committee to assume, until he had heard both sides of the question, that they were in the wrong. It did not appear to him that the other side had been heard at all; therefore, he trusted that some considerable extension of time would be allowed, or some modification made in the intention to pass the Bill in two months. The passing of the Bill on the expiry of two months would involve its being passed at Simla. There were a great many Bills which might be properly passed at Simla, and regarding which no reasonable objection could be raised. But this was not one of those cases. The probability was that, when the time came forward for consideration of the Bill at Simla, the Hindú and Muhammadan Members of the Council would not be in their places to represent the interests of their countrymen. MR. HOPE would, therefore, simply suggest that the further consideration of the Bill might very well be deferred until the Council re-assembled in Calcutta: the form in which that could most rightly be done would be by adjourning the debate to that time. But that was merely a matter of form.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT asked if the Hon'ble Member concluded with a motion.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE observed that the Rules required that every amendment should be given notice of three days before the consideration of the Bill upon which it was an amendment. But, on the other hand, the Rules likewise did not render it necessary that notice of the business to come before the Council should be sent to Members longer than two days before the meeting. It so happened that, before the notice of business reached him and he became aware that this Bill would come forward at this meeting, the three days required for notice of an amendment had already been broken into. But MR. HOPE believed that an amendment could be moved with His Excellency's permission. He would, with the President's permission, move that the debate on this Bill be adjourned until the Council re-assembled in Calcutta.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, as the Member in charge of the Bill, he might aver that he personally was anxious that it should receive the fullest consideration from the Native community; and though he, in common with the other Members of the Committee (of whom the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad was one), thought that two months would afford ample time for such consideration, he was not immutably bent upon passing the Bill at Simla. He was willing that this should be deferred till the Council re-assembled in Calcutta.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that the Hon'ble Member had merely been speaking as to the recommendation of the Select Committee. It was not the intention of the Government to proceed to pass the Bill prematurely into law, and he hoped the Hon'ble Member would be satisfied with the assurance which the Hon'ble Mover had given on the part of the Government.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE expressed his entire satisfaction with the assurance which had just been given.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that it was incorrect to assert that the proposal to render probate compulsory had been generally condemned, and that it was an exaggeration to describe the intended change as enormous. Considering the infrequency with which the testamentary power was still exercised by Natives, he might say that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons would remain as they were before the Bill was amended—they would simply be entitled to avail themselves of the optional procedure provided in case of an intestacy. The only change which would be effected by the amendment was the extension to the wills of Native testators throughout British India of the law regarding probates, which had applied for the last ten years to every Hindú will in

the Lower Provinces of Bengal and the Presidency-towns; and even that extension was confined to wills comprising property exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. As to the authorities which had been quoted by the Hon'ble Member as opposed to the Bill, they were both outnumbered and outweighed by authorities the other way. Besides the almost unanimous opinions of the Local Governments in favour of a permissive procedure which had led to the framing of the Bill as introduced, MR. STOKES might mention the learned and experienced Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, who thought the Bill "much needed". Then there were the Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Ajmer, Mr. Sandford the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, the Advocate General of Madras, Mr. Barkley the Commissioner of Jalandhar, the Government Advocate, Panjáb, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts and others, of whom he would cite only one, a Muhammadan gentleman, the District Judge of Rai Bareli, to whose opinion MR. STOKES had before referred. This gentleman, Sayyad Mahmud, said:—

"The reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Whitley Stokes in his 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' for the necessity of making provision for the grant of probate and letters of administration, in respect of the estates of deceased persons of the Hindú, Muhammadan and other persuasions, are borne out by my own past experience as a practising member of the Bar. The administration of justice according to well-recognised principles of law and equity has been carried on long enough in British India to make the people aware of their rights and careful to guard them. Purchasers take greater care than formerly to investigate the title of their vendors, and the knowledge that defective title can be easily set aside by Courts of justice naturally operates to lower the value of property held by persons having defective titles. Any law which has for its object the providing of facilities for supplying purchasers with the means of obtaining from their vendors perfect titles to the subject of sale must tend to promote the contract and to raise the value of property. The absence of a law such as the one proposed in the Bill no doubt makes unnecessary litigation an almost inevitable sequence of the death of a person leaving many heirs and unsettled claims. This observation applies with especial force to Muhammadans, who, owing to the nature of the law by which they are governed, as a rule leave a large number of heirs,—father, mother, widow, sons and daughters, &c.,—being all entitled to inherit according to a very complicated code of rules."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked whether the proposed law referred to in the extract which had just been read was not the Bill as first prepared and not the present Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the hon'ble Member was well aware that it referred to the Bill as introduced, but the observations of Sayyad Mahmud were equally, if not still more, applicable to the Bill in its present form. With reference to the hon'ble Member's remark that the Bill gave special encouragement to the power of making wills, he begged to say that it did nothing of the kind. It recognised the validity of the testamentary power of Natives, as had long since been done by the High Courts, the Privy Council and this Legislature, and it provided, after the exercise of that power, certain safeguards which the experience of all civilized countries had shown to be necessary. He denied that the procedure prescribed by the Bill was of a highly technical nature. On the contrary, it was one of great simplicity, though of course it seemed technical to those who had not studied the subject. The multiplication table was 'technical' to people who did not know the meaning and use of numbers, factors and products. As to the assertion that the Bill would encourage litigation, he had long since learned to distrust such prophecies when made by persons unfamiliar with the working of our civil Courts, and he had already quoted a passage from the paper of Sayyad Mahmud to show that the Bill would have quite a different effect. Was it not matter of ordinary experience that people were more prone to go to law and bring or resist claims when the rights claimed were doubtful than they were when those rights were certain? The effect of obtaining probate of a will was to establish its authenticity and thus to preclude doubts as to the rights which it conferred and to stop unnecessary litigation among the parties claiming under it; and he confidently appealed to all those who had had judicial experience of the Lower Provinces and the Presidency-towns as to whether the Hindú Wills Act, by requiring

probate to be taken out, had not lessened litigation among the class to which it applied.

The only further observation of the hon'ble Member which need now be noticed was that the Council had received no memorials from Native associations upon the subject of the Bill. Several opinions had been received from Native gentlemen, most of which were in favour of the measure; and MR. STOKES thought the absence of memorials was due to the fact that the Native associations in question had no objections to urge. The Bill had been nearly a year before the Native public, and he was much mistaken if the managers of those associations, who were both shrewd and watchful, had not recognised it as likely to stop useless litigation, to prevent fraud, forgery and perjury, and (by enabling Native executors and administrators to give good titles) to increase the value of property all over the country.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he had no objection whatever to the proposed delay in passing the Bill, but as a Member of the Select Committee, he wished to say a few words, in order to show that they neither desired to make such revolutionary changes as had been laid to their charge, nor to carry into effect such changes as they had recommended without allowing any time for their consideration.

He would point out, in the first place, that the principal innovation which the Committee advocated was far from being so important as it might appear to persons who formed their opinion of it from the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's speech. The Bill, no doubt, provided that no right as executor or legatee should be established until probate had been obtained, in cases in which the property comprised in a will amounted to more than one thousand rupees. But, as a matter of fact, he believed that the practice of making wills amongst the Hindú community was still exceedingly uncommon. He was not speaking of Bengal or the Presidency-towns of Madras and Bombay, where the Hindú Wills Act was already in operation, and where the Bill, therefore, would make no change whatever. He was speaking of the country generally; and he thought that it was within the mark to say that the number of Hindú wills executed throughout the rest of India in any one year would not exceed a few hundreds. The Muhammadans made wills more frequently; but the number of wills made by them, which comprised property exceeding one thousand rupees in value, could not be very numerous. To whatever extent this compulsory provision of the Bill did operate, its results could hardly be other than beneficial; for it provided the best safeguards that could be given against fraud and mistake, and ensured as far as possible that a testator's wishes should be duly executed.

Then, as regards letters of administration, the taking out of these had been left optional. If nothing whatever in the nature of letters of administration had hitherto been required in cases of disputed succession, it might be said that to give this optional power was a considerable change. But the law over the greater part of India already prescribed that in such cases application must be made to the civil Court for a certificate of succession by any person desiring to collect debts due to a deceased person, and declared that nobody should be compelled to pay such a debt to any person, except on the production of such a certificate. The only difference made by the Bill, if it became law, would be that instead of a certificate of succession, letters of administration would probably be applied for in future, as the position of an administrator would be more secure and better defined than that of a certificate-holder. The Bill would improve the procedure in such cases, but would introduce no great substantial change.

He did not think that these alterations of the law were of such a startling nature as had been described. Such as they were, the Committee had certainly not tried to take the Local Governments and the public by surprise in regard to them. The republication of the Bill had been recommended expressly in order to allow time for their being understood and considered. Two months might not be sufficient to allow of objections being discussed and settled; but two months were long enough to show if objections existed which would make a further delay in passing the Bill necessary.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN BAHÁDÚR said:—"My Lord, I think this Bill in its amended form may safely be accepted by the Council. Section 149 of this Bill has clearly provided against all possible inconsistency with the Muhammadan substantive law relating to wills, as well as with the Hindú law on the subject.

"Section 12, no doubt, is important. It has made the possession of probates and letters of administration compulsory in certain cases. But this compulsion and other proceedings provided in the Bill are simply matters of procedure. They do not interfere with the substantive law of the Muhammadans and Hindús. The passing of this Bill will, I am sure, remove all uncertainty as to the position of executors and administrators of the property of a deceased.

"With these remarks I beg to support the Motion."

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said that he understood that the Motion before the Council was that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. It appeared that the Committee recommended that, if no representations against the changes now made in the Bill were received within the space of two months, the Bill might be passed after the lapse of that period at Simla. It seemed to be the hon'ble Mr. Hope's desire not to oppose, but rather to intensify, the Motion before the Council; that was to say, he wished for a more prolonged consideration of the Bill as reported, in fact that there should be a period of gestation of nine months before the Council were delivered of it. He should vote for the Report being taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma be taken into consideration. He said that the Report of the Select Committee would show that, since this Bill was introduced into Council, very few amendments had been made in it. The Committee had been in communication with the Chief Commissioner of the Province, and at his instance an amendment had been made by the omission of the proviso which was originally attached to section 3. As originally prepared, the measure had been drawn for revenue purposes only, and it had been intended that all lands situated in towns, villages, cantonments or civil stations should be exempted from the operation of the Bill; but the Chief Commissioner reported that, in many of such places, lands existed which were liable to assessment of land-revenue and should be brought under the provisions of the Bill, which provided for the demarcation and survey of land. The Committee had, therefore, accepted the Chief Commissioner's recommendation to omit the proviso to section 3. As a consequence, in section 19 words had been added which made appeals from proceedings in connection with boundary-disputes in the town of Rangoon lie to the Recorder of Rangoon and not to the Commissioner. The Committee had also made a material amendment in section 18, providing for an appeal where the Boundary-officer might refuse to take cognizance of any objection that might be urged before him: in such a case the Committee thought it right that an appeal should lie. He might say that the report omitted to mention that the Bill had been published in due course in the *British Burma Gazette*. It had been ascertained, however, from the Chief Commissioner, that publication had taken place in that Gazette, and therefore any objection on that ground would not be tenable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover. He had no remarks to offer.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover. He said,—"My Lord, the Vaccination Bill, which I had the honour of introducing into the Council on the 30th of September last, has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and also in the local Gazettes in English as well as in the vernacular languages. The Local Governments have submitted their opinions and those of local officers as to the expediency of the proposed legislation. Some of the Municipal Committees and Societies have commented on the measure. All these opinions, remarks and papers are now before the Council.

"My Lord, on the first occasion when I advocated in the Council the expediency of making vaccination compulsory by legislation I said:—'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.' I further remarked that the object of the proposed Bill was 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. I am glad to find that the opinions hitherto received from various quarters support my views; since some of the municipalities and cantonments are declared by the local authorities to be prepared to accept compulsory vaccination, while others are represented as less advanced, and not in such a state as to admit of such a law being safely enforced. The difference of opinions among the various local officers in regard to the expediency of rendering vaccination compulsory is due to the variety of local circumstances which I had in view when framing the Bill now before the Council.

"My Lord, the legislation which I have proposed meets the objections of those who oppose it, and the wishes of those who support it; since one of the most essential features of the Bill is that its adoption is permissive. If the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, I shall be glad to adopt any alterations which the Select Committee may consider necessary, in accordance with Dr. Cunningham's suggestions, to restrict the power of the Local Governments in respect of enforcing the proposed law.

"My Lord, it has been said, as a reason against the passing of the Bill, that vaccination is gradually spreading, and that the prejudices of the people against it are giving way to the beneficial influence exercised by local officers. The statement, my Lord, on which this argument is based is no doubt correct; but I may be permitted to say that the circumstance, far from furnishing an argument against the Bill, strongly supports its policy. Even the greatest opponents of the

proposed legislation do not maintain that the object in view is not desirable. The strongest argument against the proposed law is that there are still many amongst the people of this country who look upon vaccination either as unnecessary or objectionable. But in a matter of this kind the discussion resolves itself into the simple question, whether the indifference or opposition of a part of the community should be allowed to deprive the whole community of advantages which the truths of science and the conclusions of actual experience have made undeniable.

"My Lord, I am myself a Native of India, brought up under the same social circumstances and prejudices as those of my countrymen whose voice is raised against the proposed legislation. And at my time of life, my Lord, I hope I may confidently escape the imputation of arrogance in saying that I have lived long enough amongst my countrymen to have obtained a familiar insight into the laws which regulate their feelings and prejudices. I can emphatically say that the hatred which once existed against vaccination is a thing of the past, at least in the more advanced parts of British India. The opposition to vaccination, wherever it exists, is due either to the manner in which some of the underlings of the department conduct themselves, or to defects of system. Such being my views, I have no hesitation in saying that, if the causes of the opposition are removed by introducing better organization and more effective supervision, by providing facilities and by obtaining the co-operation of influential native gentlemen, vaccination will become more popular every day. But this result cannot be achieved without a legislative measure such as I have ventured to propose.

"The highest castes of Hindús have accepted vaccination. There is a memorial in favor of the Bill before the Council sent up by forty-eight of the most respectable Hindú citizens of the ancient city of Benares, a place which in the eyes of orthodox Hindús is still unsurpassed in sanctity and religious learning. To those forty-eight names I may be allowed to add that of Rájá Shimbhú Narain Singh Bahádur, a gentleman of great influence and high position in that city, and a Brahmin by caste. In a communication addressed to me he has strongly supported the policy of the Bill, and has expressed his wish that it may pass into law. It is true, as has been urged by some of the opponents of the Bill, that there are still in India many temples consecrated to the worship of *Mátá-Debí*, the goddess of small-pox, and that large numbers of people resort to these places of worship. But I feel sure that vaccination has never been regarded as interfering with the worship of this goddess or any of the ceremonies connected with it. The parents of vaccinated children perform the ceremonies of worshipping *Mátá-Debí* without the smallest feeling that a resort to the prophylactic against the disease in any way interferes with their religion.

"My Lord, I must confess I was in no small degree surprised when I read the speech of the President of the Anjumán-i-Panjáb and the communication which he has made to the Council. He seems to think that the natives of India were not aware of the source from which the vaccine lymph was taken, and that Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* and the Bill now before the Council have, for the first time, supplied the information to the people. On this statement he has based his argument that the people will consider vaccination as interfering with their caste-prejudices.

"My Lord, I am not aware that the Government, in adopting its earliest measures to introduce vaccination, ever made a secret of the source from which the vaccine matter is drawn. I feel confident that it was never a secret to the people, nor ever regarded as doing injury to caste. On the contrary, inoculation was not unknown in India. It was called *chhopa*, while vaccination has ever since its introduction received the name of *gau-than-sitla*, which, literally translated, means cow-udder-small-pox. The name itself suggests the source from which the lymph was obtained, and there is, therefore, little foundation for the proposition that Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* or the present Bill have, for the first time, enlightened the people upon the subject. I am in possession of two treatises upon the subject published by Dr. Pearson in the Hindi and Urdú languages in 1867, and intended for public distribution,

which furnish minute information as to the source from which the vaccine-lymph is obtained.

"I should have dwelt more upon this point had I not felt that a full answer to the objection is to be found in a sentence which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has recorded with regard to the Society's argument. His Honour observes:—

"'There is one point which is not noticed by the Society, and which has a practical bearing on vaccination, namely, that a child of the age at which vaccination is practised on it is not, according to Hindú law, liable to ceremonial impurity, and, therefore, even though vaccine may be impure to Hindús, the child would not be made impure by it.'

"My Lord, the practice of vaccination has gained footing in some native States also. I can speak of two Hindú States in the Panjáb. The history of Patiálá, written by its able minister, informs us that vaccination was introduced in the State in the Hindú year 1933, corresponding with the year 1876. The late Mahárájá had his own son vaccinated, and all the young children of the Minister's family were also vaccinated. I have trustworthy information that, in the State of Patiálá, no less than 55,618 children were vaccinated in three years. Similarly, in the State of Kapurthalá no less than 4,394 children were vaccinated in one year.

"My Lord, I now come to another important subject connected with the Bill, namely, the prohibition of inoculation. The majority of opinions which have been received are in favour of prohibitive provisions in this respect. When one member of a family is inoculated, others are also obliged to undergo the operation as a protective measure; and the appearance of small-pox is its necessary consequence. The reasons for prohibiting inoculation make it all the more necessary that every measure should be adopted to make vaccination prevalent; for the State should not deprive the people of one remedy without supplying facilities for adopting a better and a more efficacious substitute.

"My Lord, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council in dwelling upon the provisions of the Bill. They appear in the Bill itself, and will be fully considered, with reference to the valuable opinions that have been received, if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. But I wish to mention the principles which have been prominent in my mind in framing the Bill. I have endeavoured to make its provisions as simple as possible, to provide facilities for their being carried out, to avoid everything likely to give offence to the feelings of the people, and lastly, to encourage, as far as possible, the co-operation of Native gentlemen in giving effect to provisions of the proposed law.

"My Lord, no one can hold stronger views than I do, that no measure relating to the welfare of the public should be adopted by the State without due regard to the feelings of those to whom the measure relates. Whatever my own personal opinions might have been, I should not have ventured to seek the passing of a legislative measure like the one now under consideration, if I had felt that it would raise the opposition of the masses of the people of India, or that it would involve evils which would outweigh the advantages which can be expected from it. But the tenderest regard to the prejudices of the people does not prohibit the proposed legislation. The British rule in India has, for is guiding principles, the alleviation of human suffering and the protection of the weak and the helpless. Those principles have abolished the sacrifice of human lives at the altar of superstition, and put an effective check upon female infanticide. Who can deny that those evils were time-honoured institutions, and had become fixed habits of a portion of the population of India? Who can maintain that the State was not justified in adopting decisive measures to remove those evils? Who can maintain that the State in adopting those measures acted in opposition to the principles of toleration or humanity? And, my Lord, I feel that in advocating the measure now before the Council, I am not asking the legislature to act contrary to the principles upon which it has always acted. I am not asking the legislature to interfere with the religious prejudices of the people. I am not seeking the abolition of any of their time-honoured customs. I am asking the legislature to interfere in a matter which, to thousands of innocent and helpless children, is a matter of life and death.

I feel that I am advocating the cause of humanity against the indifference of the majority, and the vague and unfounded prejudices of a limited section of the population. The ravages of small-pox are not now involved in uncertainty. They are terrible both in their extent and their regularity. An instalment of a hundred thousand human lives is paid every year to the malady, and, my Lord, in view of this awful fact, I must confess that I find it difficult to conceive how any vague apprehensions of opposition, or the existence of unfounded prejudices, can have greater weight than the absolutely certain fact of the enormous loss of human life which the absence of a well-organized system of compulsory vaccination involves. The British rule, to whose guardianship the lives of millions are entrusted, has always felt itself called upon to adopt measures for preventing the loss of human life, and I feel that the legislation proposed by me, if sanctioned by the legislature, would only be an addition to the numerous instances of the policy of humanity which the British Rule in India has always pursued.

"My Lord, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover."

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said it was not without diffidence that he took it upon himself to oppose, in a question affecting the life and habits of the people, a gentleman who was himself a native of India, and whose opinion must command special weight owing to the prestige attaching to his distinguished career and character. In demurring to his authority, MR. GRANT felt that he was laying himself open to the charge—one not unfrequently made against Anglo-Indian officials—of being more conservative than those whose interests they sought to guard. But to that charge there was a reply which, if not altogether pleasant or satisfactory, was at least significant; and that was that, although the hon'ble mover of the Bill and those who thought with him might undoubtedly claim to represent the enlightenment and the intelligence of the country, whilst those who differed from him must admit that they were held back by the prejudice and superstition of the masses, yet unfortunately these latter made up by far the larger constituency of the two; and, however much the Council might regret their existence, they certainly could not afford to overlook or disregard them.

These were of course mere general propositions, and it might fairly enough be argued that in the Bill now before the Council the danger of ignorant opposition had been foreseen; and with that very object its operation had been limited to large towns, the population of which was presumably more enlightened and advanced than that of the country generally. He believed such an impression to be an entirely mistaken one. Unfortunately, it was from the larger towns and from the wealthier classes—whether because they were more independent in means and character, or better versed in what they believed to be the requirements of their religion than villagers—that most opposition had been experienced to the extension of vaccination. Probably all who had been concerned in promoting the cause of vaccination throughout the country would bear MR. GRANT out in this assertion; but, indeed, ample evidence in its support was forthcoming, if it were needed, in the papers now before the Council. Thus, he found that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces wrote—

"In the Central Provinces, at all events, opposition to vaccination comes more from the well-to-do classes than from the poorer, who form the bulk of the population; and it seems to the Chief Commissioner questionable policy to frame a law which will place the higher classes in opposition."

And again—

"On this analogy most reluctance to vaccination would be experienced in towns, and the Chief Commissioner believes that considerable sections of the town-population would very much resent a law which will necessarily interfere with their domestic relations."

This opinion was confirmed by the Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, an officer whose views were entitled to much respect:—

"It (the Bill) means that compulsory vaccination is to be introduced into the largest towns and cities of India (for these alone are municipalities), inhabited by the highest and most influential classes. These are the very places into which it would be most dangerous to introduce a measure of the kind."

But then the Bill was not unprovided with other safeguards. It was permissive—permissive, that was to say, in the sense of permitting Local Governments to compel municipalities—and it was to be applied only to those Provinces which, having no Councils of their own, were unable to legislate for themselves. Certainly no measure could have been brought forward in a more moderate or modest manner. But, after paying the fullest possible tribute to the spirit in which it was conceived, surely the Members of the Council were not only entitled, but bound, to ask, what was the justification for introducing it at all? The *Indian* Provinces which it was intended to benefit—he said Indian, for Burma so differed in social habits from the rest of the Empire that it might for the present be left out of account—were the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg. Of these the last three only showed any willingness to accept the Bill; and, whilst Ajmer and Coorg were insignificant in area and population, the Chief Commissioner of Assam only accorded a very qualified welcome to the measure. Indeed, he admitted that the native public generally would be vehemently opposed to it; and he would not avail himself of its provisions, except possibly in the single municipality of Shillong.

The larger Governments, namely, the North-Western Provinces with Oudh, and the Panjáb, followed by the Central Provinces, were strongly against the Bill. Thus, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces says:—

"To declare vaccination compulsory would be apt to stimulate the dislike with which it is regarded by many, and would be a grave political mistake, as it will give a handle to mischievous agitators, by which they may work on the religious scruples of the unenlightened masses."

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces stated that, in his opinion, "the proposed legislation was not necessary." The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb "would have much hesitation in applying the provisions of the Bill to any town in his Province."

On the other hand, the hon'ble mover had referred to the opinions of well-known gentlemen, Hindú as well as Musalmán, to show that there was a general desire for vaccination; but if there really were such a desire, and it was genuine and general, the question irresistibly suggested itself—what need could there be for compulsion at all?

Was the Council, then, to pass such a measure as this, which would be viewed with suspicion by all the ignorant and all the superstitious, and which would be misrepresented by all the designing and all the discontented, for the sake of the small outlying territories of Coorg and Ajmer, and for the single municipality of Shillong in Assam? In that case, our task would be, at best, one of supererogation; but surely this was not a time for trying experiments or playing with prejudices. Possibly, if the legislature were bent on it, it might suppress, or at any rate mitigate, small-pox, as the Government of this country had already suppressed *satí* and mitigated female infanticide. But, setting aside all question of the comparative gravity of the cases, it was an important point to remember that vaccination was now surely and steadily extending itself without legislative aid, and that anything like compulsion would immeasurably increase the opposition to it. In the interests, then, of vaccination itself, even if there were no other reasons, he should feel bound to vote against the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that, although he was not in a position to speak with authority of the feelings and sentiments of the people of the North-Western Provinces, if he understood medical opinion

aright, it ascribed the spread of epidemics of small-pox, in a great measure, to the practice of inoculation; and he therefore thought Government would be justified in passing a measure of this kind prohibiting the practice of inoculation. Inoculation was already prohibited in Calcutta and Bombay; and, if inoculation was prohibited, there ought to be a substitute for it. Besides, between inoculation and vaccination there could not be any doubt of the bulk of medical opinion being on the side of vaccination as by far the safer of the two. On that consideration he supported the Bill, remembering also that it would be of a permissive nature and would not interfere with the prejudices of the mass of the people.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he had very few remarks with which to trouble the Council on the subject of this Bill. Admitting the argument of the hon'ble Member who spoke before him, that inoculation was the cause of a large amount of small-pox, and if it was prohibited it was necessary to provide for compulsory vaccination instead, it appeared to him that the time had hardly come for going so far on either one way or the other. No one who understood these matters could refuse sympathy to the enlightened motives of philanthropy, of those especially of the Native Member of this Council, who came forward for the purpose of mitigating the suffering of the people. But at the same time it was absolutely necessary that, in matters which affected the religious scruples of the masses, the Council should proceed with caution, and he believed that vaccination would be diffused a great deal faster if they did not attempt to run before they were well able to walk.

He did not consider this Bill, although technically permissive, as really and substantially so. Properly speaking, a permissive Bill would be a Bill which provided for the introduction of compulsory vaccination under one or other of two procedures. One was to follow the analogy of the procedure prescribed by Act XXVI of 1850, when municipalities were first introduced, which was that, whenever a sufficient number of respectable inhabitants of any town memorialized the Government that they desired the law of compulsory vaccination to be introduced, it should be introduced there, after hearing any objections that might be offered and finding out that such was really the desire of a majority of the respectable inhabitants of the place. The second mode of procedure was rather more stringent. It was that the Government, when it proposed to make vaccination compulsory in any town, should notify its intention and should allow a sufficient time to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants. Of the two safeguards, MR. HOPE should prefer the former; but, unless some such restriction was introduced, he should not support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT observed that he had only a few words to say on this subject. He thought the Members of the Council must all have listened with great interest to the speech which had been made that day by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. His arguments appeared to Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT to be entitled to very considerable weight. But he confessed there was a great deal to be said on the other side of the question. Since this matter was last discussed in this Council, he had been greatly struck by the great extent, if not the preponderance, of opinion which had been brought forward in opposition to the measure. As he was listening to the speech of the hon'ble Mr. Grant, it occurred to him that, although it might be inexpedient so far to stop the measure as to prevent its being referred to a Select Committee, it would be very desirable, in the event of that reference being made, that the Select Committee should consider the expediency of introducing into the Bill some such limitations as those which had been proposed by the hon'ble Mr. Hope. SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT had not very recently referred to the debate which took place at Simla, and he had not a precise recollection of what he said on that occasion; but he remembered thinking then, and he thought so still more now, that it would be very desirable that the proposed measure should not be introduced in municipalities or in large

towns until the authorities which introduced it were satisfied that there was a very strong feeling, especially on the part of the influential Natives of the place,—of those who might be supposed to lead and to guide Native opinion,—in favour of the adoption of the measure. No substantive Motion had been made by the two hon'ble members who had spoken in opposition to the Bill. If he was in order in doing so, he would beg leave to move that the reference of the Bill to the proposed Select Committe should be accompanied by instructions to the Committee to consider the expediency of providing that the Bill should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment, unless the authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of Native opinion, so far as it could be ascertained, in favour of the application of the Act. He thought that if such a provision was inserted in the Act, coupled, as it would be, with the discretion which it might reasonably be hoped would be exercised by the various Local Governments and Administrations, no serious apprehension need be entertained as to the effects which would ensue from passing the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that an hon'ble colleague had suggested whether it would not be desirable to omit the word "cantonments" from the Motion which had just been made. HIS EXCELLENCY believed that no Native community could exist in cantonments without the permission of the military authorities.

General the Hon'ble SIR E. JOHNSON said he thought it would be inexpedient to allow the majority in a large bázár within the limits of a cantonment to decide whether the law should be applied.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said the discussion, whether the Act should apply to cantonments or not, would come up when the Select Committee's report was brought on for consideration. Possibly the Select Committee would omit the reference to cantonments altogether.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved the following amendment:—

"That the reference to the Select Committee be accompanied by an instruction to the Committee to consider the expediency of providing that the Act should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment, unless the local authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of local Native opinion, so far as could be ascertained, in favour of the application of the Act."

The Motion as amended was agreed to.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases be taken into consideration. He said that the only change made by the Select Committee, beyond the correction of mere errors in drafting, consisted in requiring that an application for probate should contain an estimate of the amount of the assets likely to come to the executor's hands. The reasons for this amendment were the same as those which he had just given, when referring to a similar amendment made in the Probates and Administration Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSI ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces. He said: "I will explain, as briefly as I can, the nature of the evil to be dealt with, the necessity which exists for legislation, and the general outlines of the measure which I wish to introduce.

"The Jhánsí District, in Bundelkhand, consists of four parganas—Jhánsí Gurotha, Mau and Moth, and lies between the great sub-Himalayan plain on the north and the high table-land of Central India on the south.

"The general circumstances of the district are not very different from those of the adjoining district of the North-Western Provinces. The people, in language, character and customs, are much the same. Their agriculture is not much more backward, if at all; and their soil is hardly less fertile. But in one respect there is an important difference between Jhánsí and the districts to the north of it; and that difference is greatly to its disadvantage. Except in one pargana, it has hardly any irrigated land at all. There are rivers and lakes in the country, but at present they supply little or no water to the fields; and the nature of the soil is unfavourable to the construction and working of wells. The people of Jhánsí are therefore dependent upon seasonable rain for their crops; and their harvests, the produce of which varies greatly from season to season, are exposed to great and constant risk.

"This absence of irrigation is generally admitted to be closely connected with the present distress of the landed proprietors of Jhánsí, and is a point which it is important to bear in mind.

"A few words are necessary, in the next place, as to the land-tenure of the district, which occupies a no less important place among the causes of its distress.

"The whole of Jhánsí has been under British administration since 1853 when Gangadhar Ráo, the last Native Ruler of the Jhánsí State, died. Under the Maráthas, the tenure of the land was raiyatwár, as was usual in Marátha States, *i. e.*, the land-revenue was taken from the individual occupier of the soil. The State was the only recognized landlord, and there was no distinction between rent and revenue. The Government collected its rents directly from the cultivators, with whom it dealt through certain headmen or representative raiyats. These headmen received a small allowance in money or land, which they shared with their kinsmen. They were not, in any sense of the word, landlords; nor were they responsible for the revenue, which usually did not even pass through their hands. They were only bound, in consideration of their allowance, to maintain and extend the area under cultivation, and to assist the ruling power generally in collecting its revenue. The mode in which the revenue was collected was not uniform. It differed with different rulers and at different times. But there was one characteristic which was common to nearly every mode of collection under the Marátha system, and that was that the demand of Government was never fixed for a term of years, but varied according to the produce. Officials were deputed by the Government who, either at each harvest or at the end of the year, made a valuation of the actual outturn of the crops, and raised or lowered the demand accordingly. It is said that this system was attended by great drawbacks, and I have no doubt that the practical working of such a plan under Marátha officials was not free from defects; but it possessed the great advantage of adjusting the revenue to the cultivators' means of paying. In a good year, they would pay more: in a year below average, less: in a very bad year, hardly anything at all. This was an advantage of the greatest importance in a country where the harvests, from their dependence on rain, varied greatly and were always precarious.

"Upon assuming charge of the country, the first change made was to extend to it the system of conferring proprietary rights upon the people and fixing the revenue-demand for a long term of years which had been so successfully followed in the North-Western Provinces.

"The officers who were entrusted with this duty, finding that there were no landowners, looked about for persons upon whom proprietary rights could be conferred, and for this purpose pitched on the headmen and those of their relations who were entitled to receive any share in the allowance made by the State. After a short time, a regular settlement for a term of years was made; and a certain portion of the cultivators of the country, namely, those who had been headmen, or were kinsmen of headmen, were recognized as proprietors, acquiring a new and valuable property thereby, and undertaking responsibilities of which, at the time, probably no one foresaw the consequences.

"Those consequences were simply disastrous. It may be thought strange, at first sight, that they should have been so. It was not unnatural to suppose that, in making such a change, a great benefit was being conferred. On the whole, the grant of proprietary rights had been a great benefit to the recipients of them, in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. But the actual result throughout the greater part of Jhánsí has been the utter ruin of the proprietary class. Mr. Porter and Mr. LaTouche, two selected officers, were deputed two or three years ago to enquire into the condition of the three worst parganas—Moth, Gurotha and Mau—and they both agree in declaring that the people are now wholly destitute, without capital or income. There is ample evidence to show that this description, as applied to the proprietary class, is in no way exaggerated.

"Why have the grant of proprietary rights and the limitation of the demand of the State, which were beneficial elsewhere, been so mischievous in Jhánsí?

"Various causes, no doubt, have contributed to this result. In the first place, it was a mistake to introduce the alien zamíndárí system of the Doáb into a country where the tenure had been raiyatwárí for generations, and where (to quote from Mr. LaTouche) the holdings in most respects 'are now as purely raiyatwár as in the times of the Maháraths.' It would have been far wiser, as observed by the North-Western Provinces Government in its orders on the settlement of Jhánsí, if the example set in certain parts of the Sagár and Narbada territories had been followed, and all independent cultivators of standing had been declared proprietors, each of his own holding.

"In the next place, the Jhánsí zamíndárs have suffered from extraordinary calamities since they passed under British rule. They began in difficulties. Mr. Jenkinson, in his Settlement Report, has drawn a graphic picture of the general deterioration of the country, and the impoverishment of the people, at the time when the district passed into the hands of the British Government. Then in 1857 the Mutiny occurred, and the people suffered severely from the depredations of the Oorcha State and of the Ráni of Jhánsí; and, after the mutiny was over, they were compelled in many instances to pay over again to the British authorities revenue which had already been exacted from them by the Oorcha or Jhánsí troops. After this, in 1867, came a failure of crops, and in 1868 a severe famine, in which one-fourth of the whole stock of cattle in the district died, and the poorer classes emigrated and perished in large numbers. That famine was followed by several years of short harvests, and, in 1872, by a murrain, which carried off many thousands of their plough-cattle. In addition to the ordinary consequences to agriculture of such misfortunes, there is a special one in Bundelkhand. A peculiar weed known as *káns* grass springs up there rapidly in land thrown out of cultivation, and mostly in the best land. This weed is extremely difficult to eradicate, and for the years during which it retains possession of the ground it greatly impairs its productive value. The consequence of all the agricultural misfortunes which I have described was that this *káns* grass spread widely over the country.

"Much would be accounted for by such calamities as I have enumerated, but they are not enough by themselves to explain the present hopeless destitution of the zamíndárs. Other parts of the country have gone through misfortunes scarcely, if at all, less than these, and yet the power of the people to recover from them has not been so utterly destroyed. Causes more permanent in their effect than these misfortunes must have been at work to reduce the proprietors of the soil in Jhánsí to their actual state of chronic insolvency.

"It was supposed at one time that the settlement might have been pitched too high, but it has been shown by ample evidence that this is not the case.

"Again, it has been said that to confer proprietary rights on a portion of the people was to give them a new and easy means of raising money, and that, once in debt, they were irresistibly drawn into destruction by the money-lenders and the action of our civil Courts. There is truth in this, no doubt; but it hardly serves to explain why the whole body of landed proprietors should be in such urgent and general want of money. It has been said, indeed, that the British revenue-officials were too exacting, and pressed too hardly for the revenue. This may possibly be true in a few instances, but I think that more evidence is necessary before such a charge against the former revenue-administration of the district can be fully established. Indeed, as it is admitted on all hands that the revenue is by no means excessive, it is difficult to understand how its collection by no other than the ordinary modes of coercion can have been a measure of much harshness and exaction. Besides this, during the last ten or twelve years at least, large sums have been foregone, and the Government and its officers have certainly not pressed unduly for the revenue. I believe that the principal causes which have plunged the great body of the landowners of Jhánsí into hopeless debt must be sought elsewhere. I speak with much diffidence on a matter regarding which there is room for great differences of opinion; but there are two causes which, operating together, seem to me to be sufficient to explain a great deal of the present debts and difficulties of the Jhánsí zamíndárs. The first is that, in changing from a zamíndárí to a raiyatwárí tenure, we considerably reduced the number of persons who were responsible for the revenue, and so decreased the security for it. The second is that we made the revenue, at the same time, far more difficult to pay, by changing it from a varying share of the produce, which depended on the harvests, to a fixed money-payment. We added, in fact, to the burden of the revenue and then laid it upon fewer persons. I think it is certain that, sooner or later, the newly-made zamíndárs must have broken down. It is no wonder that they did so, when, in addition to these two causes, they were overwhelmed by such a succession of calamities as war, famine, murrain and drought.

"I think that the present condition of the tenants in Jhánsí serves to confirm the probability of this view. They cultivate under precisely the same conditions as the landowners. They are exposed to the same losses from failure of rain. They have gone through the same misfortunes. The only point of difference between them and the zamíndárs is that they are no longer liable to the State for its revenue as they used to be. In a bad year the tenants do not pay, and the landlords neither can, nor dare to, proceed to extremities with tenants whom it is not easy to replace. On the other hand, the landowners are between the upper and the nether millstone. They are crushed between the impossibility of withholding their revenue from the Government above, and the impossibility of extracting their rents from the tenants below. This difference seems to explain the fact, which is admitted by everybody who knows the country, that the raiyats of Jhánsí are fairly prosperous, whilst the zamíndárs are almost all beggars. A further confirmation may be found in the state of the villagers in the adjoining territories which belong to the States of Gwalior and Oorcha. They do not differ from the people of Jhánsí, except in holding on a raiyatwárí instead of a zamíndárí tenure, in the revenue being distributed generally instead of partially among the people, and in the payment being variable in amount instead of a fixed sum. These people are far from being in the same embarrassed state as the proprietors of Jhánsí. It is possible also that the freedom from distress of the Jhánsí pargana, as compared with the other three parganas, may be mainly due to a considerable portion of its area being irrigated, which makes the harvests less precarious, and the payment of a fixed sum more possible.

"I will turn now to the remedy which is proposed for the evils that I have described.

"Several schemes of relief have been suggested at different times. One, which was advocated with great vigour and ability by the late Mr. Pollock, a valued friend of mine, who was for some years Commissioner of Jhánsí, was that the State should buy back the zamíndárí rights which it had conferred, and restore the old raiyatwárí tenure; the interest of the capital so expended being provided for by the landlords' rental, which in that case would revert to the State. I believe that this scheme contained the elements of success, if it had been combined, as no doubt it would have been, with measures for adjusting the revenue-demand in some way to the outturn of each year.

"Besides this, various other plans have been suggested, all of which aimed more or less at the same principal object of reverting to the raiyatwárí system. It is unnecessary, however, to take up the time of the Council with describing these; for the North-Western Provinces Government, on full consideration, has rejected them all, and has preferred a plan of its own. Under this plan, it will dispossess for a time the encumbered zamíndárs, will undertake the management of the embarrassed estates for them, will pay their debts and will hereafter restore their property to them, subject to certain conditions. The measure which I wish to introduce is intended to carry out this plan. The details of it will be fully described hereafter. At present it is, perhaps, enough to say that it will follow generally the provisions of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, adopting certain sections from the Broach and Kaira Act, and from the Act for the Relief of the Dekkhan Raiyats.

"As regards the part which is borrowed from the latter Act, I am bound to add that it will contain certain provisions which I opposed at the passing of that Act last year, and of the expediency and probable success of which I am no more persuaded now than I was then. I think it right to say this much. But as the principles contained in the sections referred to have been so recently affirmed by the Government of India, I have no intention on the present occasion of asking the Council to reconsider its decision upon the subject. Those principles have been fully accepted and adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and as I have been entrusted with a measure intended to carry out their views, I shall confine myself to endeavouring to give effect to the wishes of the Local Government to the best of my ability.

"The measure is intended to apply, in the first instance, to the Jhánsí District only, but power will be given to the Local Government to extend its operation to any part of the Jhánsí Division. Its main outlines will be sufficiently apparent from what I have already said. Its provisions will be similar to those which are usual in the case of encumbered estates. But all debts will be examined before liquidation, and an account taken, in the manner prescribed in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"The most important difference between the Bill which I desire to introduce and other similar measures lies in the manner in which it proposes to deal with an estate after it has been freed from incumbrances. Supposing the management to have terminated successfully, and the debts to have been paid off, the zamíndár will not necessarily be restored to exactly the same position that he occupied before. His rights, if he recovers them, will thenceforward be neither transferable nor alienable in any way, but will remain, as now, hereditary. In short, he will be no longer absolute proprietor, but a hereditary tenant holding at a privileged rate.

"This future restriction of present rights rests upon the ground that, without the interference of the State the zamíndár would have lost his rights altogether, and that the Government, having saved them for him, may fairly annex such conditions to their restoration as seem proper in his interest. It may

be added that, when the debts of the proprietors are so burdensome as to prevent them from paying their revenue, they have failed to fulfil the contract in consideration of which proprietary rights were conferred upon them, and have forfeited those rights. It must be remembered also that any zamíndárs who may apply voluntarily for the benefits of the Act may fairly be presumed to be consenting parties to this limitation of their future rights.

"These are the main features of the Bill. It will be seen that it is proposed to confer very large powers upon the Local Government and its officers, larger than those conferred by the Sindh, Chutia Nagpúr, Broach and Kaira, and Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts. It may be observed, in justification of this, that very large powers will be necessary for the success of the scheme. It is no easy task which the North-Western Provinces Government are going to attempt in undertaking the direct management of such a vast number of petty and encumbered estates, and in endeavouring to release from debt and restore to prosperity so large a section of the whole agricultural population of these distressed parganas.

"A few figures taken from the correspondence will make this clear. The total number of proprietors in three of these parganas is probably not less than 6,000. Of these, it may be said that three-fourths are in debt. Eliminating on the one hand those who are hopelessly insolvent, and on the other hand those whose debts are not so heavy as to require interference, it is quite possible that some 2,000 estates may be thrown upon the hands of the Government. These estates will be scattered over some hundreds of square miles and they will all be very small; for the average profits of an estate in Jhánsí do not exceed Rs. 50 per annum. They are also exceedingly embarrassed, for the interest on the debts in these three parganas is estimated to exceed the profits of the encumbered estates by nearly Rs. 80,000 per annum. Now, not only have those debts after due scrutiny to be liquidated, but the cost of management must be provided, efforts must be made to improve the estates, and, in some cases, an allowance granted for the support of the excluded proprietors.

"These figures will give some idea of the great difficulty of the task which the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in its desire to relieve the distress in Jhánsí, is willing to undertake. It has satisfied itself that, with the powers which it asks for, the task is not impossible; but it is certain that large powers will be necessary, and I trust that none which can be legitimately conferred upon it for the purpose in view will be withheld.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue-system of Jhánsí, and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvests, has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government; and the question, I believe, is

now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhánsí can be permanently successful which does not provide for this. In the oldest settled part of the North-Western Provinces, where rents have been paid in cash for half a century, there are particular fields and plots of land which no tenant will take at a fixed annual rent, but only on an engagement to pay a certain share of the produce, whatever that produce may be. The reason in such cases is that the yield of those fields, from local causes, such as exposure to inundation, diluvion, or the like, is so precarious that no one will take a lease of them at a fixed yearly rent. I believe that parts of the country, like Jhánsí, which have no irrigation and are dependent for their crops upon the rain from heaven, are in a like predicament; and that a fixed revenue for a term of years can never be realized from them (especially when the proprietors are small and needy) unless it be pitched below the due share of the State in average years, and greatly below it in years of prosperity. The only possible way of securing a fair contribution for the State in such cases is to make the demand vary with the produce.

"When the revenue-system is being modified, a point which may deserve enquiry is whether the basis on which the revenue now rests may not be widened and rendered more secure, by restoring to the tenants of our day some of the responsibility in respect of the revenue which in Marátha times they shared with those who are now proprietors. The present scheme of the North-Western Provinces Government will result, in part at least, in restoring a raiyatwárí tenure. So far as it does that, it will only be an extension of it to make cultivators of standing responsible for their fair quota of revenue.

"With this explanation I have to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of encumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Leave was granted.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he had hoped to have been in a position that day to adjourn the Council till tomorrow for the purpose of enabling his colleague Sir John Strachey to make his Financial Statement. Unfortunately, it had not been found possible to prepare the Financial Statement so rapidly as that; but HIS EXCELLENCY had ascertained that his colleague would be prepared to make his Statement next Tuesday, and he therefore adjourned the Council to Tuesday, the 24th instant, at noon.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th February, 1880.

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 24th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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 Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved that the Resolution of the Council of the 24th December last, referring the Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions to a Select Committee, be cancelled. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"1. MY LORD, I have now to lay before the Council the Financial Statement for the coming year 1880-81. It takes what has become the somewhat unusual form of a speech by myself, instead of a Resolution published in the Gazette. I shall state to the best of my ability all facts necessary to enable the Council and the public fully to understand the present condition and apparent prospects of our finances.

"I propose in the first place to give a summary of the main facts and figures for the year 1878-79, for the year 1879-80, now about to close, and for the coming year 1880-81, and to reserve for a later part of my statement the observations which I may wish to make upon some of the more important questions of our financial policy.

"2. The Council will see, from the Abstract Statements which have been laid on the table, that a few changes have been made in the forms of the accounts.

"New major heads have been opened to show separately the revenue from *Registration* and the expenditure on that department of the administration.

"The *Guaranteed* and *State Railways* are now shown together under the single head *Railways*. The purchase of the East Indian Railway by the State, involving its transfer from the category of guaranteed to that of state railways, has made comparisons of the current estimates with the past accounts in each separate category impossible; and a like disturbance will ensue on the acquisition of other lines constructed by private capitalists under a guarantee of interest from the public revenues. Moreover, negotiations are already in progress for the working of the Indus Valley State Railway by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company. It would be difficult to distinguish between the transactions of the two railways under one management. Similar arrangements for the management of other state railways are likely in the future.

"For like reasons, the transactions with the *Madras Canal and Irrigation Company* will henceforth be entered under the major head, *Irrigation and Navigation*, under which head the cost of agricultural works (drainage and embankments) will also, hereafter, be shown.

"Thus the public works heads of account will now be *Railways*, *Irrigation and Navigation*, and *Other Public Works*.

"3. In March last the Regular Estimate for 1878-79 showed a probable surplus, on the ordinary Account, of £1,300,000; the actual surplus was £2,044,391, or £744,391 better than the estimate. The differences between the Accounts and the Regular Estimates are for the most part unimportant, and there are not many of them which now call for remark.

"The net cost of the war in Afghanistan in 1878-79 was £676,381, a close approximation to the estimate of £670,000 made last year. Against this must be set the gain, the amount of which cannot be exactly stated, under the heads of *Railways* and *Telegraphs*. We estimate at £575,000 the ultimate net total cost of the operations in Afghanistan recorded in the Accounts of 1878-79. The sum of £313,420 was spent on *Famine Relief*.

"4. Compared with 1877-78, the Revenues of 1878-79 show an improvement of £6,238,393, of which, however, £2,400,331, under the head of *Provincial Rates*, for the first time incorporated in these accounts, is nominal. The largest increase was under *Land Revenue*, £2,460,919; the loss under this head in 1877-78, in consequence of famine, had been very large. There was a saving of £5,032,355 in *Famine Relief*; there was an increase of expenditure of £1,705,767 under *Loss by Exchange*, and £1,339,281 under *Public Works*. The apparent increase under *Public Works* is explained by the transfer of charges in the earlier year from this head to that of *Famine Relief*, and does not represent a real fluctuation of Public Works expenditure. Altogether the expenditure of the year exceeded that of the previous year by £650,915. The net result is £5,587,478 better than the result of 1877-78.

"5. Thus the financial outturn of 1878-79 was very satisfactory; with the help of the additional taxation imposed in that and in the previous year, amounting to £1,227,891, of which £313,420 was spent on Famine Relief, the true surplus of the year exceeded the amount of £2,000,000, decided to be necessary to meet our obligations on account of famine, and to leave a margin for other contingencies; and this result was obtained, notwithstanding the expenditure on the war, and the remission of the Inland Sugar Duties and some of the Customs Duties on cotton goods and other articles. The standard at which, for ordinary times, the Government aims, namely, a surplus of £2,000,000, less any expenditure on Famine Relief and exclusive of extraordinary charges such as those for great military operations, would have been attained if the accounts had shown a surplus of only £1,010,199, or £1,034,192 less than the actual surplus.

"6. I see only one drawback to entire satisfaction with these results; some of the capital expenditure under productive public works, as, for example, that on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Railways, cannot at present be regarded as directly reproductive. The works themselves possess the highest value; and for the future, as the Council is aware, no expenditure which is not really and directly reproductive is to be excluded from the comparison upon which the Surplus or Deficit of the revenue is ascertained. It will be seen later on that we are acting strictly on this principle in the present and coming years.

"7. I come now to the Regular Estimates for the present year, 1879-80.

"It is now expected that the revenue will amount to £67,583,000, or £3,021,000 more than the original estimate, and that the ordinary expenditure will be £67,464,000, or £1,507,000 more than was estimated. Thus, instead of a deficit of £1,395,000, with which, when our budget estimates were framed, we expected that the present year would close, our estimates now show a surplus of £119,000.

"8. The original estimates provided for an additional military expenditure of £2,000,000 for the war in Afghanistan; if the war had ended with the treaty of Gandamak, I believe that this estimate would not have been exceeded; but, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities, the estimated additional charge has risen to £3,216,000. In addition to this amount, we have had to undertake the construction of railways on our frontier. I shall have to speak of them further on; but in the present year they are estimated to cost £1,670,000. Thus the total provision on account of the war has now been increased to £4,886,000. With the exception of £230,000 on account of the Railway from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi, which is included under the head of *Railways*, the whole of this sum, under orders from the Secretary of State, is charged against *Army*. It was a question whether they ought not to have been included under the head of *State Railways*, and as they will undoubtedly, quite independently of their present military importance, possess great and permanent value to the country, much was to be said in favour of this view. But, as their construction was primarily due to the war, it was decided to include their cost in the war expenses. The result will be to exaggerate the apparent amount of our military expenditure.

"An expenditure of £10,000 upon *Famine Relief* was estimated; this, on account of distress in parts of the Bombay Presidency, has been raised to £99,000. On the other hand, the Railway and Telegraph receipts are better, by reason of the war, to the extent of about £300,000.

"9. Thus, but for war and famine, the Regular Estimates of the present year would have shown a surplus revenue of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. The taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable us to discharge our obligations in time of famine, will, it is estimated, yield £1,184,000; and, if we deduct the sum of £99,000, actually spent on famine relief, there will remain of this revenue £1,085,000. To this extent, the new taxes have had the effect of preventing debt. Making allowance for other abnormal items on both sides of the account, the true surplus of the year for comparison with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, at which we aim, will be about £4,160,000. This surplus, if it had been actually obtained, would have been much in excess of the whole expenditure on productive public works, which is estimated at £3,700,000.

"If present prospects are fulfilled, the financial outturn of the present year 1879-80 will leave nothing to be desired.

"10. The most important variations from the original estimates are the following:—

"*Land Revenue.*—Improvement, £450,000; more than half of this has been collected on account of arrears of former years, and the increase is due to the increased prosperity of the country.

"*Salt.*—Net improvement £362,000; this also is highly satisfactory, as showing a general increase of consumption.

"*Opium.*—Net improvement, £1,900,000. In September last the duty on Malwa Opium was raised by Rs. 50 a chest; the revenue from Opium this year has been unprecedentedly large.

"*Assessed Taxes.*—Decrease £93,000. This is the result of the orders given during the year for the exemption of the smaller incomes from taxation.

"*Stamps* have improved by £114,000. The stamp revenue has been constantly increasing; during the last seven years it has risen from £2,516,400 in 1872-73 to £3,090,000 in 1879-80, or by £573,600.

"Under no head of the revenue has there been any serious decrease.

"11. On the expenditure side of the account, the following are the chief variations from the original estimates:—

"*Interest on debt.*—Decrease £389,000; the chief saving is in the discount on the loan of March 1879.

"There has been a satisfactory increase in the Savings Bank Deposits, which now exceed £2,000,000; in December last new rules were issued increasing the rate of interest from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{6}$ per cent., and for preventing trouble to depositors.

"*Post Office.*—Increase £63,000. The new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company came into force in February 1880. The yearly subsidy has been reduced from £430,000 to £360,000; the efficiency of the service has been increased, and the rates of postage to Great Britain have been reduced. Post cards costing $\frac{1}{2}$ anna each were introduced in April 1879, and are already so popular that it is difficult to supply the demand.

"In *Telegraphs*, the excess of expenditure over receipts will, this year, be only £6,000; there has been a satisfactory growth of revenue, amounting to £145,000, of which, however, £50,000 is attributed to the war.

"*Stationery and Printing.*—Decrease of expenditure £99,000; this is to some extent nominal. Supplies will, in future, be largely bought in India, instead of in England.

"*Superannuations.*—Increase of net expenditure, £168,000; this is owing to the reduction of Public Works establishments, to which I shall have again to refer.

"Including an expenditure of £230,000 on the Jhelum and Rawal Pindi line, *Railways* are worse by £204,000, of which, however, £150,000 appears as a transfer under *Gain by Exchange*. If these adjustments are made, the Railways show an improvement of £176,000. But the Railways, and especially the Great Indian Peninsula and the Oudh and Rohilkund lines, have not been as prosperous as, at one time, we hoped they would be.

"*Public Works.*—There has been a saving of £747,000, to which I shall refer again.

"*Provincial and Local Surpluses.*—Net surplus £265,000. Improvement £456,000.

"There was a like improvement of £469,000 in the accounts of 1878-79, as compared with the regular estimates. The provincial and local balances at the end of 1879-80 are now expected to exceed the sums last estimated as follows:—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£
Now estimated	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500
Estimated last year	837,000	716,900	1,553,900
Better	494,800	619,800	1,114,600

"This result is the more remarkable and satisfactory in that, during the year, the Local Governments agreed to contribute from their balances in special aid of the imperial treasury the sum of £670,000, half of which, £335,000, is charged in the accounts of the current year. The other half will be charged in 1880-81. The reduction of their expenditure on public works and the general improvement of their provincial resources has enabled the Local Governments to afford this timely help to the general finances with little apparent difficulty.

"The *Army* shows an increase of £2,768,000; which I have already noticed. Apart from the war, the regular estimate is for a net expenditure of £15,487,000; the excess of £112,000 over the original estimate being due to high prices.

"*Exchange* shows an improvement of £1,010,000; the original estimate was for the remittance to the Home Treasury of £15,000,000 at an exchange of 1*s.* 7*d.*; it is now hoped that £15,750,000 will be remitted at an average rate of 1*s.* 8*d.*

"*Productive Public Works*, on which £3,700,000 was spent, show a small increase; 511 miles of railways have been opened for traffic during the year. At the end of the year there will be 8,724 miles in use and 1,462 under construction. I shall speak again of the frontier railways. Great progress has been made during the year with the Rajputana Line. The Lines in Bengal have been completed, and fair progress has been made on the Line from Nágpúr to Ráipúr.

"*Irrigation Works* show an expenditure of £797,000. In Madras, much progress was made with the Godaveri and Kistna Delta and other works. In Bengal, the Orissa project, so far as the works have been sanctioned, approaches completion. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, much useful work has been done on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, and on the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals.

"Satisfactory progress has been made with the Madras Harbour Works.

"*Revenue and Working expenses of Productive Public Works* show an improvement of £638,000, due mainly to the inclusion, so long desired, of the land revenue in the Madras Presidency attributable to these works.

"12. The details of the Loan operations of the year are as follows:—

"*Debt incurred.*—Net £5,131,000. More than estimate £804,500, of which £540,700 was in India, where less was paid off than was expected, and £263,800 in England, where £270,016 less than was estimated in March last was raised at the close of 1878-79.

"The loan of £5,000,000, which was notified on the 13th March 1879, was subscribed at an average of 95-0-6 per cent. The discount upon it charged in the accounts of 1879-80 was £247,239. Of the outstanding portion of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60, £1,123,900 will be paid off during the year, leaving £105,600 still due. Other outstanding notes, amounting to £2,400, have been discharged. The net sum borrowed is thus £3,850,000.

"13. A Local Debenture Loan of £45,020 was raised for the Cawnpore-Farakhábad Light Railway at 4 per cent. interest with share of profits.

"A Local Debenture Loan of £50,000 was offered at Nágpúr in November at par at 4½ per cent. interest, with half the percentage of surplus profits on the Nágpúr-Ráipúr Railway. The subscriptions amounted to £42,700, of which £17,300 is payable this year and £25,400 next year.

"The Secretary of State received £2,000,000 without interest from Her Majesty's Imperial Government under the Indian Advance Act, 1879: but on the other hand he repaid sterling debt amounting to £736,200.

"14. Thus the net debt incurred amounted to £5,131,000, or, excluding the loan from Her Majesty's Government, £3,131,000. Including railway capital transactions, savings bank deposits, service funds, loans to native states, &c., and the repayment of such loans, the net amount borrowed in 1879-80 was, apart from the £2,000,000 advanced as aforesaid under the Indian Advance Act, £3,523,000.

"The equation of the year 1879-80 may accordingly be stated thus—

	£		£
Borrowed	5,523,000	Net expenditure ...	3,581,000
Net other receipts ...	148,000	Balances decreased ...	2,090,000
	5,671,000		5,671,000

"15. The price of public securities has risen rapidly during the year. The price of 4½ per cent. paper has for some time been more than 101, and that of 4 per cents. now exceeds 94.

"16. I come now to the Budget Estimates for the coming year 1880-81.

"The revenues are estimated at £66,746,000. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at £66,329,000; we expect therefore a surplus of £417,000.

"17. The estimated expenditure includes excess military charges, amounting to £4,360,000, of which £2,090,000 is for military operations proper, and £2,270,000 for the frontier railways; against this, there will be a set-off on account of improvement in the Railway and Telegraph revenues, estimated to £300,000, leaving the net charge for the war on the estimates of 1880-81 at £4,060,000.

"But for the war expenditure, the true surplus of the year, to compare, as before, with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, would not have been less than £4,000,000.

"The estimated revenue includes £982,000 obtained from the taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations.

"18. The estimates for 1880-81 thus show an extraordinarily satisfactory result, far surpassing the standard at which two years ago the Government of India aimed. The result is the more satisfactory, because the total estimated expenditure on the productive public works of a doubtful character, to which I have before referred, is only £398,000.

"19. I will notice a few only of the heads in which the Budget Estimate differs from the Regular Estimate of the present year.

"20. *Assessed Taxes* and *Customs* show a decrease of revenue, to which I shall refer later on. I may, however, notice here that, in February 1879, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and Mr. J. D. Maclean were appointed Commissioners to report *inter alia* whether it was desirable to revise the tariff valuations yearly, and, if so, how such revision should be made. The Commissioners recommended a yearly revision

of the tariff values, and advised that the materials for such revision should be systematically collected throughout the year at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee, and collated in Calcutta, in February of each year, by a Committee of three persons to be appointed by the Government of India, one of them being *ex-officio* the Collector of Customs at Calcutta. The first Committee of revision was accordingly appointed in January last; the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, and, on the nomination of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the firm of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen, and Company, consented to serve upon it, with Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs, Calcutta. The Committee has just completed its revision, which is estimated to produce an increase of £15,000 to the Customs revenue.

"21. *Salt* shows an increase, of which also I shall speak separately.

"22. The net revenue from *Opium* is estimated at £7,250,000; this estimate, although £1,150,000 less than the amount we expect to receive in 1879-80, is largely in excess of any estimate made in any previous year. Although the actual net revenue of the last two years has been more, it is not thought prudent to take the estimate for the coming year at a larger amount than that which I have stated.

"The Bengal crop of 1878-79 yielded 29,876 chests 75 % consistence and 20,175 chests 70 % consistence. Thus the stock in hand on the 1st January 1880 was 38,179 chests 75 % consistence, and 43,404 chests 70 % consistence, total 81,583 chests. The provision for sale during 1880 is 28,200 chests of each consistence, so that the reserve on the 1st January 1881 will be 9,979 chests 75 % consistence, and 15,204 chests 70 % consistence, total 25,183 chests.

"23. Under *Telegraphs* we estimate for the first time that the revenue will exceed the expenditure.

"24. *Railways.*—Net revenue £794,000, of which £250,000 is attributed to the military operations in Afghanistan. Improvement £1,080,000.

"Of this large amount, £268,337 is nominal, owing to only three-quarters of the East Indian Railway annuity falling due in the financial year 1880-81, against which, however, may be set a payment of £235,000 due to the Company under the old contract for the second half of 1879. The purchase of the East Indian Railway is expected, upon the estimates of 1880-81, to produce a net revenue of £300,000 in excess of what it would have yielded under the old system. The guaranteed Railways will, it is hoped, in the prosperous season which we anticipate, yield £405,000 more than this year.

"From the State Railways an improvement of £231,000 is expected from increased mileage open and from development of traffic.

"There is no doubt always an element of speculation in the estimates of Railway revenues; but an increasing return may fairly be expected from the constantly increasing capital expenditure on the construction of these works, which by the end of 1880-81 will amount to £130,000,000, or 144 crores of rupees.

"The chief event of the year is the purchase of the East Indian Railway for the State with effect from the 1st January 1880. The price paid was £37,200,000. I need not repeat the details of the new arrangements under which the line has been purchased, and under which it is to be worked.

"On the expenditure side of the account an improvement is expected of £242,000 under *Interest;* this partly arises from the proposed conversion of the 5 per cent. sterling loan, and is partly nominal.

"25. Under *Administration* there is a decrease of £30,000, in consequence of various reductions in Imperial Establishments.

"26. The grants for 1880-81 for *Ordinary Public Works* are less than those for 1879-80 by £597,000; the grants for *Productive Public Works* have been reduced by £1,000,000. There is thus a total gross reduction in Public Works expenditure of £1,597,000, of which the saving in establishments is estimated at £247,000. Against this, however, must be set the special grant of £230,000 under *Railways* on the Jhelum and Rawal Pindi line.

"The reduction in the ordinary expenditure on Public Works, apart from establishments, is more apparent than real; for the actual expenditure in past years has never exceeded the amount granted for 1880-81. I shall again refer to the question of expenditure on Public Works.

"27. I have already spoken of the *Army* expenditure. Apart from the war, the estimate stands at £15,330,000. According to our present accounts and estimates, the net cost of the war from 1878-79 to the end of 1880-81 will be about 9¼ millions, of which about 3¾ millions is for the railways, and 5½ millions for military operations. The estimates of the cost of the war must of course be to a great extent speculative; but they have been prepared with much care; and their accuracy up to the present time is highly creditable to Major Newmarch and the Military Department. There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low.

"To what extent it will be found hereafter that stores, chiefly camp equipage, have been expended and wasted and lost, we cannot possibly know accurately until the war is over; but every thing bought for the war is included in the estimates, and the reserves in our arsenals are being maintained at their proper standard, the cost being charged, for the present, as current expenditure.

"28. Our estimates show under *Loss by Exchange* a net loss of £3,174,000, being an increase on the regular estimate for the present year of £310,000; in 1880-81 it is proposed to remit £16,900,000; the expenditure of the Home Treasury will be largely increased by the payments for stores for the frontier railways. We assume that the average rate of exchange will be the same as that of the present year, or 1*s.* 8*d.*

"29. The rate of exchange for the adjustment of the public accounts between the English Treasury and India has been fixed at 1*s.* 8½*d.*

"30. *Productive Public Works* (*Capital expenditure*).—Grant £3,312,000. Decrease £388,000. The grant is thus distributed:—

	£
Irrigation and Navigation ...	630,000
Madras Harbour (besides £50,000 granted under 34, *Other Public Works*)	70,000
East Indian Railway	630,000
Other State Railways	1,982,000
TOTAL ...	3,312,000

"This grant is made in strict accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State as follows:—

	£
Fixed grant...	2,500,000
Saving in 1879-80 re-granted	182,000
Capital expenditure on the East Indian Railway	630,000
TOTAL ...	3,312,000

"It is hoped that 988 miles of railway will be opened for traffic in 1880-81. This will complete the communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces through Rajputana. Good progress will be made towards the completion of railways and works of irrigation already begun, but the funds at our disposal for productive works are now so small that we cannot commence in the coming year any new works of magnitude. In Madras the chief outlay on irrigation works will be in the Godaveri Delta. In Bombay and Bengal the sanctioned works will be nearly all completed. In the North-Western Provinces the principal work will be on the Lower Ganges Canal. In the Punjab the weir at the head of the Sirhind Canal and the remaining large masonry works will be nearly finished; the new main line of the Western Jumna Canal will probably be opened, and the new Delhi branch will be well advanced.

"It is hoped that the Madras Harbour works will be finished in 1880-81. It was not possible to grant on this account more than £70,000 under the head of *Productive Public Works*, but the completion of the work being very important, this amount has been supplemented by a grant of £50,000 under the ordinary head.

"31. *Revenue and Working expenses, Public Works.*—Net revenue £318,000. The improvement is under Railways.

"32. I now come to the important subject of the provision of the Ways and Means for the service of the ensuing year.

"33. In this respect the responsibility of the Government of India is confined chiefly to the requirements of the public service in India. Its direct concern with the provision of Ways and Means to meet the demands of the Home Treasury is limited to the remittance of the amount for which the Secretary of State intimates his intention of drawing bills during the year. The Secretary of State has resolved to raise, in this way, during 1880-81, the sum of £16,900,000. Owing to the heavy estimated expenditure at home for the frontier railways (£360,000 in 1879-80, and £1,070,000 in 1880-81), this large sum will not much exceed the current requirements of the Home Treasury. The Secretary of State could not therefore frame his requisition upon us for less than £16,900,000; but he has authorised the Government of India to state that his drawings may be reduced if the demand for his bills upon India proves insufficient.

"34. According to present prospects, the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1880 are expected to amount to Rs. 14,19,00,000. The surplus of Imperial revenue in India during 1880-81 is estimated at Rs. 12,88,68,000, or, deducting from the expenditure the loss by exchange on the Secretary of State's bills, Rs. 16,26,68,000. We expect to receive in India the sum of Rs. 1,01,38,000 for remittance to England, and, in the shape of Savings Banks and Service Funds Deposits and recoveries of Railway Capital, Rs. 56,15,000. Besides the Secretary of State's bills, provision must be made for the estimated deficit in the Provincial and Local revenues of Rs. 11,60,000 and for the net disbursement of Rs. 19,50,000 on the Remittance and Deposit Accounts. Thus, including Rs. 20,28,00,000 for the Secretary of State's bills, we have to contemplate a liability of net Rs. 20,59,10,000, against which we have net assets amounting to Rs. 17,84,21,000, showing a deficiency of Rs. 2,74,89,000.

"35. The Government of India has had to consider whether the whole or any part of this sum should be provided from the balances, or whether it shall raise the whole or any part of it by a loan. After due deliberation we have resolved to adopt the former alternative, and to endeavour to meet all the expected demands in India, during the coming year, without recourse to the money market for a loan.

"36. In consequence of this resolution the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1881 are expected to fall somewhat below 11½ crores of rupees, a sum considerably less than the minimum sum which the Government of India usually estimates.

"37. The estimates of the Home remittance and Loan Transactions are habitually presented with expressed reserve; and this reserve must be understood to be this year greater than usual. But while thus emphatically reserving to ourselves the freest discretion to raise, during the year, any loan which actual events may render necessary, we consider the prospects of our being able to dispense with a loan during the year sufficiently substantial to make it unnecessary for us to enter any loan upon the estimates. We shall not in any case hesitate to raise any small Local Debenture Loans which may seem expedient during the year.

"38. The year 1878-79 was one of restricted and depressed trade as compared with the trade of the year immediately preceding it, though the value of the merchandise imported and exported (excluding gold and silver) was hardly below the average of the four years ending with 1877-78. When it is considered that famine still afflicted extensive provinces, that the war with Afghanistan was in progress, interfering with ordinary traffic on railway lines, causing a scarcity of carriage, and increasing the effects of drought and floods on the prices of food, and that trade generally in Europe and America was passing through a prolonged period of depression, it is a matter for congratulation that the industry of the country was able to bear up so well against adverse influences.

"The value of the exports of raw cotton, oilseeds, hides and skins, indigo, silk, wheat, saltpetre, lac, teakwood, and sugar, exhibited a sensible decline, most strongly marked in cotton, seeds, indigo, wheat, and sugar. The fall in cotton followed on a continuous decline of some years; the crops of seeds failed extensively, and at the same time the European and American demand for them fell off; the wheat trade was for the time almost annihilated, the low range of prices and enormous supplies from America forbidding the competition of Indian wheat; and sugar, after a large trade in the two previous years, suffered from the increase of prices caused by exhaustion of stocks and a failure of the sugarcane crop in the North-Western Provinces. Large quantities in excess of the imports of the previous year were imported to supply the deficiency.

"But while the trade in these articles diminished, owing to what we may hope were in most cases temporary causes, the exports of cotton twist and piece goods, rice, jute and jute manufactures, tea, coffee, and wool, afforded indications of prosperity in some of our chief staples.

"The value of the cotton manufactures imported was smaller than it had been for many years. Metals, railway materials, liquors, coal, and apparel all declined, and there was an increase in silk, sugar, provisions, woollen goods, machinery, and spices.

"The net imports of silver were nearly £10¾ millions less than those of 1877-78, and gold was sent out of the country to the value of nearly £900,000.

"The trade of the ten months of the current year for which figures are available shows a marked recovery from the depression of 1878-79, a recovery which, with abundant harvests, a decline in the prices of food stuffs, and renewed vitality in European and American trade, may reasonably be expected to continue.

"Even raw cotton has shared in the recovery, both quantities and values having, for the first time for years, increased instead of diminished. Twist, rice, jute, hides and skins, tea, indigo, wheat, and saltpetre, have all increased, in some cases remarkably. The recovery of the rice trade, with the fall of prices and the reduced demand for consumption in India, is very satisfactory. So also is the increase in the trade in tea, although it is said that the planting interest has not been a gainer by the increased exports.

"The imports of merchandise also, like the exports, are much larger than in 1878-79. A large and active trade is being done in cotton goods, in the development of which there is reason to believe that the remission of duty on the coarser kinds of grey goods has aided. On the whole, the prospects of trade are satisfactory.

"39. I have now, my Lord, stated the general facts and figures for the past and present years, and for the year that is about to commence. The result must be considered highly satisfactory. The aggregate actual and estimated surpluses of the three years amount to £2,580,000. Let it be remembered that this will be arrived at after spending, out of our ordinary revenue, 5¾ millions on the war, 3½ millions on frontier railways, and £400,000 on famine relief; let it be remembered that the amount charged in these three years under the head *Loss by Exchange* has been nearly 10 millions; let it also be remembered that we have given up £340,000 from the License tax; £150,000 from Salt; £150,000 from the Inland sugar duties; £300,000 on cotton goods, and a multitude of other articles; and that the sum raised by taxation is thus less than the sum raised at the beginning of 1878, by more than £900,000.

"40. I shall now, My Lord, proceed to notice some of the more important questions of policy which the Government has had to consider. And first I may refer to that question which, at the present time, chiefly occupies our thoughts, the war in Afghanistan.

"My Lord, I do not now propose to discuss the reasons which led the Government to undertake this war. The discussion by me of such questions on the present occasion would be irrelevant to the matter before me. Whether the war has been just and necessary, or iniquitous and foolish, it has now to be carried on and paid for, and my present duty is confined to showing how the Government proposes to meet the obligations which, whether rightly or wrongly incurred, cannot now be avoided.

"41. There is, however, one question to which I must refer. It has been maintained by many persons that England, and not India, ought to bear the cost of the war in Afghanistan. I must explain why I consider this opinion incorrect.

"Circumstances may be imagined under which it would be just that England should bear the whole cost of military operations carried on by the Government of India, even though the finances of India might be so prosperous that they could without difficulty dispense with such assistance. It is conceivable that a war might be undertaken for the maintenance or defence of purely English interests, real or imaginary does not matter, and that India might be called upon by England to co-operate in such a war, although no Indian interests could be possibly served by it. In such a case the liability of England could not justly be denied.

"It will be said by those who are opposed to the policy which the Government has followed, that the war in Afghanistan falls precisely within this category, and that this war has been entered upon in defence of no Indian interest whatever, but in furtherance of the so-called Imperial policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government. Persons who hold this opinion may reasonably object to throwing any part of the cost of this war upon India; but this is not the opinion of the Government.

"42. Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of India, and, I will make bold to say, the intelligent loyalty of the people of India itself, hold that the war in Afghanistan was undertaken for the protection of India from the menaces of foreign aggression, and for the maintenance within her borders of permanent domestic tranquillity. The Government believed that this war could not be avoided, unless we were prepared to acquiesce in the establishment on our North-West Frontier of new conditions, which would infallibly lead to a great increase of military expenditure, to intolerable financial burdens and difficulties, and to the disturbance throughout India of the very foundations of our power. Great as is the interest of England in preventing such consequences, the questions at issue were primarily and essentially Indian questions.

"Believing that the true interests of India are indissolubly bound up with the peaceful maintenance of our own dominion, we say that this war was undertaken with the conviction that justice to India herself rendered it unavoidable. If it be right to expend the revenues of India in maintaining the armies by which British supremacy is ordinarily secured, in giving to her internal peace and good administration, in the development of her wealth and civilization, and on the thousand other beneficial objects which we desire to promote, it is right to spend those revenues in rendering it impossible that any hostile influence should grow up on her borders, to threaten the existence of everything which the duty of England to India makes us most desirous to develop.

"43. I can imagine few greater misfortunes to India than the loss of her financial independence, and the acceptance by England of financial responsibility for her Indian Empire. It would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government. Although some rare instances may be quoted in which, when there seemed to be a conflict between English and Indian interests, it may perhaps be doubted whether India has been treated with perfect fairness, there can be no question that, on the whole, the government of India has been carried on with as honest and thorough a regard for Indian interests as if India had a separate national existence of her own. England may rightly be proud of the way in which she has treated her great dependency. These fortunate results have, however, been due not only to her justice, but also to the wisdom with which she has left to India a separate financial responsibility. England has felt that it would be no kindness to take upon herself burdens which India now bears, to guarantee Indian debts, pay for Indian wars, and relieve Indian famines. England has also felt that it was wise, in her own true interest, to refuse to take into her own hands the control of the £67,000,000 which now constitutes the revenue of India. England does not choose that there should be grounds for even a suspicion in regard to the purity of her motives. I say this in the belief that India has before her a future of increasing wealth and prosperity; but if this anticipation should not be verified, and her future should be one of financial embarrassment, the loss of her financial independence would bring with it other misfortunes. I trust that the people of England may never find cause for believing that the maintenance of their Indian Empire means the imposition of heavy burdens on themselves.

"44. If, My Lord, India is ever to have a separate national existence, she must have self-respect and self-reliance, and I am sure that Indian patriots, who, with perfect loyalty to British rule, may nevertheless have, as they may rightly have, visions and aspirations of a distant future of another kind, ought to be the first to declare that their magnificent country shall bear its own burdens. India expects justice from England, but does not ask for charity. She feels that, with her ample and splendid resources, her two hundred millions of people, her revenue, which is surpassed by that of two only of the greatest European nations, she is a source of strength, not of weakness, to the British Empire. Whether we look to the extent of her territory, or to the numbers and character of her population, her military strength and capabilities, her public revenue and credit, India is one of the great powers of the world, ready at all times to stand side by side with England, and to fulfil every obligation which she owes to the common interest. If England be wise, she will not suffer either her own people, or her friends, and still less will she suffer her enemies, to be ignorant of the fact that her Indian Empire possesses almost inexhaustible resources. I repudiate, as unworthy of India and of England, the notion that India requires help to protect herself against the hostility of an Afghan Chieftain, encouraged though he may have been by a great power beyond. Nor does the fact that English as well as Indian interests are at stake, afford any reason for asking England to help us with her money. Everything which conduces to the safety and prosperity and progress of India, is a matter of concern to England; but there is no more reason that England should help us to pay for a local war, necessary for the protection of the interests of India, than that she should help us in the relief of our famines, or in meeting the ordinary charges of our administration.

"45. Holding, my Lord, these views, it was, I confess, with some regret that I saw India, a year ago, accepting from England even the small amount of assistance which was given to us in the shape of a loan of £2,000,000, to be repaid without interest in seven years. But the circumstances of the time were peculiar. India had been suffering from a succession of famines and other unavoidable misfortunes, which had thrown enormous burdens on her finances, and there was a strong feeling in England, shared by men of all classes and parties, that, when the new calamity of war was added to the calamities which had gone before, England should help India in her difficulties. Although the course prompted by this generous feeling may not have been politically wise, its motives were so honourable to the people of England that I cannot cavil at it.

"46. But, whatever may be thought of the action taken in the past, when we were in a position of temporary embarrassment, no reasons exist at the present time for asking England to help us to meet the charges of the war. The figures which I have stated to the Council show that we have in our possession ample means of defraying all expenditure which it is likely we shall have to incur. We have obtained these means not only without the imposition of fresh burdens on the people, but at a time when we are relieving important industries, and freeing from taxation a vast number of persons, who, if not actually, are still relatively poor. To say that when we are reducing the pressure of taxation, when the general condition of the people of India is one of great prosperity, when every branch of our revenue is flourishing, and when we have actually got all the money that we want, we ought nevertheless to ask England to tax herself, and relieve us from a burden which we are perfectly able to bear, does not seem to me reasonable.

"47. But it will be said that, even if India must bear the cost of the Afghan war, and must pay for the frontier railways, the construction of which the war has made inevitable, all these charges ought not to be thrown on the present generation of tax-payers; that this expenditure is undertaken for the future, rather than for the present protection of India; that posterity should pay its share of burdens imposed for its benefit; and that these charges should be met by loans, not out of the income of the year.

"The question thus raised is an old one; but I think I may be allowed, without disrespect to those who think differently, to say that, in England at least, statesmen of all parties have agreed about the principles on which such questions are to be decided. Those principles are, that, especially in a country with a heavy public debt, and not able to reckon confidently on a large and constantly recurring surplus, by means of which new debt can certainly and speedily be cleared off, the wise course is undoubtedly to provide for war expenditure out of the revenue of the year, so far, but so far only, as this is possible without throwing excessive burdens on the taxpayers, and overloading (to use Sir Stafford Northcote's words) the springs of industry and commerce; and that, if the expenditure cannot thus be covered, the deficiency may properly be made good by loans or other temporary resources not included within the regular revenue of the year. This is the doctrine which I understand to be held by that great authority in matters of finance, Mr. Gladstone, and I have partly stated it in his own words, although at one time he went further in his advocacy of meeting such expenditure without recourse to loans. In India there may undoubtedly be special reasons for charging heavy war expenditure against loans, in preference to placing new burdens on the country. Not only is it difficult to make a very large and sudden addition to our existing taxation, but it may be politically unwise to do so. There would therefore be no cause for surprise if, in the case of having to meet a large expenditure on war, we were unable to contribute from current revenue as large a proportion of the cost as in England would be thought right. Nevertheless, the general principle is as true in India as in England,—that, to the utmost of our ability, we ought to provide for the expenses of every year out of the year's income, and to allow no borrowing that is not really unavoidable. As the late Prince Consort, contrasting these two plans of meeting war charges, observed:—"The former course is manly, statesmanlike, honest; the latter is convenient, cowardly, perhaps popular."

"48. For the reasons which I have given, it is improbable that the Government would, if our finances had been less prosperous, have thought it right to propose the imposition of fresh taxation to meet the expenses of the present war; but it is fortunate that no such question now arises. We can carry out the wise principles which I have quoted, not only without any fresh demand upon the resources of the country, but while we are giving relief from present taxation. I can hardly conceive that it can seriously be maintained that, having in our possession all the money that we are likely to require for the prosecution of the war, we should not spend it on that object, that we should abandon existing income, and then borrow to supply the loss.

"49. The reasons for which it is right to provide for the charges of the war out of current income apply equally, and indeed with greater force, to the charges for the frontier railways. Although they will permanently benefit the country, it is plain that we could not construct them with borrowed money on the grounds on which we borrow for productive public works, and that their cost must be included among our ordinary charges. If, however, we could not have paid for them out of our ordinary revenue, it would have been quite right to borrow for their construction. I should have said this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial evils of borrowing would be less serious than those involved by fresh taxation. I should not have defended borrowing for these railways on the ground that they will benefit posterity as well as the present generation. That is a matter about which I know nothing; but I know that posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burdens.

"50. I may add, with reference to these railways, that the urgent necessity for pushing on their construction is not likely to be denied even by those who have opposed the policy under which the war in Afghanistan was undertaken. The estimates show a probable expenditure on this account of £1,440,000 in the present year, and of £2,270,000 next year. The Council is aware of the great and unprecedented speed with which the Railway from the Indus to the foot of the Biluchistan hills, on the line towards Kandahar, has been pushed on. The extension of the Punjab Northern Railway from Jhelam to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and to Khushalgarh, is making rapid progress. In less than four months from the commencement of operations, trains were running for 140 miles towards Kandahar; while on the Peshawar line, where the rails have to be carried over viaducts 100 feet high and through cuttings of rocks 60 feet deep, the engines are expected to reach the banks of the Indus before the end of 1880. Independently of military considerations, which possess, of course, at the present time, extreme importance, the completion of these lines, within the shortest practicable time, has become very urgent. As the Government of India has written on this subject, "it is obvious that immediate outlay upon the early and effectual improvement of our means of transport would be amply repaid by reduction in the excessive, and, to a great extent, wasteful expenditure which must otherwise be prolonged throughout the course of our present military operations, with the certainty of its recurrence on the first occasion of their renewal. The financial and economical interests affected by the inadequacy of our present Frontier communications are far-reaching, and the injury they sustain can scarcely be exaggerated."

"51. I have now, my Lord, to state to the Council the course which the Government proposes to take in regard to the Bill for amending the License Acts. It will be remembered that, when this measure last came before us, I announced, on behalf of the Government, that it was not proposed to take any further steps in the matter, until after the publication of the Financial Statement.

"The changes proposed in the existing law, when the Bill was introduced in November last, would, if they had been adopted, have had no appreciable effect upon the revenues, the amount surrendered by the exemption from taxation of the lower classes of traders being just made good by the extension of taxation to the official and professional classes. The effect of the further modifications subsequently proposed, and of the additional exemptions in favour of the poorer traders, would have been a loss on the one hand of £340,000 a year, and a gain on the other hand of £240,000, thus leaving us, as the general result, with £100,000 less revenue than we get now. The measure was essentially one which had for its object the equitable re-adjustment of taxation, and it had no financial importance.

"52. Before going further, I wish to ask the Council to recall the circumstances under which fresh taxation was imposed two years ago.

"The object of the new taxes was described in the preamble of the License Act passed by this Council; and nearly the same words were used in the other similar Acts passed for the various provinces of the Empire. It was stated that—'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, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue.'

"In making this quotation, I do not attach any exaggerated importance to the declaration that these taxes were intended to give a 'permanent increase' to the revenues. It is, of course, competent to the Legislature to alter its policy in regard to this, as to any other matter. The declaration, nevertheless, has this value, that it shows the intention of the Legislature, when these measures were enacted two years ago; and since the object for which they were enacted—the protection of the country against famine—is undoubtedly as important now as it was then, and as earnestly desired by the Government, it is reasonable to say that very good cause ought to be shown, before we consent to give up taxes avowedly imposed to make a 'permanent increase' to the revenues.

"53. I may remind the Council what this increase really was. Taking together the measures adopted in the two years 1877 and 1878, the first new taxation was the Public Works cess, imposed on the land in Bengal: this yielded in 1878-79 £355,590. In 1878, new cesses were also imposed on the land in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, yielding about £170,000. The total amount of new taxation on the land was therefore about £525,000; the actual receipts during the last two years have, however, not been so large, because it was thought right to postpone for a time the collection of the cess in parts of Northern India which had suffered from drought. Similar taxation was not imposed on the land in Madras and Bombay: the principal reason for this exemption was, that the salt duties had just been increased in those presidencies, and it was held to be inexpedient to impose cesses on the land at a time when the effects of the famine were still

being felt, and when the salt duties were being increased. A license-tax on traders was first imposed in 1877 in the North-Western Provinces, and, in the following year, the present License Acts were applied throughout India. They yielded, at their maximum, about £820,000 net.

"The total amount of what has been called the Famine Insurance taxation was therefore about £1,345,000.

"54. Considering that precisely the same reasons were given by the Government, and accepted by the Legislature, for imposing fresh taxation on the trading and on the agricultural classes, with the object of protecting the country against the financial consequences of famine, and that special stress was laid upon our desire to make the burden fall with approximate equality on each of these classes, it would be difficult, for the present Government at least, to accept any proposition for treating them differently now. In fact, it would be hardly possible to maintain the cesses on the land, if the tax on trades were abolished. It might be more possible to defend the abolition of the cesses on the land and the maintenance of the tax on trades. But it is needless to discuss such questions. Practically, so far as we are now concerned, these taxes on the agricultural and trading classes stand on the same basis.

"I need hardly say, after what has been said on former occasions, that the Government can entertain no idea of giving these taxes up, and of sacrificing a million a year of revenue. Even if these taxes were as bad as some think them, a time like the present, when we have to meet the heavy obligations entailed by a serious war, would not be opportune for abandoning them; still less could such a course be approved by those who believe with me, that these taxes are far less objectionable than others that could be named, and that when the time comes for remitting taxes, it is not with these that we ought to begin.

"55. At the same time, the Government desires to make all practicable improvements in the assessment and the administration of the License Acts. It was this desire which led the Government to the conclusion, explained by me to the Council, when the Bill for amending those Acts last came forward, that it was desirable to exempt from liability all persons whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 500 a year. As I formerly said, we expect by this change to exempt from taxation about a million and three quarters of the smaller traders, and to lose £340,000. The Government still adheres to these conclusions.

"56. Although, when this Bill was last before the Council, I was able to state that there had been great improvement in the financial position of the Government, I did not then venture to anticipate that the improvement would, when we came to make our estimates for next year, be so considerable as it is now shown to be. It has necessarily obliged the Government to reconsider the question of the propriety of extending taxation to the official and professional classes, and thus making good the greater part of the loss incurred by the exemption of the smaller traders from the License Acts.

"Although the main object of the Government in this part of its proposals was a more equitable adjustment of taxation, we felt that it was hardly prudent to give up £340,000 of income without any compensation, and this was one of the reasons assigned for the proposal to tax the officials and professional men. The Government has now had to consider this question:—admitting—as we must do, in the present state of the finances—that we do not absolutely require the £240,000 which the contemplated taxation of these classes would yield, is it now desirable to impose it merely for the purpose of making our system of taxation more theoretically equal, and removing to some extent the reproach, which undoubtedly is true, that certain classes do not at present bear their full share of the public burdens?

"If it had now been possible to attempt the removal of the numerous inequalities and anomalies which are inseparable from any such partial system of taxation as that which now exists, this would have been an object of high importance; but the mere extension of taxation to the official and professional classes would clearly be no complete solution of such a problem, although it might be a step towards it. On the whole, the Government thinks it better, for the present at any rate, not to press this part of its proposals. We have given up £340,000 from our existing taxes, and we do not ask that any fresh taxation shall be imposed. The amendment of the present law is desirable to carry

out the exemption of the lower classes of traders, and for the removal of one or two difficulties which I shall explain later on; but with these exceptions no change is proposed in the License Acts now in force.

"57. I do not intend, My Lord, on this occasion to discuss afresh the vexed question of the Famine Insurance Fund or Surplus. There has been much misunderstanding between the Government and some of its critics as to what was said and as to what, though unsaid, we are presumed to have meant when the taxes to which I have referred were first imposed in 1877 and 1878: for this misunderstanding, so far as it has been due to want of precision in the explanations of our policy, I am prepared to accept my full share of responsibility, but for my part, I do not intend to refer to it again. I shall only say further that there has been, in regard to this matter, no change in the financial policy of the Government, nor is any change proposed now. In the following remarks, I shall endeavour to avoid controversy, and to refer only to actions and to facts which, whatever their motives and origin, can hardly be misconstrued.

"58. When the serious character of the financial obligations of the State in times of famine had been recognized, it became the duty of the Government of India to make sure that the public resources were adequate to meet the fresh strain imposed upon them. Upon careful inquiry we came to the conclusion that we must contemplate a liability from famine amounting, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, to, on an average, £15,000,000 in ten years. It was clear that this liability must be included among our ordinary obligations, and that it would have been a fatal error to go on increasing the public debt to meet charges which must periodically occur. To enable us to discharge the liability thus estimated, we determined to aim constantly at a surplus of £1,500,000, supplemented by a further surplus of £500,000 to provide for extraordinary and abnormal demands other than famine, as, for example, to name the most serious of such demands, for war.

"This standard surplus of £2,000,000 was to be ascertained on a comparison of the revenues with the expenditure, exclusive of:—First, Productive Public Works, which, to whatever extent might be necessary, it was assumed might be provided for by loan; Secondly, Famine Relief, and loss of revenue due to famine; Thirdly, Protective works, *i. e.*, works not strictly fulfilling the definition of Productive Public Works, but constructed specially for the protection of the country against famine; and Fourthly, Abnormal expenditure, other than for famine, as, for example, on war.

"I do not stay to inquire afresh how far the standard thus adopted was adequate to the object in view, namely, the solvency of the State, although I believe it to have been so; I only recite facts.

"59. In order to secure this standard average surplus of £2,000,000, the Government next resolved that it was necessary to increase the revenues of the country. The occasion for such increase was the recognition of the increased obligations of the State in times of famine, and the measures of taxation adopted were framed in the belief that there were certain classes upon which this particular burden ought primarily to fall. As I have already explained, that taxation amounted originally to £1,345,000. It has now been reduced to £1,000,000.

"60. Whether the public accounts show surplus, equilibrium or deficit, it is indisputable that these taxes must prevent debt by the exact amount which they yield, and that, when famine occurs, our resources for meeting it will be increased by an amount exactly equal to the amount obtained from these taxes, with compound interest upon them. This part of the subject needs no further remarks.

"I have shown to-day that the precise burden borne by the country during these three years for this purpose has been or is estimated to be—

	£
in 1878-79	1,227,891
in 1879-80	1,184,000
in 1880-81	982,000
	3,393,891

"The actual expenditure on famine relief has been or is estimated to be:—

	£
in 1878-79	313,120
in 1879-80	99,000
in 1880-81	5,000
	417,120

"Therefore, the taxation thus levied in these three years, has enabled us to defray the expenditure on famine relief, and, moreover, to prevent debt to the amount of £2,976,471, with interest upon this sum. That this result has been achieved is self-evident, and, being independent of the surplus or deficit of the revenue as a whole, requires no further demonstration.

"61. I have perhaps already said enough upon the other part of this subject. The standard which we accepted was £2,000,000 revenue in excess of the expenditure on the ordinary account, excluding the expenditure upon famine, and other abnormal obligations. In my opinion this standard has been, in each of the three years of which I am speaking to-day, greatly surpassed.

"It will doubtless be always right to scrutinise rigidly and jealously the validity of the grounds upon which any part of the public expenditure is excluded from the account upon which the surplus for comparison with our standard surplus of £2,000,000, is ascertained; but I believe that, if the accounts and estimates of the three years before us are subjected to the most severe criticism, it will be found that the actual and estimated surplus of revenue during this period does truly far exceed the £6,000,000 which, according to the standard which we have prescribed for ourselves, should be attained in three years, if the solvency of the State is to be ensured.

"62. I find an apt illustration of our policy in this matter, ready to my hand, which I quote the more willingly because it is, in other respects, of much interest. According to present prospects, in the ten years ending with 1880-81 we shall have spent, all-told, including productive public works, war, and famine, £36,848,000 more than our whole revenue. The items included in this expenditure, which should be excluded before applying our standard, are—

	£
Productive Public Works*	35,881,000
War in Afghanistan	9,250,000
Famine	14,607,000
TOTAL ...	59,738,000

Our revenue will have exceeded the rest of our expenditure by £22,890,000; and, but for loss of revenue from famine, this surplus would have been £25,890,000, or, on an average, £2,589,000 a year.

"Thus, during these ten years, with an average surplus of £2,589,000 to compare with our standard of £2,000,000, we expect to have defrayed the whole cost of our famines and our wars, from our revenues, excepting only the trifling deficiency of £967,000. Considering the magnitude of our expenditure on famine and war during this period and the immense increase of charge under Loss by Exchange, this retrospect appears to me highly satisfactory.

"63. I wish I could say that our plans for the construction of works for the actual prevention and relief of famine had been as successful as our financial arrangements have been. And this brings me, My Lord, to another part of my subject.

"Financial safety was by no means our sole object. We felt not only that we had financially to provide the means of relieving famine when it occurred, but that the equally important duty devolved upon us of doing everything which it was possible for a Government to do, towards preventing these most terrible of all natural calamities, and furnishing the country with the machinery by which, when they occurred, the largest practicable amount of relief could be most speedily and effectually distributed. The new taxation and the other measures by which our finances were improved, would give us, we believed, the

* Including £11,676,000 spent on what I have called doubtful works.

means of carrying out these objects with a certainty and rapidity which would otherwise have been difficult.

"The investment of our surplus in Productive Public Works was, from a merely financial point of view, in no sense essential to our scheme, and it will be seen, from what has been said elsewhere, that this part of our plans was modified by the orders of the Secretary of State in a manner to which, on financial grounds, we could take no exception. But we certainly contemplated the extensive construction of works for the protection of the country against famine; and it was to these projects that public attention was mainly directed, and in them the public naturally and rightly felt a deeper interest than it could take in any merely financial arrangements.

"64. A nobler programme was, in my opinion, never put forth by any Government than that put forth by Your Excellency; a more beneficial scheme was, in my judgment, never formed for the material improvement of any country, than the scheme which Your Excellency explained to this Council on the 27th December 1877, in your Minute of March 1878, and on other occasions, I desire to remind the Council and the public of what the plans of the Government of India were, and to explain why they have not been carried into effect as completely as we desired.

"65. I wish, My Lord, it were possible for me to read to the Council, and incorporate in this Financial Statement, Your Excellency's speech of the 27th December 1877. As I cannot do this, but am anxious to place the whole case in the clearest light, I must ask Your Excellency's permission to string together some passages from that speech, for I could not describe the programme of the Government in any words so good as those which Your Excellency used—

"The measures now before the Council have, for their principal object, the provision of that increase of the public income which experience has proved to be the first condition of any practical insurance against famine; and, therefore, it is only proper that the Council should know how we intend to employ the resources which its adoption of these measures will place at our disposal for that purpose. * *

"Of the countless suggestions made from time to time, and more especially during the present year, for rendering less bitterly ironical than it still seems, that famous inscription on the huge granary built at Patna, for 'the perpetual prevention of famine in these provinces,' there are only three which merit serious consideration. These are firstly, Emigration; secondly, Railways; and, thirdly, Irrigation Works. Unfortunately for India, the first of these three material factors in the practical solution of problems similar to those we are now dealing with, is inapplicable, or only very imperfectly applicable, to the actual conditions of this country; * * though emigration unquestionably claims our fostering encouragement, I fear that, for many years to come, we must practically exclude this expedient from the list of those on which we mainly rely as a means of insuring the population of India against the calamities of periodical famine. The conclusion thus arrived at forcibly confines our immediate efforts to the most rapid development, by the cheapest methods, combined with the most appropriate and efficient application, of the only two remaining instruments for increasing the produce of the soil, facilitating its circulation, and thereby improving the general social condition, and augmenting the collective wealth, of the whole community. Those instruments are railroads and irrigation works.

"'Now the incalculable value to India of her present railways has been unmistakeably demonstrated during the past year; and the Government is unquestionably bound to stimulate the extension of this class of works to the greatest extent and with the greatest rapidity, consistent with the requirements of financial prudence.

"'* * It is an unquestionable fact, that the railways, and the railways alone, were the salvation of the situation in Northern Behar during the famine of 1874; and that they have again been the salvation of the situation in Madras during the famine of the present year.

"'* * Had there been no railway within reach of these districts, the people, where they have now died by hundreds, must have assuredly succumbed by thousands.

"'I am satisfied that the development of a network of subsidiary lines of railway, giving the means of transport through every district of British India, has become a matter of vital necessity for the attainment of the great object now before us. Our present object is to render available within the shortest possible time a maximum length of line, especially constructed for a slow goods traffic, rather than to provide those more ample conveniences for passengers and goods, which have commonly been deemed necessary for all Indian railways hitherto constructed. * * *

"'The early conclusion of such an undertaking must necessarily depend upon its financial practicability; and, for this reason, all minor considerations must be subordinated to the most rigid economy in construction, and the most severe limitation of the works to what is indispensable for the efficient exercise of their special function. But, if these conditions be duly com-

plied with, I have confidence that, at a comparatively early period, we shall, without any strain upon our financial resources, have extended to all parts and provinces of our empire the most efficacious protection, not indeed from dearth (for that is impossible), but from those terrible effects of dearth which now generally terminate in famine.

"'These, then, are the principles on which we are prepared to apply at once to the extension of our railway system, as a means of insurance against famine, an adequate proportion of the resources at our command for that purpose. * * * * * *

"'We propose to apply to the extension of irrigation works precisely the same principle and policy. * *

"'I am not now speaking of what we ought to do, or would do, to ensure this country against the worst effects of future famine, had we only the means of doing it; but of what we can do, and will do, with the means already provided for in the measures now before the Council. I do not mean to say that the construction of such an extensive system of local railroads and irrigation works as we propose to undertake, will not be the gradual task of many years. But I do mean to say that, in the manner and on the principles already explained, we are now providing for the prompt commencement, and uninterrupted continuation, of this great and necessary task. We are systematising a policy, the principles of which have been repeatedly proclaimed and approved by our predecessors. We are associating with it the interests, the powers, and the duties of our local administrations. We are providing them with the means of permanently prosecuting and developing it, not without reference to our financial control, but exempt from the distressing uncertainty which has hitherto been inseparable from the practical execution of this policy, in consequence of the obligation, which has till now rested upon the Government of India, with the very limited funds at its disposal for the prosecution of public works, to choose, from year to year, between the conflicting claims upon its purse of the various and dissimilar localities of this spacious Empire.'

"66. My Lord, I am convinced that the policy, which Your Excellency thus proclaimed your resolution to carry out, was not only wise and humane, because it provided the only possible means by which the Government could protect the country against the future calamities of famine, but that, financially, it was sound and prudent. Notwithstanding many mistakes which, in transactions of such magnitude, were inevitable, the policy by which, for many years past, we have been constructing railways and canals in India was, in my belief, sound and statesmanlike in its conception, and its practical results have been triumphantly successful. The wealth of the country, and the prosperity and happiness of its people, have been increased by it to an incalculable extent; the consequent gain to the country and the public finances has been immense, and is not to be measured by figures showing only the direct returns from the works which have been constructed. For my part, I see no drawbacks, no dangers, and no disadvantages, which deserve to be weighed for one moment against the benefits which have been derived. The Government of Your Excellency desired to extend and develop this policy, and hoped, by the construction of a network of cheap railways and of carefully planned works of irrigation, to do all that it was in the power of a Government to do, to prevent the frightful calamities of famine to which the country is now periodically exposed. We believed, and I believe still, that we could do this not only without financial risk, but with certain financial advantage.

"67. The Local Governments shared our convictions and our expectations. Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was prepared to undertake, from the resources already assigned to him, a system of railway communications which, without costing the imperial revenues a shilling, would, he believed, have added millions to the wealth of his great province. Sir George Couper sent us up a scheme, carefully prepared by my friend General Fraser, for constructing a complete system, some twelve or thirteen hundred miles in length, of light railways, which, in combination with works of irrigation, would have gone far, if not to make future famines in the North-Western Provinces improbable, at least to render the relief of such famines a comparatively easy and a certainly successful operation.

"68. My Lord, these visions have for the present, but I hope only for the present, faded. The plans which Your Excellency described to the Council two years ago, and which I have repeated to-day, have not yet been carried out; we have had to defer the hope of protecting the country against famine by the rapid development of railways and works of irrigation; and not only this, but we have even been compelled largely to reduce the expenditure which, for many years past, we have been incurring on works of this description.

"My Lord, I shall not call in question the sufficiency of the reasons which

led Her Majesty's Government, and a Committee of the House of Commons, to think that a very large reduction should be made in the expenditure of the Government of India on Productive Public Works; nor is it necessary that I should now repeat those reasons, because they have been fully explained in the Report of the Committee, which was published during the last session of Parliament. Nor do I wish it to be supposed that I am insensible to the advantages which we derive from this temporary restriction of expenditure. It has enabled us to carry out in a way which might otherwise have been hardly practicable, important reforms in the Public Works Department, and to get rid of hugely overgrown establishments.

"69. The limit of £2,500,000 which has been placed on our annual expenditure on productive public works has avowedly no sort of finality. 'The amount to be annually expended' (I am quoting from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons) 'should mainly depend upon the financial condition of India, and should, therefore, for the present, be limited to an amount of £2,500,000, as recently fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.' Considering what our financial condition already is, and what we hope it will be in the future, I predict with confidence that the check, which has been placed upon our expenditure on useful works essential to the progress of the country and to its protection against famine, will be only temporary, and that the execution of the plans described by Your Excellency two years ago has been only temporarily deferred. But at the same time I wish to make it clear that, if the Government of India has failed for the present fully to carry out its programme for the construction of material works for protecting the country against famine, no responsibility for that failure rests upon us. While I say this, I must again ask the Council to remember that, however much we may regret this disappointment, it in no way affects the financial efficacy of the measures taken to enable us to discharge our obligations in times of famine without fear of insolvency. Nothing can prevent the success of those measures, which have been subjected to this modification only, that, owing to the improvement of our general financial position, we have ventured to dispense with about a quarter of the additional taxation (amounting at its maximum to £1,345,000 a year) which was their main feature.

"70. I may here notice, with regard to the policy of the construction of productive public works, that, although the correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State is not concluded, it is understood that the following points have been settled for the present:—

"i. That any money which it may be necessary to borrow for the construction of such works shall be borrowed in India in rupees, and not in London in sterling money.

"ii. That not more than £2,500,000 a year, on an average, shall be thus borrowed, in addition, however, to any capital expended upon the East Indian Railway or any other undertaking which may be hereafter acquired by the State in like manner; in addition also to any money which may be lent to the Government of India by Native States for the construction of productive public works.

"iii. That the yearly grant for the construction of productive public works shall not exceed £2,500,000 in addition to the capital expended upon the East Indian Railway or any undertaking similarly acquired hereafter, and to the expenditure upon any works the funds for the construction of which are lent to the Government of India by Native States.

"iv. That the unexpended portion of the grant of the past year may be re-granted for expenditure in the following year. The object of this provision is to prevent the waste and inconvenience incident to the lapse of unspent grants for the construction of public works.

"As already explained, the grant for the construction of productive public works in 1880-81 has been regulated strictly by these principles.

"71. There are, My Lord, various questions connected with the customs tariff to which I must now refer.

"Beginning with the import duties, there is first the duty on cotton goods, and this is a subject of which I cannot speak without some reserve, because there has been in past times, as everybody knows, no unanimity of opinion regarding it among the members of the Government. Speaking, as I now am, on behalf of the Government generally, I desire to say nothing to which

any of my colleagues might take exception, and, although it will not be possible for me altogether to avoid the expression of my own opinions on questions of past and future policy, I hope it will be understood that I shall, in giving such opinions, be stating only what I myself think.

"The Government does not at present propose to make any alteration in the duties actually levied on cotton goods. There are, however, obvious and serious defects in the existing system, and no one can say that it can long be maintained.

"72. The measures taken during the last two years, whatever other results may have followed, have at least effected the particular object for which they were declared necessary. They have, for the present, removed all grounds for the complaint, that we were levying protective duties in favour of the Indian mills in their competition with English manufacturers. Some classes of English goods may be unduly favoured in comparison with other classes of English goods; but no protection remains for the special benefit of goods produced in India.

"When, last year, Your Excellency decided that it was impossible to defend the maintenance of the duty on certain classes of cotton goods, because it had a distinctly protective character, it was thought right to make a considerable sacrifice of revenue for its immediate removal. Whether the course adopted was right, as I then thought and think still, or whether it was wrong, is a question which I will not now discuss, but the Government feels that it cannot at the present moment go further, or submit to loss of revenue beyond that which the measures of the last two years have rendered unavoidable.

"73. I must say something of the effect which those measures have actually produced. Mr. Hope's Commission stated in its report last year that the remission of duty on all goods made of 30s and under 'would probably soon effect a complete revolution in the piece goods trade,' and it quoted, in support of its own conclusions, a report by Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs in Bombay, who, with reference to this remission, wrote as follows:—

"'It will operate to create a new class of shirtings made of yarns 28 by 29 or 30, instead of the present standard quality of 32 by 36. This will pass free of duty, and, if it finds favour in the market, will take the place to a large extent either of the long cloths or of the shirtings now used, or of both.'

"The Commission also quoted the following opinion of a large mercantile firm:—

"'There can be no doubt that a trade in cloth made of yarn just within the limit of exemption of duty would be fostered, and which might gradually become of considerable importance. Such cloth would probably be appreciated by consumers for its intrinsic value, as well as for its comparative cheapness, owing to there being no duty upon it; and, if this should be the case, it might do away with the importation of cloth made of yarns varying from 32s upwards.'

"74. I quote these passages, because the actual results have closely corresponded with the anticipations thus formed by the Commission and adopted by the Government. The chief difference has been that those results have followed more rapidly than either the Commission or the Government expected.

"The immediate consequence of the exemption from duty of goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s, was the rapid development of the manufacture and import of a new class of goods made of 30s and lower counts. In consequence of their superior relative cheapness, these duty-free goods have rapidly become popular; and the experiment having thus proved successful, the tendency is now to make of the coarser yarns all cloth for which they can be used, and to substitute the coarser for the finer fabrics formerly made of yarns ranging from 30s to 40s. This process has already reached such a point, that last month the duty-free shirtings and longcloths constituted more than 74 per cent. of those kinds of imported goods, and the dutiable qualities of some other classes of goods have almost disappeared from the market. We estimated last year that we might lose in the first year revenue to the amount of £150,000, and in subsequent years more. It is now probable that the loss in the first year, now about to close, will be nearly £200,000, and for the coming year it is estimated at £50,000 more.

"75. Now, clearly, the present state of things is not satisfactory. We are holding out to English manufacturers a strong inducement to supplant finer by coarser classes of goods, and it has been forcibly represented that these and other anomalies ought not to be left uncorrected. I may refer in particular to a letter addressed to us by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber points out that the declaration made last year by the Government, that "it is not reasonable that certain goods should be admitted free, while large quantities of goods of almost precisely the same character in every thing but name remain liable to duty," is still true, with this difference, that the hardship is now "not caused by the competition between Lancashire and our local mills, but by competition amongst Lancashire manufacturers themselves, to secure the full benefit of the Government of India's last act. They do not, however, carry less weight on that account." The letter of the Chamber has been seen by the Council; I need not repeat the forcible illustrations which it contains of the anomalies which now exist, but I fully admit the accuracy of its statements.

"The Chamber says that "to all appearance, these duties are dying a natural death, and as that process involves serious anomalies and hardships, it is a question whether the present is not a fitting moment to abolish them *in toto*. To the Committee there does not appear any other course open, consistent with the declarations of Government, to which they have referred."

"76. If I could now put aside financial considerations, I should say that this conclusion of the Chamber is perfectly right. I may add that the alternative course which it has suggested as possible, namely, the recall of last year's exemptions, and the re-imposition of a uniform duty of 2½ per cent. on all imported cotton goods, would not only be, in my opinion, objectionable in itself, but seems impracticable, because it would be opposed to the policy laid down for our guidance by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government. That policy was declared on the 4th April 1879, by the House of Commons, in the following Resolution:—

"'That the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished, and this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged.'

"I need not pursue this subject further. It is impossible to deny that the present state of things is anomalous and objectionable. The Government will give to this question in the future that constant attention which its importance demands, but it cannot, at the present moment, make the large sacrifice of revenue which its complete solution would involve, and, as a provisional arrangement, meanwhile, it does not seem possible to draw any line better than that drawn last year. The abolition of the remaining duties on cotton goods would cost us £600,000, in addition to the £250,000 which we have given up already.

"I may remind the Council that the measures of last year were not hastily taken, and that they were in precise accordance with the specific recommendations of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, of Bengal, and of Bombay. I may add that, although I cannot doubt that the objections to which I have referred must have been felt as strongly in Lancashire as anywhere else, the Government has not received from the English manufacturers any complaints regarding them.

"77. Although, my Lord, I do not intend to discuss the propriety of the course that has been followed in regard to the removal of the duty on cotton goods, I must ask Your Excellency's permission to say a few words on what is, in some respects, a personal matter. We are constantly told that these measures have been adopted in disregard of the interests of the people of India, and in obedience to the selfish demands of the Manchester manufacturers. If, my Lord, we had, indeed, manipulated, in the interests of England or of any political party in England, the taxes paid by the people of India, our conduct would have been not only shameful and odious, but absolutely criminal, and I, as Your Excellency's chief constitutional adviser in the financial measures of the last two years, must have borne my share of the responsibility. But for myself, who

have taken part in these measures, I wish to say that I hardly remember the time when I did not argue, in the interests of India, for the removal of these and all other restrictions on her commerce. I advocated the abolition of these duties before, to the best of my belief, Manchester had herself discovered that she was injured by them, and long before Lord Salisbury had proved in his despatches, in a manner which seems to me unanswerable, the serious injury which they were inflicting upon this country. As I said in my first Financial Statement three years ago, I would not have accepted my present office, if I had not hoped that I should have an opportunity of co-operating with Your Excellency in carrying out what, I may say without exaggeration, have been the convictions of a life-time. I have had that opportunity. The cotton duties are, in my opinion, virtually dead.

"78. Before leaving this subject, I think it right once more to point out that we ought not to shut our eyes to the consequences which, as it seems to me, must inevitably follow from the loss of the cotton duties. Whether those consequences ought, as I believe, to be welcomed as fraught with a great development of wealth and prosperity to India, or ought, as others think, to be looked on as disastrous, we cannot wisely shut our eyes to the fact that the abolition of the duty on cotton goods will involve in all probability the loss of a great part of our revenue from sea customs. In the Financial Statements for 1877-78 and 1878-79 this was clearly pointed out. In the former of these, I said that I looked forward with confidence to the almost total abolition of customs duties in India, and I used these words:—"I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached, but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant, when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world."

"My Lord, the fulfilment of this vision seems to me now not far off. It was shown in the Financial Statement for 1878-79 that, putting aside the duties levied on salt and alcoholic liquors, which stand on special grounds, and on which internal excise duties corresponding with the customs duties are imposed, there would remain, apart from the cotton duties, a very small amount of import duties. Taking the estimates for the coming year, the net sum which we expect to receive from the sea customs duties, exclusive of salt, alcoholic liquors, and arms, is £1,115,000. The cotton duties will yield say £615,000, and, if I am right in believing that they must ultimately be altogether given up, our whole import duties would then yield only about £500,000. The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production, which the people of India now largely consume, and there is no present possibility of a large customs revenue from anything else. Will it be possible, when cotton goods have been freed from duty, still to tax woollen goods and many other articles? And can it be believed that we should long maintain our customs establishments for the sake of obtaining the insignificant revenue that would remain?

"79. I know only one suggestion which seems to deserve discussion, for saving a considerable portion of our customs revenue. I do not remember by whom it was first made, but I have heard of it for a good many years past. I believe that it really had its origin in a plan which at one time Mr. Gladstone thought of for England. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Hope, has lately given it his attention.

"Starting with the assumption that our customs tariff on its present footing cannot be maintained, this suggestion is that, instead of customs duties properly so called, we should, with certain exceptions, levy on all articles imported into India, and possibly, also on those exported, a registration fee at a very low rate. In this way, it is urged, we might obtain a considerable revenue in an unobjectionable way. I give no opinion of my own, much less do I give any opinion on behalf of the Government, in favour of this scheme, and all I say of it is that it deserves to be considered.

"80. Another solution of these difficulties has lately been suggested, but it seems to me unsound in theory, and impossible in practice. It is that a sort of treaty of commerce should be entered into between England and India, on the principle that India will admit all English merchandize free,

on condition that England gives up the duties which she now levies on Indian tea and coffee; if, it is added, England, in order to maintain her duty on China tea, prefers to continue to levy duty on tea and coffee from India, she might pay the proceeds amounting to a million a year, into the Indian Treasury.

"Of course we should be glad to see the English or any other duties on Indian tea and coffee or on anything else removed; but, if free trade be good for India, it is good for her whether other countries maintain duties on Indian products or not, and the fact that England (for, as it seems to me, excellent reasons) taxes our tea and coffee, is no reason for our taxing her cotton manufactures, and almost everything else that we get from her. To maintain the contrary is, to maintain the old delusion of reciprocity. In regard to the suggestion that England should pay to India the million which she levies on Indian tea and coffee, this is clear, that, whoever else might profit from such an arrangement, it would not be our tea and coffee interests. They would have to pay as much as before, nor would they be reconciled to the new arrangement by the reflection, that it was almost equivalent to the imposition upon them of an export duty for the purpose of saving the English treasury from loss, and for the benefit of the general revenues of India.

"81. I must add that I do not know why tea and coffee have alone been mentioned, as if they were the only articles of Indian production on which England levies any duty. There is tobacco, from which England derives a revenue of between eight and nine millions; I hope and believe that Indian tobacco has before it a great future; I should be delighted to see every legitimate encouragement given to its production; but I cannot conceive how it can be admitted into England free of duty. As, however, the adoption of the proposals, to which I have alluded, would practically lead to the surrender by England of the greater part of her customs revenue, I need hardly say more on this subject.

"82. Leaving the import tariff, I come now to questions connected with the duties on exports. Since 1875, the only export duties have been those on indigo, lac, and rice.

"83. It is surprising that the duties on the two first of these articles should have survived so long. Nobody has ever defended them, and the only reason assigned for keeping them has been that the Government could not give up the revenue yielded by them, though this has never been great. The average amount derived annually from the export duty on indigo is £42,000. The duty is levied at a fixed rate on quantity, so that the revenue does not fluctuate with the fluctuation of prices. On the finer qualities the incidence of the duty is not much over one per cent.; on the lower qualities it may be as much as four per cent. The cultivation of indigo by natives of the country has, in Northern India, been somewhat rapidly increasing, and the duty falls much more heavily on the qualities made by them, than on the better qualities turned out by the factories managed by Europeans. Indigo from Central America competes with ours in the European markets, but not very actively; and a more serious future danger to this industry is probably to be found in the competition of chemically prepared substitutes. The danger is not the less real because no efficient substitute has yet been found. The progress of scientific discovery is now so rapid, that we might hear almost any day that this highly important Indian industry was seriously threatened, and we should then be exposed to the deserved reproach that this competition had been stimulated by the suicidal folly of our fiscal legislation. Export duties enjoy the credit of having ruined the Indian trade in saltpetre; they were taken off when it was too late to repair the mischief; the Government does not wish to run any similar risk with indigo. A notification will, therefore, be issued to-day under the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Sea Customs Act, 1878, exempting indigo from liability to export duty.

"84. The same notification will abolish the equally indefensible export duty on lac. The trade in lac has been in a depressed condition, and during the last two years the average amount of revenue yielded by the duty has been only about £9,000.

"85. I do not think that any one will question the propriety of these exemptions. Taking them both together, they involve a loss of about £54,000 a year.

"86. The only export duty, which will now remain, is that on rice. It yielded, in 1878-79, a net revenue of £556,000. As it is an export duty, it is often assumed that its effect must be more mischievous than that of any import duty. No one can be more alive than I am to the economical objections to export duties; but this duty on rice is, in my opinion, at the present moment, less open to objection than some of our other customs duties. I have before me a valuable note by Mr. O'Conor on the Indian rice trade. It is shown that more than half of our exports of rice goes to Europe. Of the remainder, the greater part is consumed in the countries near India, such as Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Straits, &c., or is sent to various colonies, of which Mauritius is the most important, for the supply of the cooly population. The table rice exported from Bengal to Europe is used as food; other qualities, and the rice from Burmah, a thick coarse grain, is chiefly used for distillation, or for conversion into starch.

"87. There is practically, at the present time, no competition with India on the part of other countries in Asia or America in the rice trade. Great apprehensions were expressed some years ago of the competition of Saigon. Similar apprehensions have been felt in regard to Siam. As yet these apprehensions have not been justified; but I must observe that there has been this year a large increase in the export of rice from Saigon to Europe. Northern Italy produces a good deal of rice, and sends large quantities to France; other countries furnish smaller supplies. Rice cultivation, which was formerly very extensive in North Carolina, has ceased to be important, and little rice now goes from the United States to Europe. Thus, although it would not be correct to say that India has a monopoly of the trade in rice, she has something approaching to it, and, so long as this remains true, it cannot be said that the export duty has a seriously injurious effect on Indian interests. At the same time, it is impossible to say how long this may continue true; the Government cannot keep too watchful an eye on the rice trade, and must be prepared, if it should become necessary, to take immediate action. While, therefore, I am not prepared to say that our export duty on rice is at the present moment especially objectionable, I feel that we cannot count upon it as a permanent source of revenue, and if we could afford the loss, I should be very glad to get rid of it. The exports of rice from India, during the last seven years, have not very greatly varied in quantity. In 1873, the year before the Bengal famine, they were 1,164,697 tons; in 1875, in consequence of the famine, they fell to 869,646 tons, and this was the lowest amount reached; in 1879 they had again risen to 1,061,861 tons, and the trade is now again increasing.

"88. Considering that, between 1874 and 1878, the country was passing, with hardly any intermission, through a period of drought and famine, and that vast quantities of rice were absorbed in feeding the famine-stricken population, it is satisfactory to find that exports to other countries should have shown little diminution, and that the enormous increase in prices should not have interfered materially with the foreign demand. In 1878-79, although prices still ruled high and an active demand continued for internal consumption, the exports nearly attained the level of the trade previous to the famine period. This year the exports will, it is thought, exceed those of last year, and, if harvests continue good, next year will probably be a time of great activity in the rice trade.

"89. In leaving this part of my subject, I will only add, that I am as sure as ever that there is no country in the world in which the fullest application of the principles of free trade is more desirable than it is in India. India (to repeat what was said in the Financial Statement for 1878-79) "is a country which, from its poverty, the primitive and monotonous condition of its industrial life, and the peculiar character of its political condition, seems to require from its Government, before all things, the most economical treatment of its resources, and, therefore, the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges." I confidently believe that the time is not far off when the truth of this will be generally recognized.

"90. The re-adjustment of the salt duties, to which I must next refer, has proved a very successful measure. It will be in the recollection of the Council that, at the end of 1877, a step was taken towards equalizing the rate throughout India, by raising it, in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, from 1 Rupee 13 annas to 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund, and by lowering it, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, from 3 Rupees 4 annas to 3 Rupees, and, in the Upper Provinces, from 3 Rupees to 2 Rupees 12 annas per maund. In the following August, a further reduction was made of 2 annas in Lower Bengal, and of 4 annas in the Upper Provinces. By these means a uniform rate of 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund has been established throughout India, except in Bengal, where the duty is 6 annas higher, and in Burma and part of the Punjab trans-Indus, where it is nominal.

"On the 1st October 1878, the salt sources which the British Government had, under recently negotiated agreements, obtained on lease from the Native States in Rajputana, were taken over, and at these, as well as at the Sambhar Lake already in our possession, the duty of 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund was then levied on all salt, excepting that exempted under the agreements just mentioned, the details of which were fully described in the Financial Statement last year. Considering that this result has been obtained not only without any general increase in the rate of duty on salt, but with a large reduction of that rate throughout by far the greater part of India, and simultaneously with a reduction of price to the vast majority of the population, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the success of our policy.

"It was formerly shown that, by the re-adjustment of the rates of duty, we hoped to lower the price of salt to 130,000,000 of people, while only 47,000,000 were affected adversely. Rajputana and Central India are now liable to the salt tax, but a portion of the population still obtains its salt free of duty, and another portion pays only half the usual rate. Throughout the greater part of these States the price of salt, independent of the duty, has been greatly diminished, not only directly, but by the extension of railways. The people have further been relieved by the abolition of local transit duties, and by the abolition of the British duty on sugar taken across the now defunct Inland Customs Line, which yielded £150,000 a year. The Government is now endeavouring to redeem all remaining transit duties on salt in Rajputana and Central India, so that the transport of salt may everywhere be free from restriction.

"91. The Inland Customs Line, on the enormities of which I have so often dilated, finally disappeared at the commencement of the present official year. When I think of this abominable barrier, which was likened to the Great Wall of China, stretching 2,000 miles across the whole of India, so that, if it had been put down in Europe, would have reached from London to Constantinople, with the countless evils that it entailed, I find it difficult not to begin again my old expressions of indignation. However, it is now dead, and I congratulate Your Excellency and the country on the fact. By its disappearance we have saved about £100,000 a year.

"92. I will state to the Council the principal facts in my possession, illustrating the effect produced by our measures on the consumption of salt and on the public revenues.

"We have complete returns for the first ten months of the present year. Comparing these with the returns for the same period in 1877-78, the last year in which the old rates of duty were in force, there has been an increase of consumption, throughout India, amounting to about 2,400,000 maunds; the total consumption in the former period was 20,373,000, and in the latter period 22,776,000 maunds. More than 537,000 maunds of this increase is the increase in Lower Bengal, and nearly 1,900,000 maunds in Northern India. About a third part of the latter is attributed to the consumption in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. In Madras and Bombay there was a small falling off in the consumption, which fell from 8,850,000 to about 8,654,000 maunds, or by 196,000 maunds. The reduction in Madras is believed to be more apparent than real, because a large number of the population consume untaxed salt. The law relating to salt in the Madras Presidency is as yet very leniently enforced, or is, perhaps, not sufficiently stringent.

"In making the above comparison, I have taken the most unfavourable figures for my own argument that I could find; 1877-78 was the great famine year, but nevertheless for some reason, which I have failed to understand, the amount of salt taxed in Madras in that year was, as I noticed in the last Financial Statement, extraordinarily large.

"If we compare the returns for the first ten months of the present year with those of 1876-77 (and, if I went further back, my case would be still stronger), we find that, taking the whole of India, there has been an increase in the total consumption of 2,718,000 maunds, or from 20,058,000 to more than 22,776,000 maunds; and this increase has been spread over the whole country. In Lower Bengal the consumption has risen from 6,822,000 to 7,682,000 maunds, and, notwithstanding the reduction of duty, the revenue has only fallen off by £30,000, or from £2,220,000 to £2,190,000.

"In Northern India the consumption has risen from 3,775,000 to 5,442,000 maunds, and, in spite of the reduction of duty, the revenue has increased from £1,142,000 to £1,318,000. Even in Madras and Bombay, where the duty was increased, and where the revenue has risen from £1,662,000 to £2,155,000, the consumption has increased from 8,641,000 to 8,654,000 maunds.

"The figures I have just quoted refer to revenue derived from the duty on salt. There are, besides this, large receipts from other heads, such as the sale price of Government salt.

"In 1877-78 the gross salt revenue of the whole year was under 6½ millions sterling; in 1878-79 it had risen to 7 millions; the Regular Estimates for the current year exceed 7⅓ millions, while, for next year, our estimate of salt revenue is 7½ millions. Thus the improvement is expected to be more than one million in four years.

"While the revenue has thus increased, the salt expenditure has diminished from £508,000 in 1875-76 to £404,000 in 1878-79, and is estimated at £368,000 in 1880-81. Against this saving in expenditure, however, must be put £253,000 on account of the annual compensations paid to the Native States and to Portuguese India; this, with £70,000 for the Sambhar Lake, is charged in the public accounts under *Allowances and Assignments*.

"93. I think, my Lord, I may now say confidently that the wisdom of the policy followed in regard to the equalization of the salt duties has been proved by experience. To what extent the increased consumption and lower price of salt throughout the greater part of India have been the consequence of the reduction of the duty, and to what extent they have been attributable to the extension of railways, to the general improvement of communications, the opening out of new markets, and the increase of the population, it is not possible to say; these various influences have, doubtless, all contributed to the result; but it was with the knowledge, and indeed with the certainty, that all the conditions with which we had to deal were highly favourable to the success of our policy, that we were induced to adopt it.

"94. I must add that we received a few weeks ago a representation from the President of the Salt Chamber of Commerce, Cheshire and Worcestershire, to the effect that one of the results of our late measures has been an increase of the former difference between the rates of duty on Liverpool salt and that produced in Northern India, which places the former at a greater disadvantage than heretofore, and has driven it back from markets in Behar formerly supplied by it. Although, as I have already shown, there has lately been a great increase in the consumption of Liverpool salt in Bengal, careful inquiry is now being made into this subject. But, whatever may be the result of that inquiry, I may say at once that, although the Government cannot, at the present moment, make any further reduction in the Salt Duty in Bengal, it fully recognises the necessity of completing, as soon as possible, the actual equalization of the duty throughout India. It is an essential part of our policy to do so, and I feel sure that the measures which have still to be taken will prove as satisfactory to the country, and as beneficial to the revenue, as those of which I have been describing the results.

"95. When, my Lord, the Financial Statement for 1879-80 was published a year ago, we were far from foreseeing the extraordinary improvement which was about to take place in our financial position, and which we now perceive had even

then commenced. The loss caused by the great disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver had reached alarming proportions, and there was nothing to re-assure us regarding the future. We were engaged in war; the surplus which we considered necessary to protect the country against the financial consequences of famine had disappeared; our estimates, apart from the war, showed a surplus of only £605,000. We decided, however (to quote the words of the last Financial Statement), that it was "wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided."

"96. I see nothing to be ashamed of in our want of foresight. I do not see how we were to know that there would be a great improvement in the exchange, which would last through nearly the whole year, and which, in spite of an increase in our remittances, would better our position by £760,000; that our opium estimate, which we had taken at a higher amount than, with one exception, it had ever been taken at before, would prove, taking both sides of the Account, to be too low by £1,900,000; that in consequence of the most favourable season which India has known for many years, the increased prosperity of the people, and other causes, every great branch of the public income would show an increase; that we should get £450,000 more from Land Revenue, £335,000 more from salt, and so on.

"97. Although, as I need hardly say, it was not a pleasant task which I had last year to perform, in laying before the Government and the public so unpromising a budget, there are now good reasons for not expressing much regret that we were not gifted with greater powers of foresight. For the result was to make us undertake a most searching examination into every branch of the public expenditure, with the firm resolution that everything superfluous should be ruthlessly sacrificed. The reductions which we have made already, and which we hope still to make, are not the leasts atisfactory part of the year's history.

"The Local Governments throughout India loyally responded to our invitation to co-operate in the task which we had undertaken. We left it entirely to their discretion to decide where they could reduce their expenditure, and exercised no kind of interference in their proceedings. The result of our communications with them was, that, with their full consent in every case, the assignments made to them from the Imperial treasury in the present year have been reduced by £335,000, and a similar reduction will be made in the coming year.

"98. Besides less important savings, which I need not now detail, there has been in the present year a reduction in the Public Works expenditure of £661,000. I hope that £400,000 to £500,000 a year will eventually be permanently saved by getting rid of superfluous establishments. Some explanation is necessary on this subject.

"99. Before any orders to reduce the expenditure on Productive Public Works had been issued by the Secretary of State, or the question of reducing the Ordinary Public Works expenditure had been taken up afresh by the Government of India, it was an acknowledged fact that the strength of our Public Works establishments was enormously in excess of what was necessary. When the Secretary of State ordered, subject to certain conditions, the reduction of our annual expenditure on Productive Public Works to the sum of £2,500,000, this excess became, of course, a still more serious evil. I will not now go into the question of the causes which led to the growth of these needlessly large establishments. It is easy to be wise after the event; they were, for the most part, the result of errors of system which were only discovered to be errors by experience. However, this may have been, we found ourselves, at the beginning of the present financial year, in this position, that our Public Works establishments were declared by the highest authorities in the Public Works Department to be costing not less than £500,000 a year more than was necessary for the expenditure on Ordinary and on Productive Works which had to be carried on. We therefore resolved that these superfluous establishments must be at once reduced.

"100. The Local Governments and the authorities in the Public Works Department deserve the thanks of the Government of India for the efficient manner in which the serious task of making this great reduction has been performed. I think it will be admitted that the measures of the Government were carried out with the greatest possible consideration for individuals, and that the engineers with whose services we have unwillingly been compelled to dispense have been treated liberally. The reductions actually made will save us £250,000 a year. In the present year there will, of course, be a large set-off on account of pensions and gratuities; it amounts, indeed, to about £280,000; but the greater part of the cost of reduction will be incurred, once for all, in the shape of gratuities.

"Although these great changes in the constitution of the Public Works Department could not be made without some temporary inconvenience, there can be no doubt, I hope, that they will lead to a permanent increase of efficiency. Our difficulties, however, are not over; our Public Works establishments are still larger than they ought to be, and the constant supply of young engineers that pours in from Cooper's Hill will, if it be not speedily stopped, prove a cause of renewed embarrassment, and of useless and serious expense.

"101. Before leaving this subject, there is one important point that I must notice. It will be plain from what I have said, or have still to say to-day, that the Government of India looks with regret on the reduction of expenditure on Productive Public Works, and that it hopes to see that expenditure again increased hereafter. How, it may be asked, holding these opinions and expectations, can you justify this reduction of Public Works establishments? If, hereafter, your expenditure is increased as you hope it will be, you will have deprived yourself of the machinery necessary for the execution of your works.

"102. If, my Lord, this were true, I should, for my own part, have thought our proceedings very foolish; but I am satisfied that we need be under no apprehensions of the kind. I think that I cannot better explain the views of the Government on this subject, than by reading to the Council the following extract from a despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in September last:—

"'Our present difficulties have not disturbed our belief in the great importance of the most rapid possible development of the means of communication and other material improvements in India. * * * * * * *

"'With these convictions, we should not have acquiesced, without remonstrance, in the absolute permanent restriction to £2,500,000 a year, of our expenditure on the construction of Productive Public Works, if we had understood this to be Your Lordship's intention. * * Accordingly, we have been careful so to frame our proposals for the re-organisation of our establishments, that we shall have no difficulty in hereafter increasing our expenditure on Productive Public Works to any extent which is likely to be considered expedient. We could not have undertaken any reductions not compatible with this condition.

"'The ordinary difficulty of organising an efficient and economical service has been aggravated, in the case of the Public Works Department, by the fluctuations of public policy which have manifested themselves in large variations of the grants made for expenditure in this Department. We need not now enquire into the causes of these fluctuations, and we do not wish to criticise the policy either of the school which advocates a lavish public expenditure on such works, or of that which regards with distrust any such expenditure which can be avoided. It only concerns us now to recognise the fact that we have no reason for expecting, hereafter, more immunity from such alternations of conflicting influences than we have enjoyed heretofore Our duty, therefore, is to anticipate their recurrence, and frame our measures accordingly.

"'Hitherto, our establishments have been organised on a plan which demands, for successful and economical results, a steady and unbroken prosecution of works; engineers having been brought into the service on engagements which have been understood as ensuring to them continuous employment. But such employment is incompatible with the conditions on which we can provide funds for the construction of Productive Public Works; and, clearly, we must now so organise our establishments that their strength may be, at any time, readily reduced or increased. In other words, the cause of our present difficulties being that we have, on the whole, been burdened with establishments in excess of what, with the funds at our disposal, we could constantly and profitably employ, we must, for the future, take care to engage no establishments in excess of the greatest strength for which we can confidently expect to provide constant and full employment, whatever policy as to the material improvement of the country may be in the ascendant.

"'We have resolved, therefore, to organise our permanent establishment, rather upon the model of the staff of a great contractor, supplementing it, as occasion requires, by temporary establishments engaged for particular works only, with no claim to absentee allowances, pensions, employment upon any other work, or any of the rights and privileges of a regular establishment. Moreover, we desire to look, more and more, to the employment, upon considerable undertakings, of contractors with large capital, and to the development of the existing system of petty contracts for petty works. In this way, we expect to avoid a recurrence of the inconvenience from which we are now suffering.

"'We anticipate no difficulty in carrying out the policy thus designed: on the contrary, we believe that, while guarding us against a return of our present embarrassment, this policy will, by encouraging persons to adopt the profession of Civil Engineer, and otherwise, promote the general interests, and be favorable to the extended employment of Natives of India in this department of our service, an object which we have much at heart.'

"103. Before leaving the subject of reduction of expenditure, I have still to mention what I hope may prove hereafter to have been the most important measure of the year. I refer to the appointment of the Special Commission, presided over by Sir Ashley Eden, to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the army in India. The Report of the Commission is now under the consideration of the Government, and I should be going altogether beyond my own proper business, if I were to attempt in any way to discuss the recommendations which the Commission has made, or to give any opinion as to the extent to which those recommendations may be carried out. But there are some facts to which I may refer without impropriety, and which seem to me highly encouraging. This Commission, presided over by one of the most eminent of Indian statesmen, and including among its members some of our greatest Indian soldiers, has arrived at unanimous conclusions on almost every one of the questions submitted to it. These high authorities believe that the adoption of their proposals would greatly increase the efficiency of the army in peace and war; that it would add to the military strength of the British portion of our forces; that the strength and efficiency of the Native army, as a fighting body, and the popularity of the service, would be increased; that the medical service would be placed in harmony with the true principles of army organisation; that in the departments of the army greater uniformity and power of administration would be obtained; that the great lines of military communication would be improved and made permanently secure; that, under a more scientific system, the troops could be more rapidly and easily mobilised; and that (to quote the words of the Commission) "with improved transport arrangements, with a more thorough knowledge of the vast resources of the country in supply and transport, and with a decentralised military system, the Government of India will be able, provided the details are thoroughly worked out beforehand, to place in the field a force which will be a powerful weapon of offence or defence, while the troops remaining in garrison will be ample to supply a reserve if needed, and to maintain the peace of the country undisturbed." The Commission believes that these great results, by which the efficiency of the army would be immensely increased, could be attained, not only without additional expense, but with a positive saving to the State of £1,250,000 a year.

"I have not been able to take credit for any part of such savings in the coming year; but I sincerely trust that this most important matter will not be allowed to sleep, and that no feeling that the improvement in our finances has rendered military economy less urgently necessary, will be permitted to cause delay in settling the questions which have been raised. As the Commission, quoting the principles strongly enunciated by Lord Mayo, and reiterated by his successors, has observed, "the people of India ought not to be called upon to support or pay for one unnecessary soldier."

"104. The warning which I have now given, that we ought not to be induced by the improved state of our finances to relax our efforts in the direction of economy, is not true in regard to military expenditure alone. It would be a dangerous mistake to conclude that our prospects are not still uncertain.

"In the Financial Statement for last year, prominent attention was called to the consequences entailed upon India by the violent disturbance of the long standing equilibrium between gold and silver. It was then stated that the Government of India had submitted its views on this subject to the Secretary of State, and, as the Council is aware, Her Majesty's Government did not think it possible to accept our recommendations.

"Although the exchange has, during the present year, been less unfavourable to India than we anticipated, it would be a great error to suppose that our anxiety on this account has been removed, or even seriously diminished. The gravity of the subject can hardly be better illustrated than by this fact, that, even in the present year, which has been comparatively favourable, the charge for Loss by Exchange amounts to £3,188,000, while for the coming year it is estimated at £3,411,000. Ten years ago, in 1869-70, the charge was £142,555. Although the relations between the two metals have, of late, been comparatively steady, yet, as this stability does not rest upon any known foundation, it does not afford ground for confidence in the future relations of the two metals, which, under the existing conditions, cannot be predicted for a single month.

"Obviously we cannot depend on the maintenance of our Opium revenue at its present unprecedentedly high amount. Other causes for a prudent anxiety are not wanting. It is, for example, plainly impossible to say what may be the actual cost, and the future obligations entailed upon us by the war in Afghanistan; although, so far as can now be foreseen, ample provision on this account seems to have been made. Altogether, while our financial prospects look, on the whole, far brighter than they were a year ago, we cannot say that there are not many causes for anxiety remaining. The prudent view to take is this, that we ought to take advantage of the breathing time that has now been obtained, to set our house in order.

"105. I think, my Lord, that there is only one remaining subject to which I need refer. Attempts have recently been made in England to compare the financial condition of India as it is now with what it was in past periods, and it seems to have been assumed by many persons that, because difficulties are found in making such comparisons without more information than is given in the published abstracts of our accounts, therefore there is something wrong in the structure of our accounts themselves. The fact is that, for many years past, we have been steadily striving to make such improvements in our published abstracts as were called for by changes in financial circumstances, and in order to give fuller information. In this view, heads of accounts which used to be lumped up together have been separated, while others have been consolidated, and, instead of entries showing merely the net result of the differences between revenue and expenditure, the actual revenue and expenditure have been entered on each side of the account respectively.

"106. For example, in Mr. Wilson's Budget Statement in 1860, there were only six revenue heads. The first was "Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree," and it included Land, Forest and Excise revenue, all lumped together; then came, separately, "Customs," "Salt" and "Opium;" then "Miscellaneous," a large item of over 4 millions; and lastly, "Receipts from Railway Companies," which at that time were only £330,000. On the expenditure side the charges on account of collecting the revenue on account of Land, Forest, Excise, Customs, Salt, Opium, Post Office and Stamps together with Political Pensions, Allowances, Assignments, and Charitable Grants, were all included under one head; the remaining heads were "Interest on Debt in India;" "Military Charges;" "Marine;" "Civil Charges," which included all Political, Judicial, and Police Establishments, and all Public Works, except Military and Marine; "Miscellaneous;" and "Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital." The charges incurred in England were not classified at all. In the next year, 1861, the heads of Revenue and Expenditure were re-arranged and somewhat increased in number. The net charges in England were also shown separately.

"From that time the abstract has been, from year to year, improved in the manner I have indicated. In the last few years these changes have been considerable, involving the entry of large amounts on each side of the Account, which were previously shown net on one side only. For instance, until quite recently, the excess of the Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital over the net earnings of the Railways was shown in one entry on the expenditure side, instead of the net earnings being entered on the revenue side and the full Guaranteed Interest on the expenditure side; this obvious improvement has caused an addition to each side of the account of some 5 millions sterling. So again, the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure is now entered in the gross, under the appropriate heads, instead of net on one side only of the account. This has added about a million to both sides. Finally, local revenue and expenditure which, although as much public transactions as any other, used to be excluded altogether from the Financial Statements, have now been included, adding more than 2½ millions to each side of the account.

"Thus, under these three heads alone, the totals of our revenue and expenditure have been increased by about 8½ millions, without any addition whatever to our revenue or expenditure. I will not say that our form of abstract is even now perfect; but it gives detailed information which it was impossible to obtain from the abstracts as formerly framed. The improvement of late years has been great, and it is certain that few countries now publish such full and accurate accounts as India. It can hardly be contended that the difficulties which such changes throw in the way of persons who wish to make minor comparisons, ought to have deterred us, or should in future deter us, from rendering our published accounts as perfect and comprehensive in form as possible, or that because our published statements were incomplete ten or twenty years ago they ought to have remained incomplete for ever.

"107. I cannot now take up the time of the Council with any elaborate comparison between our present financial position and that of ten or twenty years ago. As, however, there seems to be an impression that there has been a great increase in the public expenditure, I will briefly compare the accounts of our net expenditure in 1868-69 and 1869-70 with the accounts of 1878-79 and the estimates of 1880-81. That this comparison may be effective, I have eliminated the expenditure from Local Funds, recently incorporated with the rest of the public expenditure, and also the expenditure on the war in Afghanistan. In like manner I have removed, throughout, the credits from the extinct Military Funds. I have then divided the net expenditure thus ascertained into four groups, as follows:—

"*First.*—Land Revenue (except Charges of collection, Surveys and Settlements), Post Office, Administration, Minor Departments, Jails and Penal Settlements, Law and Justice, Police, Marine, Education, Ecclesiastical, Medical, Stationery, Printing, Political, and Miscellaneous.

"*Second.*—Interest, Loss by Exchange, Furlough Allowances, Pensions and Famine.

"*Third.*—Public Works, Telegraphs, Railways, and Canals.

"*Fourth.*—The Army.

"The whole net expenditure thus classified is as follows:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1878-79.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£
Group I.—Effective civil administration ...	10,042,000	10,489,000	10,997,000	11,255,000
Group II.—Non-effective civil expenditure ...	7,054,000	6,543,000	11,182,000	10,536,000
Group III.—Public Works ...	8,195,000	6,235,000	3,454,000	1,883,000
Group IV.—The Army ...	15,137,000	15,251,000	15,441,000	15,330,000
TOTAL ...	40,428,000	38,518,000	41,074,000	39,004,000

"108. *Group I.*—The effective civil charges proper have increased in the twelve years by about one million sterling, of which £587,000, under the Head of Law and Justice, is due to the development of backward provinces, such as Assam, Burmah and Oudh, and to improved administration; and £233,000, under Education and Medical Services, is to be attributed to the constant demands for more schools and dispensaries. It does not seem to me that either the fact that the whole active civil administration of this great country costs only net 11¼ millions a year, or the increase of its cost in twelve years by one and a quarter million sterling, is indicative of any laxity of financial control or any disregard of the interests of the tax-payers.

"109. *Group II.*—The non-effective civil charges, many of which are not subject to control, show an increase of about 3½ millions, caused mainly by the disturbance of the relative values of gold and silver, but also notably by the growth of the pension list. Notwithstanding the addition of 37¼ millions (net)

to our debt, the charge for interest shows little or no increase, the rate of interest having been, by successive operations involving labour and forethought, constantly reduced. The average rate of interest upon the whole debt is now 4·40 per cent.

"110. *Group III.*—The growth of the revenue from Railways, Telegraphs and Canals, and the reduction of the expenditure on Public Works Ordinary has produced a diminution of the net expenditure in this group of more than six and a quarter millions a year, which therefore largely exceeds the increase in Group II. During this period we have spent 65¼ millions sterling upon Railways, including the Guaranteed Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs. The result shown in the figures here given is remarkable evidence of the manner in which India responds to outlay of this character.

"We have seen that in the coming year, the revenue derived from productive public works is likely to exceed the interest on the capital expended in their construction, together with the working expenses. I have read criticisms, in which the policy of constructing these works has been condemned on the ground that they had not yielded, and in many cases were not likely to yield, any extra profit after fully paying their expenses. But if the Government has succeeded in making these magnificent works for nothing, that is, without throwing any permanent charge for them on the people of India, surely it may well be contented.

"111. *Group IV.*—Although there was an intermediate reduction of the cost of the Army, the net military expenditure here shown is little larger in the later than it was in the earlier years.

"112. Owing to the rapid improvement in the financial results of our Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs, and to economy in the expenditure on public works ordinary, the whole net expenditure shows no increase, but a positive reduction.

"113. Considering that, during this period, the charge for loss by exchange has increased by 3 millions, and that, including the guaranteed railways, we have invested no less than 65¼ millions in productive public works, this, My Lord, is a result of which the Government of India need not be ashamed, and which I earnestly commend to the study of those statesmen who, from motives worthy of all respect, but which appear to me to be founded upon a dangerous misapprehension of facts, would withhold from India those material benefits which are to be obtained only by the expenditure of capital upon the development of her vast resources.

"114. It now, My Lord, only remains for me to make the motion standing against my name. If it be adopted by the Council, it will be equivalent to a resolution that the Trades and Professions Bill shall be dropped altogether, and I shall afterwards ask permission to introduce a new Bill for the amendment of the present law. It will be understood, from what I have said to-day, that it will be a very short and simple measure, and its principal effect will be to relieve the poorer classes of traders from the taxation to which they are now liable."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LICENSE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings. He said:—

"After the explanations that have been given by me in the Financial Statement to-day, I need only occupy the time of the Council for a few minutes in explanation of the small and simple measure which I wish to introduce.

"The reasons for which the amendment of the present law is desirable are these. In the first place, it is thought right to sanction by legislative action the exemptions already proposed, and in some instances already ordered, by the Executive Government, in favour of the poorer classes of tax-payers.

"Secondly, it is desirable that the license-taxes should be collected everywhere, as they are already in Bengal, for the official instead of for the calendar year, although the assessments should continue to be made during the cold season, and as soon as possible after the first January. As the Council will remember, the collections which under the present Acts ought, excepting in Bengal, to have been made in the first three months of the calendar year, were suspended by executive order, until the Financial Statement could be brought forward, and if there were now no legislation, we should lose a great part of the tax for the next financial year. The result of the change now proposed will be that the tax for three months will be relinquished. Thus, a certain small amount of temporary relief has been given.

"It is thought desirable to take the opportunity of removing two or three other defects in the existing law.

"Doubts have arisen in some Provinces whether tea-planters and others are legally liable to the License-tax when they sell the produce of their own land. They have been exempted from payment by executive orders, but it is thought desirable to make it clear that the law imposes on them no such liability.

"As the law now stands, a person carrying on trade in more than one Province or district may sometimes be called on to pay license-fees in more than one place. The Bill will invest the Governor General in Council with power to direct that a person shall be assessed at one place in British India, however numerous may be his places of business.

"I must explain that in Bengal the collections are already made for the financial year, and the second reason that I gave for amending the existing law is therefore not applicable to Bengal. The Bengal Act also provides already for the exemption of tea-planters and others. As there are other matters in which the Bengal Government desires to amend its local Act, it is thought better to make no reference to Bengal in our amending Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY said:—"The Bill is of so simple a character that it may seem hardly necessary to refer it to a Select Committee, but it is, I think, as well to do so, for its consideration may suggest improvements which have been overlooked. I will only add to what I have said already, that the Bill is really shorter and simpler than it looks. It has been thought desirable so to frame it that the provisions applicable to each Province will fit in to, and form part of, the existing local Acts, for this will be convenient to the local officers, who have to administer the law. The Bill has, therefore, been divided into three parts, applicable to Northern India, Madras and Bombay respectively. The result is that provisions which are virtually the same, appear three times over, and the Bill thus seems longer than it really is. I have already explained why it does not apply to Bengal. I beg now to ask the Council to refer the Bill to the same Committee which was formerly appointed to consider the defunct Trades and Professions Bill, and to move that the Bill be referred to a Committee consisting of the following Members:—

"The Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan, Paul and the Mover."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, before he put the motion, it might be as well that he should explain that, if this motion was carried, he proposed to adjourn the Council to that day week, in order that all hon'ble Members, who wished to make any observations on the Financial Statement, might have full time to consider it. With that explanation, he put the question that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan and Paul and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880.

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

I.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

Estimates, 1880-81.

REVENUES.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,450,803	21,939,000	22,389,000	450,000	...	22,062,000	...	327,000
II.—Tributes ...	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...	16,000
III.—Forest	605,433	672,000	662,000	...	10,000	690,000	28,000	...
IV.—Excise ...	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	....	262,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000	...
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...	56,000
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000	...
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	...	1,049,000
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	...	9,000
XI.—Registration ...	266,360	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	3,000	...
XII.—Mint	172,335	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...	58,000
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	40,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph ...	426,694	380,000	486,000	106,000	...	486,000	...	...
XV.—Minor Departments ...	84,968	58,000	98,000	40,000	...	81,000	...	17,000
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000	...
XVII.—Police ...	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000	...
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	206,000	...	...	226,000	20,000	...
XIX.—Education	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...	...
XX.—Medical	44,332	39,000	54,000	15,000	...	40,000	...	14,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...	7,000
XXII.—Interest	628,367	634,000	709,000	75,000	...	651,000	...	58,000
XXIII.—Superannuations ...	675,258	526,000	529,000	3,000	...	386,000	...	143,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	348,554	310,000	324,000	14,000	...	268,000	...	56,000
XXV.—Railways	6,178,134	6,454,000	6,701,000	247,000	...	7,545,000	844,000	...
XXVI.—Irrigatn. & Navigatn.	790,775	788,000	871,000	83,000	...	861,000	...	10,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	571,076	477,000	480,000	3,000	...	471,000	...	9,000
XXVIII.—Provl. & Local Deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
XXIX.—Army	974,773	880,000	924,000	44,000	...	833,000	...	91,000
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	...	87,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...	837,000
Deficit	...	1,395,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	5,982,893	6,353,000	6,039,000	...	314,000	5,739,000	...	300,000
2.—Interest, other Accounts	378,703	386,000	382,000	...	4,000	400,000	18,000	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	406,562	356,000	350,000	....	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,960,010	3,028,000	2,945,000	...	83,000	2,995,000	50,000	...
5.—Forest. ...	454,934	510,000	521,000	11,000	...	532,000	11,000	...
6.—Excise ...	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
8.—Provincial Rates ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
9.—Customs ...	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
10.—Salt ...	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
11.—Opium ...	1,698,730	2,500,000	2,059,000	...	441,000	2,160,000	101,000	...
12.—Stamps ...	115,452	111,000	113,000	2,000	...	105,000	...	8,000
13.—Registration ...	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
14.—Mint ...	103,991	113,000	104,000	...	9,000	111,000	7,000	...
15.—Post Office ...	1,033,327	1,083,000	1,131,000	48,000	...	1,142,000	11,000	...
16.—Telegraph ...	470,790	531,000	492,000	...	39,000	467,000	...	25,000
17.—Administration ...	1,487,665	1,498,000	1,485,000	...	13,000	1,466,000	...	19,000
18.—Minor Departments ...	355,325	375,000	367,000	...	8,000	437,000	70,000	...
19.—Law and Justice ...	3,297,063	3,236,000	3,292,000	56,000	...	3,353,000	61,000	...
20.—Police ...	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
21.—Marine ...	548,703	546,000	558,000	12,000	...	568,000	10,000	...
22.—Education ...	978,254	1,025,000	972,000	...	53,000	1,016,000	44,000	...
23.—Ecclesiastical ...	155,200	161,000	156,000	...	5,000	159,000	3,000	...
24.—Medical ...	669,059	679,000	673,000	...	6,000	709,000	36,000	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	471,470	536,000	443,000	...	93,000	482,000	39,000	...
26.—Political ...	448,793	426,000	471,000	45,000	...	436,000	...	35,000
27.—Allowces. & Assignments...	1,826,484	1,909,000	1,900,000	...	9,000	1,846,000	...	54,000
28.—Civil Furlough Allces. ...	231,561	232,000	220,000	...	12,000	233,000	13,000	...
29.—Superannuations ...	1,995,520	1,923,000	2,094,000	171,000	...	1,982,000	...	112,000
30.—Miscellaneous ...	293,368	277,000	314,000	37,000	...	264,000	...	50,000
31.—Famine Relief ...	313,420	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	94,000
32.—Railways ...	6,561,827	6,536,000	6,987,000	451,000	...	6,751,000	...	236,000
33.—Irrigation & Navigation...	1,063,037	1,085,000	1,173,000	88,000	...	1,077,000	...	96,000
34.—Other Public Works ...	4,318,247	4,895,000	4,146,000	...	749,000	4,306,000	160,000	...
35.—Provl. & Local Surpluses	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
36.—Army ...	17,092,426	18,255,000	21,067,000	2,812,000	...	20,293,000	...	774,000
37.—Loss by Exchange ...	3,359,144	3,952,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	63,163,303	65,957,000	67,464,000	1,507,000	...	66,329,000	...	1,135,000
Surplus	2,044,391	...	119,000	1,514,000	...	417,000	298,000	...
38.—Productive Public Works	4,381,898	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	...	3,312,000	...	388,000

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

(*Distinguishing Revenue and Charges of Productive Public Works.*)

Estimates, 1880-81.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,323,869	21,778,000	21,679,000	...	99,000	21,359,000	...	320,000
II.—Tributes	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...	16,000
III.—Forest	605,433	672,000	662,000	...	10,000	690,000	28,000	...
IV.—Excise	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...	262,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000	...
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...	56,000
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000	...
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	...	1,049,000
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	...	9,000
XI.—Registration ...	266,369	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	3,000	...
XII.—Mint	172,335	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...	58,000
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	40,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph ...	426,694	380,000	486,000	106,000	...	486,000	...	...
XV.—Minor Departments...	84,968	58,000	98,000	40,000	...	81,000	...	17,000
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000	...
XVII.—Police	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000	...
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	206,000	...	...	226,000	20,000	...
XIX.—Education ...	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...	...
XX.—Medical ...	44,332	39,000	54,000	15,000	...	40,000	...	14,000
XXI.—Stationery & Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...	7,000
XXII.—Interest	628,367	634,000	709,000	75,000	...	651,000	...	58,000
XXIII.—Superannuations ...	675,258	526,000	529,000	3,000	...	386,000	...	143,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	348,554	310,000	324,000	14,000	...	268,000	...	56,000
XXV.—Railways ...	10,822	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
XXVI.—Irrigation & Navign.	168,619	184,000	192,000	8,000	...	181,000	...	11,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works	571,076	477,000	480,000	3,000	...	471,000	...	9,000
XXVIII.—Provl. & Local Deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
XXIX.—Army	974,773	880,000	924,000	44,000	...	833,000	...	91,000
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	...	87,000
TOTAL ...	58,291,292	57,353,000	59,493,000	2,140,000	...	57,818,000	...	1,675,000
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
1.—Land Revenue ...	126,934	161,000	710,000	549,000	...	703,000	...	7,000
XXV.—Railways	6,167,312	6,144,000	6,701,000	257,000	...	7,545,000	844,000	...
XXVI.—Irrign. and Navigation	622,156	604,000	679,000	75,000	...	680,000	1,000	...
Total ...	6,916,402	7,209,000	8,090,000	881,000	...	8,928,000	838,000	...
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...	837,000
Deficit	...	1,395,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	4,575,069	4,758,000	4,452,000	...	306,000	4,014,000	...	438,000
2.—Interest, other Accounts...	378,703	386,000	382,000	...	4,000	400,000	18,000	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,960,010	3,028,000	2,945,000	...	83,000	2,995,000	50,000	...
5.—Forest	454,934	510,000	521,000	11,000	...	532,000	11,000	...
6.—Excise	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
8.—Provincial Rates ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
9.—Customs	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
10.—Salt	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
11.—Opium	1,698,730	2,500,000	2,059,000	...	441,000	2,160,000	101,000	...
12.—Stamps	115,452	111,000	113,000	2,000	...	105,000	...	8,000
13.—Registration	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
14.—Mint	103,991	113,000	104,000	...	9,000	111,000	7,000	...
15.—Post Office	1,033,327	1,083,000	1,131,000	48,000	...	1,142,000	11,000	...
16.—Telegraph	470,790	531,000	492,000	...	39,000	467,000	...	25,000
17.—Administration ...	1,187,665	1,198,000	1,185,000	...	13,000	1,166,000	...	19,000
18.—Minor Departments ...	355,325	375,000	367,000	...	8,000	437,000	70,000	...
19.—Law and Justice ...	3,297,063	3,236,000	3,292,000	56,000	...	3,353,000	61,000	...
20.—Police	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
21.—Marine	548,703	546,000	558,000	12,000	...	568,000	10,000	...
22.—Education	978,254	1,025,000	972,000	...	53,000	1,016,000	44,000	...
23.—Ecclesiastical ...	155,200	161,000	156,000	...	5,000	159,000	3,000	...
24.—Medical	669,059	679,000	673,000	...	6,000	709,000	36,000	...
25.—Stationery & Printing ...	471,470	536,000	443,000	...	93,000	482,000	39,000	...
26.—Political	448,793	426,000	471,000	45,000	...	436,000	...	35,000
27.—Allowces. & Assignments	1,826,484	1,909,000	1,900,000	...	9,000	1,846,000	...	54,000
28.—Civil Furlough Allowces.	231,561	232,000	220,000	...	12,000	233,000	13,000	...
29.—Superannuations ...	1,995,520	1,923,000	2,094,000	171,000	...	1,982,000	...	112,000
30.—Miscellaneous ...	293,368	277,000	314,000	37,000	...	264,000	...	50,000
31.—Famine Relief ...	313,420	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	94,000
32.—Railways	226,846	94,000	360,000	266,000	...	304,000	...	56,000
33.—Irrigation & Navigation ...	630,919	644,000	711,000	67,000	...	634,000	...	77,000
34.—Other Public Works ...	4,318,247	4,895,000	4,146,000	...	749,000	4,306,000	160,000	...
35.—Provl. & Local Surpluses	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
36.—Army	17,092,426	18,255,000	21,067,000	2,812,000	...	20,293,000	...	774,000
37.—Loss by Exchange ...	3,359,144	3,952,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY ...	54,988,380	57,179,000	58,788,000	1,369,000	...	57,714,000	...	1,074,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).								
1.—Interest on Debt ...	1,407,824	1,595,000	1,587,000	...	8,000	1,725,000	138,000	...
32.—Railways	6,334,981	6,442,000	6,627,000	185,000	...	6,447,000	...	180,000
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	432,118	441,000	462,000	21,000	...	443,000	...	19,000
Total ...	8,174,923	8,478,000	8,676,000	198,000	...	8,615,000	...	61,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,163,303	65,957,000	67,464,000	1,567,000	...	66,329,000	...	1,135,000
Surplus	2,044,391	...	119,000	1,514,000	...	417,000	298,000	...
38.—Productive Public Works	4,381,898	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	...	3,312,000	...	388,000

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

V. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

III.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND IN THE THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

REVENUE.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.				Budget Estimates, 1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance	...	1,323,500	1,092,700	2,416,200	...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500
I.—Land Revenue	21,236,200	1,027,300	125,500	22,389,000	20,911,300	1,025,800	124,900	22,062,000
II.—Tributes	714,000	...	...	714,000	698,000	...	...	698,000
III.—Forest	619,700	18,300	24,000	662,000	650,300	16,800	22,900	690,000
IV.—Excise	644,400	2,119,400	1,200	2,765,000	661,500	2,119,400	1,100	2,782,000
V.—Assessed Taxes	600,300	196,700	...	797,000	351,700	183,300	...	535,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	148,200	376,200	2,181,600	2,706,000	169,600	404,600	2,189,800	2,764,000
VII.—Customs	2,016,500	214,500	...	2,231,000	1,962,000	213,000	...	2,175,000
VIII.—Salt	7,318,800	16,200	...	7,335,000	7,522,500	18,500	...	7,541,000
IX.—Opium	10,459,000	...	...	10,459,000	9,410,000	...	...	9,410,000
X.—Stamps	566,800	2,636,200	...	3,203,000	566,800	2,627,200	...	3,194,000
XI.—Registration	600	261,400	...	262,000	900	264,100	...	265,000
XII.—Mint	254,000	...	...	254,000	196,000	...	...	196,000
XIII.—Post Office	965,300	2,300	400	968,000	1,005,500	2,100	400	1,008,000
XIV.—Telegraph	486,000	...	...	486,000	486,000	...	...	486,000
XV.—Minor Departments	51,300	31,000	15,700	98,000	30,300	35,700	15,000	81,000
XVI.—Law and Justice	77,300	577,400	8,300	663,000	77,100	594,800	8,100	680,000
XVII.—Police	100	181,600	39,300	221,000	100	192,900	39,000	232,000
XVIII.—Marine	78,300	127,700	...	206,000	90,800	135,200	...	226,000
XIX.—Education	1,000	110,800	25,200	137,000	1,500	110,300	25,200	137,000
XX.—Medical	2,200	49,500	2,300	54,000	1,900	35,200	2,900	40,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing ...	13,000	39,000	...	52,000	11,200	33,800	...	45,000
XXII.—Interest	687,900	13,400	7,700	709,000	628,900	15,500	6,600	651,000
XXIII.—Pensions	511,400	12,600	5,000	529,000	368,400	12,600	5,000	386,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	67,900	144,100	112,000	324,000	49,900	131,000	87,100	268,000
XXV.—Railways	6,348,500	352,500	...	6,701,000	7,115,000	430,000	...	7,545,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	322,500	547,600	900	871,000	306,400	553,700	900	861,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	70,400	311,400	98,200	480,000	69,300	300,500	101,200	471,000
XXVIII.—Provl. and Local Deficits ...	59,000	...	...	59,000	247,000	...	...	247,000
XXIX.—Army	924,000	...	...	924,000	833,000	...	...	833,000
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	320,100	3,900	...	324,000	234,400	2,600	...	237,000
	55,564,700	9,371,000	2,647,300	67,583,000	54,657,300	9,458,600	2,630,100	66,746,000
Allotments	...	*4,497,100*	...	...	...	*4,426,700*	...	...
Contributions	*400*	*52,700*	*95,600*	...	*400*	*37,700*	*115,700*	...
Debt	...	...	*6,400*	...	...	...	*100*	...
Total ...	...	13,920,800	2,748,700	...	...	13,923,000	2,745,900	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	15,244,300	3,841,400	...	...	15,254,800	4,082,600	...
Provincial and Local Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	...	160,300	...	...

EXPENDITURE.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.				Budget Estimates, 1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest	5,352,200	686,800	...	6,039,000	5,010,100	728,900	...	5,739,000
2.—Interest	378,700	500	2,800	382,000	396,600	600	2,800	400,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	193,200	150,900	5,900	350,000	190,700	121,200	6,100	318,000
4.—Land Revenue	872,000	1,586,900	486,100	2,945,000	862,600	1,628,400	504,000	2,995,000
5.—Forest	488,200	15,300	17,500	521,000	498,300	13,200	20,500	532,000
6.—Excise	21,900	87,400	700	110,000	22,700	87,400	900	111,000
7.—Assessed Taxes	8,100	26,900	...	35,000	5,000	15,000	...	20,000
8.—Provincial Rates	...	4,400	45,600	50,000	...	5,100	47,900	53,000
9.—Customs	23,000	178,000	...	201,000	22,600	181,400	...	204,000
10.—Salt	300,700	55,300	...	356,000	302,700	65,300	...	368,000
11.—Opium	2,059,000	...	...	2,059,000	2,160,000	...	...	2,160,000
12.—Stamps	51,600	61,400	...	113,000	42,800	62,200	...	105,000
13.—Registration	600	161,400	...	162,000	800	165,200	...	166,000
14.—Mint	104,000	...	...	104,000	111,000	...	...	111,000
15.—Post Office	1,044,000	31,600	55,400	1,131,000	1,050,800	31,600	59,600	1,142,000
16.—Telegraph	492,000	...	...	492,000	467,000	...	...	467,000
17.—Administration	911,700	563,100	10,200	1,485,000	881,200	572,800	12,000	1,466,000
18.—Minor Departments	250,400	83,000	33,600	367,000	312,700	90,200	34,100	437,000
19.—Law and Justice	583,400	2,708,500	100	3,292,000	583,700	2,769,200	100	3,353,000
20.—Police	61,100	2,174,700	248,900	2,485,000	72,800	2,166,600	273,600	2,513,000
21.—Marine	423,700	134,300	...	558,000	409,200	158,800	...	568,000
22.—Education	11,400	701,300	259,300	972,000	11,300	720,100	284,600	1,016,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	115,700	40,300	...	156,000	119,400	39,600	...	159,000
24.—Medical	166,500	421,500	85,000	673,000	171,800	435,300	101,900	709,000
25.—Stationery and Printing ...	86,700	355,100	1,200	443,000	122,600	358,100	1,300	482,000
26.—Political	470,500	400	100	471,000	435,500	400	100	436,000
27.—Allowances	1,237,100	662,900	...	1,900,000	1,193,400	652,600	...	1,846,000
28.—C. F. & A. Allowances ...	219,500	500	...	220,000	232,500	500	...	233,000
29.—Superannuation	1,944,500	148,800	700	2,094,000	1,835,700	146,000	300	1,982,000
30.—Miscellaneous	104,600	134,400	75,000	314,000	71,000	112,800	80,200	264,000
31.—Famine Relief	98,900	100	...	99,000	5,000	...	...	5,000
32.—Railways	6,694,500	292,500	...	6,987,000	6,465,100	285,900	...	6,751,000
33.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	761,100	407,500	4,400	1,173,000	645,800	421,200	10,000	1,077,000
34.—Other Public Works	1,478,900	1,573,200	1,093,900	1,146,000	1,475,800	1,613,000	1,217,200	4,306,000
35.—P. & L. Surpluses	324,000	...	...	324,000	131,000	...	...	131,000
36.—Army	21,067,000	...	...	21,067,000	20,293,000	...	...	20,293,000
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,188,000	...	...	3,188,000	3,411,000	...	...	3,411,000
	51,588,700	13,448,900	2,426,400	67,464,000	50,023,200	13,648,600	2,657,200	66,329,000
Special Contributions to Imperial Treasury	...	*335,000*	...	...	...	*335,000*	...	...
Contributions	...	*128,600*	*59,400*	...	...	*99,700*	*44,100*	...
Debt	...	...	*18,900*	...	...	...	*31,100*	...
Total ...	...	13,912,500	2,504,700	...	...	14,083,300	2,732,400	...
Closing Balance	...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500	...	1,171,500	1,350,200	2,521,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	15,244,300	3,841,400	...	...	15,254,800	4,082,600	...
Provincial and Local Surplus ...	...	8,300	256,500	...	...	...	44,500	...

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

IV.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance ...	15,574,959	11,2[illegible],000	13,910,078	...	289,922	16,000,000	2,089,922	...
II.—Imperial Revenue ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...	837,000
III.—Provincial and Local surplus ...	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
IV.—Service Funds, Civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000	...
V.—Service Funds, Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Loans to Native States, Corporations and Individuals repaid ...	228,361	216,000	1,078,000	862,000	...	213,000	...	865,000
VII.—Savings Banks' Deposits	677,946	730,000	765,000	35,000	...	793,000	28,000	...
VIII.—Other Deposits received & Advances recovered	16,853,867	12,433,000	12,701,000	268,000	...	12,606,000	...	95,000
IX.—Local Remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...	92,000
X.—Inter-Provincial and Inter-Departmental Transactions ...	17,967,362	25,060,000	25,663,000	663,000	...	26,019,000	356,000	...
XI.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,891,108	1,196,000	1,486,000	290,000	...	1,183,000	...	303,000
XII.—Secretary of State's Bills on India sold*	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
XIII.—Political and Trust Funds ...	267,380	384,000	74,000	...	310,000	83,000	9,000	...
XIV.—Public Debt incurred*	8,070,758	8,006,500	13,138,000	5,128,500	...	2,833,000	...	10,305,000
XV.—Treasury Notes ...	262,636	278,000	195,000	...	23,000	308,000	113,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed Railway Capital received ...	3,184,677	3,073,000	2,842,000	...	231,000	1,709,000	...	1,133,000
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...	10,065,078

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81 compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial Expenditure ...	67,545,201	69,157,000	71,164,000	1,707,000	...	69,641,000	...	1,523,000
2.—Provincial and Local Deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
3.—Service Funds, Civil ...	520,026	453,000	421,000	...	32,000	451,000	30,000	...
4.—Service Funds, Military ...	349,940	214,000	220,000	6,000	...	32,000	...	188,000
5.—Loans advanced to Native States, Corporations and Individuals ...	1,277,066	416,000	1,251,000	835,000	...	232,000	...	1,019,000
6.—Savings Banks' Deposits withdrawn ...	690,880	700,000	648,000	...	52,000	669,000	21,000	...
7.—Other Deposits repaid and Advances made ...	18,484,743	12,247,000	12,437,000	190,000	...	12,170,000	...	267,000
8.—Local Remittances ...	42,079	837,000	...	...	837,000	...	...	...
9.—Inter-Provincial and Inter-Departmental Transactions ...	19,566,018	24,525,000	25,539,078	1,014,078	...	26,667,000	1,127,922	...
10.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,688,813	1,290,000	1,949,000	659,000	...	1,252,000	...	697,000
11.—Secretary of State's Bills on India paid ...	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
12.—Political and Trust Funds	260,456	368,000	134,000	...	234,000	151,000	17,000	...
13.—Public Debt discharged ...	3,871,490	3,683,000	8,007,000	4,324,000	...	2,127,000	...	5,880,000
14.—Treasury Notes ...	139,886	126,500	39,000	...	87,500	33,000	...	6,000
15.—Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	3,339,208	3,073,000	2,660,000	...	413,000	2,391,000	...	269,000
16.—Balance ...	13,910,078	13,500,000	16,000,000	2,500,000	...	13,250,000	...	2,750,000
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...	10,065,078

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1880-81 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.

	£
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenue ...	715,405
Service Funds, Civil ...	96,375
Political and Trust Funds	6,924
Public Debt incurred ...	4,199,268
Treasury Notes ...	122,750
Balance reduced ...	1,664,881
TOTAL ...	6,805,603

	£
Deficit of Imperial Revenue	2,337,507
Service Funds, Military ...	349,940
Loans to Native States, Corporations and Individuals	1,048,705
Savings Banks' Deposits withdrawn	12,934
Deposits repaid ...	1,630,876
Secretary of State's Bills discharged ...	1,271,110
Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	154,531
TOTAL ...	6,805,603

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1879-80.

	£
Deficit of Imperial Revenue ...	3,581,000
Service Funds, Military ...	220,000
Loans to Native States, Corporations and Individuals	173,000
Political and Trust Funds	60,000
Remittances ...	161,078
Balance increased ...	2,089,922
TOTAL ...	6,285,000

	£
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenue ...	265,000
Service Funds, Civil ...	170,000
Savings Banks' Deposits ...	117,000
Deposits ...	264,000
Public Debt incurred ...	5,131,000
Treasury Notes ...	156,000
Guaranteed Railway Capital received ...	182,000
TOTAL ...	6,285,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.

	£
Service Funds, Civil ...	152,000
Savings Banks' Deposits ...	124,000
Deposits ...	436,000
Public Debt incurred ...	706,000
Treasury Notes ...	275,000
Balance reduced ...	2,750,000
TOTAL ...	4,443,000

	£
Deficit of Imperial Revenue	2,895,000
Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue ...	116,000
Service Funds, Military ...	32,000
Loans to Native States, Corporations and Individuals	19,000
Remittances ...	631,000
Political and Trust Funds	68,000
Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	682,000
TOTAL ...	4,443,000

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER
Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

V.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

Estimates, 1880-81.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,323,869	21,778,000	21,679,600	...	99,000	21,359,000	...	320,000
II.—Tributes	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...	16,000
III.—Forest	603,939	670,400	660,600	...	9,800	688,400	27,800	...
IV.—Excise	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...	262,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000	...
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...	56,000
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000	...
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	...	1,049,000
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	...	9,000
XI.—Registration ...	266,360	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	3,000	...
XII.—Mint	172,283	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...	58,000
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	40,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph ...	403,627	357,000	460,300	103,300	...	463,100	2,800	...
XV.—Minor Departments ...	60,142	32,400	59,500	27,100	...	61,700	2,200	...
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000	...
XVII.—Police	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000	...
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	203,000	...	3,000	226,000	23,000	...
XIX.—Education	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...	...
XX.—Medical ...	42,419	37,500	52,000	14,500	...	38,200	...	13,800
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...	7,000
XXII.—Interest	612,934	624,000	701,500	77,500	...	641,000	...	60,500
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions	571,871	430,500	430,500	...	...	291,700	...	138,800
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	334,693	306,100	315,000	8,900	...	262,000	...	53,000
XXV.—Railways	10,822	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	168,619	184,000	192,000	8,000	...	181,000	...	11,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	554,295	461,000	464,600	3,600	...	456,700	...	7,900
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficit ...	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
XXIX.—Army	926,962	844,500	858,300	13,800	...	800,200	...	58,100
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	...	87,000
TOTAL ...	58,042,667	57,140,400	59,226,300	2,085,900	...	57,615,000	...	1,611,300
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
I.—Land Revenue ...	126,934	161,000	710,000	549,000	...	703,000	...	7,000
XXV.—Railways	6,167,312	6,444,000	6,701,000	257,000	...	7,545,000	844,000	...
XXVI.—Irrign. and Navigation	621,604	603,500	678,000	74,500	...	679,200	1,200	...
Total ...	6,915,850	7,208,500	8,089,000	880,500	...	8,927,200	838,200	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,958,517	64,348,900	67,315,300	2,966,400	...	66,542,200	...	773,100

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	1,981,957	2,089,500	1,862,600	...	226,900	1,644,100	...	218,500
2.—Interest, other Accounts	377,827	385,000	380,600	...	4,400	398,400	17,800	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,958,216	3,025,300	2,944,100	...	81,200	2,994,400	50,300	...
5.—Forest	451,106	505,900	516,200	10,300	...	527,600	11,400	...
6.—Excise	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	37 617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
8.—Provincial Rates ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
9.—Customs	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
10.—Salt	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
11.—Opium	1,697,792	2,499,100	2,058,700	...	440,400	2,159,500	100,800	...
12.—Stamps	73,807	74,900	76,900	2,000	...	77,500	600	...
13.—Registration	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
14.—Mint	94,607	87,300	83,300	...	4,000	91,500	8,200	...
15.—Post Office	941,971	983,300	1,005,600	22,300	...	1,043,800	38,200	...
16.—Telegraph	388,313	392,200	385,200	...	7,000	380,900	...	4,300
17.—Administration ...	1,269,500	1,279,600	1,271,900	...	7,700	1,245,500	...	26,400
18.—Minor Departments ...	328,265	346,600	336,100	...	10,500	415,100	79,000	...
19.—Law and Justice ...	3,295,968	3,234,500	3,290,100	55,600	...	3,350,900	60,800	...
20.—Police	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
21.—Marine	404,700	396,900	385,800	...	11,100	419,000	33,200	...
22.—Education	977,100	1,024,500	971,600	...	52,900	1,015,800	44,200	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	153,562	159,900	154,700	...	5,200	158,600	3,900	...
24.—Medical	661,851	679,000	665,000	...	14,000	701,400	36,400	...
25.—Stationery and Printing...	283,446	345,900	328,700	...	17,200	415,700	87,000	...
26.—Political	435,858	375,700	428,200	52,500	...	393,000	...	35,200
27.—Allowances and Assignts....	1,792,419	1,887,900	1,878,900	....	9,000	1,824,900	...	54,000
28.—Civil Furlo. Allowances	4,482	2,000	4,000	2,000	...	3,000	...	1,000
29.—Superannuations ...	683,269	634,000	764,200	130,200	...	646,300	...	117,900
30.—Miscellaneous ...	266,220	245,000	294,000	49,000	...	243,300	...	50,700
31.—Famine Relief... ...	312,823	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	94,000
32.—Railways ...	226,846	94,000	360,000	266,000	...	304,000	...	56,000
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	629,308	643,800	710,800	67,000	...	633,800	...	77,000
34.—Other Public Works ...	4,220,707	4,752,200	4,006,400	...	745,800	4,216,500	210,100	...
35.—Provincial & Local Surplus	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
36.—Army	13,109,553	14,135,300	16,448,600	2,313,300	...	15,171,900	...	1,276,700
37.—Loss by Exchange ...	3,359,144	3,952,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
TOTAL ...	45,878,524	48,027,300	48,972,200	944,900	...	47,776,400	...	1,195,800
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working expenses and Interest).								
1.—Interest on Debt ...	1,407,824	1,595,000	1,587,000	...	8,000	1,725,000	138,000	...
32.—Railways	1,645,705	1,697,500	1,890,200	192,700	...	1,855,000	...	35,200
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	382,007	391,000	412,000	21,000	...	393,000	...	19,000
Total ...	3,435,536	3,683,500	3,889,200	205,700	...	3,973,000	83,800	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,314,060	51,710,800	52,861,400	1,150,600	...	51,749,400	...	1,112,000
38.—Productive Public Works	3,689,029	2,720,700	3,066,700	346,000	...	1,906,000	...	1,160,700

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce.
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

VI.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HOME

Estimates,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
III.—Forest	1,494	1,600	1,100	...	200	1,600	200	...
XII.—Mint	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Telegraph ...	23,067	23,000	25,700	2,700	...	22,900	...	2,800
XV.—Minor Departments	24,826	25,600	38,500	12,900	...	19,300	...	19,200
XVII.—Marine ...	...	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
XX.—Medical ...	1,913	1,500	2,000	500	...	1,800	...	200
XXII.—Interest ...	15,433	10,000	7,500	...	2,500	10,000	2,500	.....
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions ...	103,387	95,500	98,500	3,000	...	94,300	...	4,200
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	13,861	3,900	9,000	5,100	...	6,000	...	3,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	16,781	16,000	15,400	...	600	14,300	...	1,100
XXIX.—Army ...	47,811	35,500	65,700	30,200	...	32,800	...	32,900
TOTAL ...	248,625	212,600	266,700	54,100	...	203,000	...	63,700
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXVI.—Irrigation ...	552	500	1,000	500	...	800	...	200
TOTAL ...	249,177	213,100	267,700	54,6 0	...	203,800	...	63,900

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1880-81.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	2,593,112	2,668,500	2,589,400	...	79,100	2,369,900	...	219,500
2.—Interest, other Accounts	876	1,000	1,400	400	...	1,600	200	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	1,794	2,700	900	...	1,800	600	...	300
5.—Forest	3,828	4,100	4,800	700	...	4,400	...	400
11.—Opium	938	900	300	...	600	500	200	...
12.—Stamps	41,646	36,100	36,100	...	...	27,500	...	8,600
14.—Mint	9,384	25,700	20,700	...	5,000	19,500	...	1,200
15.—Post Office ...	91,356	99,700	125,400	25,700	...	98,200	...	27,200
16.—Telegraph ...	82,477	138,800	106,800	...	32,000	86,100	...	20,700
17.—Administration ...	218,164	218,400	213,100	...	5,300	220,500	7,400	...
18.—Minor Departments ...	27,061	28,400	30,900	2,500	...	21,900	...	9,000
19.—Law and Justice ...	1,095	1,500	1,900	400	...	2,100	200	...
21.—Marine	144,003	149,100	172,200	23,100	...	149,000	...	23,200
22.—Education	1,154	500	400	...	100	200	...	200
23.—Ecclesiastical ...	1,638	1,100	1,300	200	...	400	...	900
24.—Medical	7,208	...	8,000	8,000	...	7,600	...	400
25.—Stationery and Printing	188,024	190,100	114,300	...	75,800	66,300	...	48,000
26.—Political	12,935	50,300	42,800	...	7,500	43,000	200	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	34,065	21,100	21,100	...	...	21,100	...	...
28.—Civil Furlough Allowances	227,079	230,000	216,000	...	14,000	230,000	14,000	...
29.—Superannuations ...	1,312,251	1,289,000	1,329,800	40,800	...	1,335,700	5,900	...
30.—Miscellaneous ...	27,148	32,000	20,000	...	12,000	20,700	700	...
31.—Famine Relief ...	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.—Irrigation ...	1,611	200	200	...	...	200	...	...
34.—Other Works ...	17,540	142,800	139,600	...	3,200	89,500	...	50,100
36.—Army	3,982,872	4,119,700	4,618,400	498,700	...	5,121,100	502,700	...
TOTAL ...	9,109,856	9,451,700	9,815,800	364,100	...	9,937,600	121,800	...
Expenditure on Productive Public Works.								
32.—Railways	4,689,276	4,744,500	4,736,800	...	7,700	4,592,000	...	144,800
33.—Irrigation ...	50,111	50,000	50,000	...	...	50,000	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,739,387	4,794,500	4,786,800	...	7,700	4,642,000	...	144,800
TOTAL ...	13,849,243	14,246,200	14,602,600	356,400	...	14,579,600	...	23,000
38.—Productive Public Works	692,869	779,800	633,300	...	146,000	1,406,000	772,700	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

VII.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance	14,498,302	12,988,800	12,792,153	...	196,647	14,193,075	1,400,922	...
II.—Imperial revenue ...	64,958,517	64,348,900	67,315,300	2,966,400	...	66,542,200	...	773,100
III.—Provincial and Local surplus... ...	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
IV.—Service funds, civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000	...
V.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	228,361	216,000	1,078,000	862,000	...	213,000	...	865,000
VII.—Savings banks' deposits..	677,946	730,000	765,000	35,000	...	793,000	28,000	...
VIII.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	16,825,797	12,429,000	12,670,900	241,900	...	12,602,500	...	68,400
IX.—Local remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...	92,000
X.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	17,967,362	25,000,000	25,663,000	663,000	...	26,019,000	356,000	...
XI.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,389,859	1,089,000	1,335,600	246,600	...	1,054,600	...	281,600
XIII.—Political and Trust Funds ...	267,380	384,000	74,000	...	310,000	83,000	9,000	...
XIV.—Public debt incurred*	4,344,174	5,000,000	9,264,500	4,264,500	...	819,700	...	8,444,800
XV.—Treasury Notes ...	262,636	218,000	195,000	...	23,000	308,000	113,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	2,310,878	2,149,700	2,022,600	...	127,100	1,459,000	...	563,600
TOTAL ...	125,231,321	125,629,400	134,269,053	8,639,653	...	124,906,475	...	9,362,578

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	53,003,089	54,431,500	55,928,100	1,496,600	...	53,655,400	...	2,272,700
2.—Provincial and Local deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
3.—Service funds, civil ...	520,026	453,000	421,000	...	32,000	451,000	30,000	...
4.—Service funds, military ...	349,940	214,000	220,000	6,000	...	32,000	...	188,000
5.—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	1,277,066	416,000	1,251,000	835,000	...	232,000	...	1,019,000
6.—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	690,880	700,000	648,000	...	52,000	669,000	21,000	...
7.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	18,475,453	12,243,000	12,432,500	189,500	...	12,166,500	...	266,000
8.—Local remittances ...	42,079	837,000	...	...	837,000	...	...	...
9.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	19,566,018	24,525,000	25,539,078	1,014,078	...	26,667,000	1,127,922	...
10.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	611,690	256,500	908,500	652,000	...	109,200	...	799,300
11.—Secretary of state's bills on India paid* ...	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
12.—Political and Trust Funds	260,456	368,000	134,000	...	234,000	151,000	17,000	...
13.—Public debt discharged ...	496,990	1,673,500	5,397,300	3,723,800	...	836,700	...	4,560,600
14.—Treasury Notes ...	139,886	126,500	39,000	...	87,500	33,000	...	6,000
15.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,539,864	1,608,900	1,348,500	...	260,400	1,312,500	...	36,000
16.—Balance ...	12,792,153	12,568,500	14,193,075	1,624,575	...	11,444,175	...	2,748,900
TOTAL ...	125,231,321	125,629,400	134,269,053	8,639,653	...	124,906,475	...	9,362,578

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1880-81 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1879-80.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.	
	£		£		£		£
Surplus of Imperial revenue ...	11,955,428	Service funds, military ...	349,940	Surplus of Imperial revenue ...	11,387,200	Surplus of Imperial revenue	12,886,800
Surplus of Provincial and local revenue ...	715,405	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	1,018,705	Do. of Provincial and Local ...	265,000	Service funds, civil ...	152,000
Service funds, civil ...	96,375	Savings banks' deposits withdrawn	12,934	Service funds, civil ...	170,000	Savings banks' deposits ...	124,000
Political and Trust Funds	6,924	Secretary of state's bills paid	15,464,758	Savings banks' deposits ...	117,000	Deposits ...	436,000
Public debt incurred ...	3,847,184	Deposits repaid ...	1,649,656	Deposits ...	238,400	Remittances ...	382,800
Treasury Notes ...	122,750	Remittances ...	695,236	Remittances ...	729,022	Treasury Notes ...	275,000
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	771,014			Public debt incurred ...	3,867,200	Guaranteed railway capital received ...	146,500
Balance reduced ...	1,706,149			Treasury Notes ...	156,000	Balance reduced ...	2,748,900
TOTAL ...	19,221,229	TOTAL ...	19,221,229	Guaranteed railway capital received ...	674,100		
				TOTAL ...	17,603,922	TOTAL ...	17,152,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.	
	£
Deficit of Provincial and Local expenditure ...	116,000
Service funds, military ...	32,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	19,000
Political and Trust Funds	68,000
Debt discharged ...	17,000
Secretary of state's bills paid ..	16,900,000
TOTAL ...	17,152,000

Fort William:
Dept. of Finance & Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

VIII.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance	1,076,657	1,211,200	1,117,925	...	93,275	1,806,925	689,000	...
II.—Public revenue ...	249,177	213,100	267,700	54,600	...	203,800	...	63,900
VIII.—Deposits received and advances recovered ...	28,070	4,000	30,100	26,100	...	3,500	...	26,600
XI.—Secretary of State's Bills on India sold and bills bought in India	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
XII.—Other miscellaneous remittances from India ...	501,249	107,000	150,400	43,400	...	129,000	...	21,400
XIV.—Public debt incurred* ...	3,726,584	3,009,500	3,873,500	864,000	...	2,013,300	...	1,860,200
XV.—Guaranteed railway capital received	873,799	923,300	819,400	...	103,900	250,000	...	569,400
TOTAL ...	21,920,294	20,468,100	22,009,025	1,540,925	...	21,306,525	...	702,500

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Public Expenditure ...	14,542,112	15,025,500	15,235,900	210,400	...	15,985,600	749,700	...
7.—Deposits repaid and advances made	9,290	4,000	4,500	500	...	3,500	...	1,000
10.—Miscellaneous remittances to India	1,077,123	1,033,500	1,040,500	7,000	...	1,142,800	102,300	...
13.—Public debt discharged ...	3,374,500	2,009,500	2,609,700	600,200	...	1,290,300	...	1,319,400
14.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn	1,799,344	1,464,100	1,311,500	...	152,600	1,078,500	...	233,000
15.—Balance	1,117,925	931,500	1,806,925	875,425	...	1,805,825	...	1,100
TOTAL ...	21,920,294	20,468,100	22,009,025	1,540,925	...	21,306,525	...	702,500

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1880-81 and of the Debt transactions are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated, or that the Debt transactions will be carried out as estimated.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1879-80.				BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.			
	£		£		£		£		£		£
Net Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,780	Deficit of Revenue ...	14,292,935	Deficit of Revenue ...	14,968,200	Net Deposits received and Advances recovered ...	25,600	Secretary of State's Bills	16,900,000	Deficit of Revenue ...	15,781,800
Secretary of State's Bills ...	15,464,758	Net Miscellaneous Remittances	575,874	Net Miscellaneous Remittances to India ...	890,100	Secretary of State's Bills ...	15,750,000	Net Debt incurred ...	723,000	Net Miscellaneous Remittances to India ...	1,013,800
Net Public Debt incurred ...	352,084	Net Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	925,545	Net Guaranteed Railway capital withdrawn ...	492,100	Net Public Debt incurred ...	1,263,800	Balance reduced ...	1,100	Net Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	828,500
		Balance increased ...	41,268	Balances increased ...	689,000						
TOTAL ...	15,835,622	TOTAL ...	15,835,622	TOTAL ...	17,039,400	TOTAL ...	17,039,400	TOTAL ...	17,624,100	TOTAL ...	17,624,100

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

IX.

CLOSING BALANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

	Regular Estimate, 1879-80.			Budget Estimate, 1880-81.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	...	4,900	4,900	...	3,000	3,000
Central Provinces	64,500	40,700	105,200	59,400	34,100	93,500
British Burmah	166,900	49,800	216,700	122,300	47,800	170,100
Assam	16,300	2,600	18,900	25,800	4,300	30,100
Bengal	524,900	256,500	781,400	561,700	324,400	886,100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	337,200	430,700	767,900	195,600	474,200	669,800
Punjab	86,700	54,400	141,100	98,100	58,500	156,600
Madras	44,100	372,500	416,600	76,200	306,600	382,800
Bombay	91,200	124,600	215,800	32,100	97,300	129,700
Total ...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500	1,171,500	1,350,200	2,521,700

William;
DEPT. OF FINCE. AND COMMERCE,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

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

APPENDIX.

Table I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deficiency of Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure ...	3,930,374	2,601,684	5,992,062	8,334,139	2,337,507	3,581,000	2,895,000
Expenditure on Public Works, Capital Expenditure	4,249,571	4,270,629	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,700,000	3,312,000
Deficiency of Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—							
SURPLUS	319,197	1,668,945	... ...	... ...	2,044,391	119,000	417,000
DEFICIT	... ...	... ...	2,182,778	3,543,087			
Net Public Debt incurred	8,398,168	4,109,522	4,750,145	7,345,416	4,199,263	5,131,000	706,000
GROSS PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	4,382,300	2,878,300	3,317,000	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,523,300	488,000
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	56,359,000	58,091,000	61,014,000	65,222,000	60,937,000		
Value of commodities imported, excluding Gold and Silver	36,222,000	38,887,000	37,428,000	41,464,000	37,800,000		
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	20,137,000	19,204,000	23,586,000	23,758,000	23,137,000		
Net imports of Gold	1,874,000	1,545,000	207,000	468,000	(Exports) 896,000		
Net imports of Silver	4,642,000	1,553,000	7,199,000	14,676,000	3,970,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	6,516,000	3,098,000	7,406,000	15,144,000	3,074,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	13,621,000	16,106,000	16,180,000	8,614,000	20,063,000		
Grand total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	102,348,000	104,480,000	113,908,000	126,252,000	109,777,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) ... . Rs.	11,74,37,000	13,75,00,000	14,85,70,000	11,69,85,000	16,91,24,000	18,90,00,000	20,28,00,000
Sterling Equivalent received ... ... £	10,841,600	12,390,000	12,696,000	10,134,000	13,949,000	15,750,000	16,900,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	4,897,000	2,550,000	6,271,000	16,180,000	7,210,770	8,421,902	
Gold coined in Germany	... ...	12,756,000	2,873,000	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	
Silver coined in Germany	... ...	6,602,000	9,523,000	1,669,000	88,498	...	
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	59½*d.* (25th April)	57⅝*d.* (27th April)	58⅝*d.* (18th Jan)	55⅛ (8th Oct.)	54¼*d.* (2nd April)	53 3/16 (Nov.)	
Minimum ditto	57*d.* (9th March)	52¼*d.* (22nd March)	47*d.* (7th July)	53½ (21st June)	48½*d.* (21st Dec.)	49⅝ (April)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta ... ... Rs.	10 12 0	11 12 0	13 (7th July)	11 14 0 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	
Minimum ditto	10 9 0	11	11 Rs. 3as. (6th Feb.)	11 4 0 (10th April)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)	
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee ... £	1*s.* 10·22*d.*	1*s.* 9·64*d.*	1*s.* 8·49*d.*	1*s.* 8·79*d.*	1*s.* 7·761*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.*
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1*s.* 10*d.*	1*s.* 10⅛*d.*	1*s* 9⅜*d.*	1*s.* 9⅛*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* 7½*d.*	1*s.* 8⅛*d.*
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	11 (11th April)	9 (May)	11 (April)	12 (May)	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	
Minimum ditto	3½ (July to Nov.)	4 (Nov. and Dec.)	5 (Aug. and Sept.)	(Dec. and Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	6 (Dec.)	4 (Oct. and Jan.	2 throughout the year.	5 (Oct. and Nov.)	6 (Oct. and Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	
Minimum ditto	2½ (July)	2 (Aug.)		2 (subsequently.)	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	6,927,800 (July)	7,041,800 (July)	6,382,700 (July)	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,703,600 (Feby.)	
Minimum ditto	4,359,200 (May)	4,762,300 (May)	4,132,500 (Oct.)	8,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES ...	104⅜ (15th July)	102⅞ (3rd June)	102⅜ (25th July)	98¼ (27th June)	97 (July and Aug.)	95¼ (July)	
Minimum ditto	101½ (25th March)	99 (21st March)	96¼ (13th Jan.)	92 (8th Sept.)	91⅝ (March)	91¼ (May)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	14,214,617 (Nov.)	14,407,861 (Oct.)	14,125,982 (April)	14,588,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,210,709 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto	13,098,988 (May)	14,111,441 (April)	12,655,322 (Dec.)	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	
Maximum price in London of such securities (in Gold)	98	93½ (7th April)	92 (15th Dec.)	84⅛ (5th April)	81¾ (1st April)	80⅜ (Oct.)	
Minimum ditto	93½	82 (4th March)	77 (6th July)	81½ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	71⅛ (May)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104⅞ (Feb.)	106¼ (5th Aug.)	104⅜ (22nd Feb.)	104⅛ (30th Aug.)	104½ (July & Aug.)	105⅛	
Minimum ditto	100½ (April)	102¾ (3rd June)	101 (20th Oct.)	100½ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100⅜	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	11,327,607 (7th Feb.)	12,161,224 (22nd Oct.)	12,551,185 (7th Feb.)	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,584,900 (Sept.)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto	9,221,438 (7th April)	10,668,628 (7th May)	10,532,294 (15th May)	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423 600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	326	330	340	343	338	339	
Number of Depositors	[illegible]	[illegible]	80,004	83,518	84,503	90,784	
Amount deposited	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,936,193	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,057,639	
Average of each Deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	23	22	22	
Net additions to Deposits	9,938	[illegible]	40,741	10,858 (Decrease.)	12,934 (Decrease.)	145,238	
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF [illegible] December of each year—Bank of France	1,925,800	[illegible]	2,169,000	2,042,500	2,041,700	1,979,017	
Silver ditto ditto	813,200	[illegible]	638,600	865,400	1,058,100	1,220,501	
Percentage of Silver on the Total Reserve	34	[illegible]	30	43	52	62	

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year (Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value).*

No.	EXPORTS.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests.	94,746	88,350	96,870	92,820	91,200
	Value	£	11,956,972	11,148,426	12,404,748	12,374,355	12,993,979
	Average declared value per chest, in Rupees	Rs.	1,262	1,261	1,281	1,333	1,425
2	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	5,660,086	5,009,788	4,557,914	3,459,077	2,966,060
	Value	£	15,257,342	13,278,964	11,746,184	9,383,534	7,913,046
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 3 11	As. 3 9	As. 3 8	As. 3 10	As. 3 10
	Pence, at average exchange		5·40	5·13	4·71	4·98	4·73
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	2,834,725	6,228,511	7,926,710	15,600,291	21,332,508
	Value	£	147,562	266,951	367,303	682,059	886,481
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas.	As. 8 4	As. 6 10	As. 7 5	As. 7 0	As. 6 7
	Other manufactures—Value ..	£	364,812	396,472	445,079	460,674	511,498
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas.	...	As. 2 6	As. 2 6	As. 2 3	As. 2 1
	Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	...	As. 4 9	As. 5 3	As. 4 10	As. 4 7
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		3·25	4·76	6·47	10·85	15·01
3	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	17,392,938	20,416,032	19,914,334	18,428,386	21,237,233
	Value	£	4,765,334	5,311,095	5,815,221	6,950,276	8,973,722
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		2 0 10	2 2 3	2 15 1	3 12 6	4 4 4
	Shillings, at average exchange		5·11	4·70	5·02	6·55	7·03
4	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	3,485,522	3,294,521	3,356,124	4,289,241	4,898,860
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees		5 14 7	5 6 2	5 13 1	6 7 3	6 5 0
	Shillings, at average exchange		10·94	9·72	9·94	11·18	10·39
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		6·85	14·85	21·43	17·97	22·42
5	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	6,074,756	10,506,822	9,582,865	12,187,020	7,200,977
	Value	£	3,235,950	5,461,982	5,319,124	7,360,284	4,675,036
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees		5 0 0	5 4 6	5 5 11	5 13 10	6 3 11
	Shillings, at average exchange		9·27	9·52	9·17	10·16	10·28
6	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	21,137,087	24,361,599	27,784,124	33,489,075	34,432,573
	Value	£	1,937,429	2,166,417	2,607,425	3,044,571	3,138,424
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 14 8	As. 14 3	As. 15 0	As. 14 6	As. 14 7
	Shillings, at average exchange		1·70	1·60	1·60	1·57	1·50
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	18,162,851	19,433,332	19,792,877	22,916,317	21,223,408
	Value	£	2,677,767	2,943,575	2,998,684	3,756,888	3,096,847
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured to whole value		18·87	40·44	49·77	48·29	42·06
8	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	81,466	110,392	100,384	120,605	105,051
	Value	£	2,576,302	2,875,062	2,962,785	3,494,334	2,960,462
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		316 3 10	260 7 0	295 2 4	289 11 9	281 13 0
	Sterling, at average exchange	£	29·27	23·48	25·19	25·09	23·20
9	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	311,831	371,986	362,489	297,327	341,186
	Value	£	1,305,335	1,627,027	1,345,822	1,338,499	1,543,643
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		41 13 9	43 11 10	44 7 10	45 0 3	45 3 11
	Shillings, at average exchange		77·31	78·88	75·97	77·98	74·50
10	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	1,159,086	1,295,193	1,293,490	1,151,518	1,243,275
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb.— Annas		As. 7 2	As. 7 4	As. 7 2	As. 6 6	As. 6 4
	Pence, at average exchange		9·99	9·95	9·22	8·44	7·82
11	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	998,450	656,728	1,000,566	854,629	746,687
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb.— Rupees		4 10 1	3 2 9	5 7 8	4 10 5	4 4 7
	Shillings, at average exchange		8·57	5·72	9·25	8·06	7·06
12	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	1,069,076	2,498,185	5,583,336	6,340,150	1,044,709
	Value	£	490,435	901,026	1,956,332	2,856,990	513,779
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		4 9 5	3 9 8	3 8 0	4 8 1	4 14 8
	Shillings, at average exchange		8·50	6·51	5·98	7·80	8·09
13	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	553,330	415,080	466,218	389,002	382,405
	Value	£	501,468	348,949	381,706	379,002	361,766
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 1 0	8 6 7	8 3 0	9 11 11	9 7 4
	Shillings, at average exchange		16·78	15·16	13·96	16·88	15·57
14	LAC—						
	Value	£	254,011	755,747	536,976	362,048	298,716
15	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons.	42,868	60,612	45,108	56,939	37,413
	Value	£	328,564	440,618	332,764	406,652	268,959
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		76 10 4	72 11 1	73 12 4	71 6 8	71 14 3
	Sterling, at average exchange	£	7·09	6·83	6·29	6·19	5·92
16	SUGAR—						
	Value	£	319,238	253,937	925,196	745,851	204,360

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Sea-borne Trade for the year, &c.—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	37,097,260	31,927,340	33,270,208	36,196,661	33,145,651
	Value	£	3,157,780	2,794,769	2,733,535	2,850,616	2,779,774
	Average declared value per lb. Annas		...	14·00	13·14	12·60	13·42
	Pence at average exchange		...	1s. 6·93d.	1s. 4·83d.	1s. 4·37d.	1s. 4·57d.
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	16,263,560	16,463,875	16,012,932	17,332,639	14,137,694
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Gross Imports	£	19,421,340	19,258,644	18,746,467	20,183,255	16,917,468
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	*781,220*	*792,668*	*839,539*	*934,437*	*754,648*
	Value	£	*56,249*	*57,424*	*58,423*	*62,733*	*51,217*
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	*1,061,727*	*984,105*	*1,064,392*	*1,089,614*	*1,132,627*
	Total Re-exports	£	*1,117,976*	*1,041,529*	*1,122,815*	*1,152,347*	*1,183,844*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Net Imports	£	18,303,364	18,217,115	17,623,652	19,030,908	15,733,624
2	METALS	Value £	2,607,122	3,310,452	3,721,907	3,736,958	3,372,903
3	SILK, (Raw and Manufactured)	„ „	1,583,405	1,404,235	1,037,957	1,485,550	1,496,487
4	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	„ „	780,867	1,079,105	1,194,145	1,727,560	1,491,831
5	SUGAR	„ „	516,564	895,929	403,697	798,036	1,480,880
6	LIQUORS	„ „	1,636,568	1,702,197	1,585,345	1,683,655	1,372,487
7	PROVISIONS	„ „	363,727	717,234	664,938	861,116	990,530
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„ „	557,585	1,119,274	911,890	955,142	961,666
9	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK	„ „	1,185,943	1,439,921	963,504	873,960	893,875
10	COAL, (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons.	360,252	388,480	523,384	603,731	473,027
	Value	£	685,720	647,562	918,309	1,004,942	881,444
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		19·03	16·67	17·54	16·64	18·63
	Shillings, at average exchange		31·94	31·01	30·34	28·83	30·68
11	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	277,085	365,254	298,776	254,231	274,182
	Value	£	755,771	601,146	430,895	401,366	593,621
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		27 28	16·45	14·42	15·78	21·65
	Shillings, at average exchange		50·51	29·66	24·62	27·35	35·85
12	APPAREL	Value £	620,456	634,256	542,860	579,106	546,089
13	SPICES	„ „	179,126	395,988	432,991	488,884	509,043

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first ten months (Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value).*

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities exported, excluding gold and silver	46,309,370	48,265,519	52,210,342	47,821,206	51,522,819
Value of commodities imported, excluding gold and silver	30,830,219	30,408,746	34,457,474	32,426,305	33,557,095
Excess Exports	15,479,151	17,856,773	17,752,868	15,394,901	17,965,724
Net imports of silver	966,336	5,628,814	13,117,467	2,187,577	6,680,763
Net imports of gold	1,486,222	—410,234	278,765	482,078	1,388,535
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	2,452,558	5,218,580	13,396,232	1,705,499	8,069,298
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	83,124,766	91,365,735	104,112,457	88,090,522	96,944,010

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten months, &c.*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.			TEN MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY.				
				1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	OPIUM ...	Quantity	Chests	73,095	81,613	77,387	76,165	91,081
		Value	£	9,186,788	10,490,687	10,264,066	10,917,614	12,299,001
		Average value per chest ...	Rs.	1,256-13-3	1,285-6-8	1,326-5-3	1,433-6-8	1,350-5-5
2	COTTON, RAW	Quantity	Cwts.	4,295,871	3,561,477	2,585,377	2,281,507	2,895,909
		Value	£	11,476,987	8,968,044	6,949,554	6,149,132	7,992,393
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-3-9	0-3-7	0-3-10	0-3-10	0-3-11
	„ MANUFACTURES—							
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity ...	lbs.	4,587,225	6,817,270	12,779,989	18,306,631	20,115,445
		Value ...	£	196,768	316,636	558,913	767,675	851,667
		Average value per lb. ..	Rs.	0-6-10	0-7-5	0-6-11	0-6-8	0-6-8
	Other manufactures—Value		£	326,201	375,860	392,895	431,844	420,624
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)...		£	11,999,956	9,660,510	7,901,362	7,348,651	9,267,684
3	RICE AND PADDY.	Quantity	Cwts.	13,045,994	11,658,224	10,186,650	12,120,606	12,507,197
		Value	£	3,549,719	3,397,812	4,017,310	5,699,274	5,149,989
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	2-11-6	2-14-8	3-15-1	4-9-5	4-1-11
4	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ...		£	2,639,630	2,895,432	3,679,332	4,076,573	4,539,642
5	SEEDS ...	Quantity	Cwts.	8,514,379	8,559,142	11,239,193	6,357,845	5,767,116
		Value	£	4,414,548	4,688,529	6,758,930	4,089,485	3,764,594
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	5-2-11	5-7-8	6-0-2	6-6-11	6-8-5
6	HIDES AND SKINS.	Quantity	Cwts.	534,504	495,367	709,852	630,278	709,755
		Value	£	2,378,801	2,309,783	2,990,696	2,455,043	2,786,059
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	44-8-1	46-10-0	42-2-1	38-15-2	39-4-1
7	TEA ...	Quantity	lbs.	21,254,915	25,186,248	30,306,610	30,692,313	34,243,539
		Value	£	1,899,961	2,361,799	2,770,735	2,808,132	2,786,782
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-11-4	0-15-0	0-14-7	0-14-8	0-12-10
8	INDIGO ...	Quantity	Cwts.	78,004	83,443	90,577	64,511	78,538
		Value	£	2,037,990	2,450,385	2,632,728	1,767,626	2,256,421
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	261-4-3	293-10-7	290-10-7	273-15-0	287-6-11
9	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ...		£	1,061,452	1,079,667	939,198	1,049,930	1,007,621
10	WHEAT ...	Quantity	Cwts.	2,155,626	4,839,290	6,206,669	1,035,857	1,814,566
		Value	£	775,554	1,673,400	2,790,304	508,125	918,918
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	3-9-6	3-7-4	4-7-11	4-14-6	5-1-0
11	COFFEE ...	Quantity	Cwts.	164,692	168,552	191,693	201,626	188,080
		Value	£	662,275	722,544	846,358	885,939	833,670
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	40-3-5	42-13-11	44-2-5	43-15-0	44-5-2
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ...		£	531,870	801,388	766,098	607,139	584,575
13	SALTPETRE ...	Quantity	Cwts.	300,501	369,887	311,682	311,091	421,268
		Value	£	254,955	302,734	304,068	296,222	386,482
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	8-7-9	8-2-11	9-12-1	9-8-4	9-2-9
14	TEAK ...	Quantity	Tons	48,776	35,771	44,153	34,115	30,810
		Value	£	356,332	263,504	311,678	247,752	222,875
		Average value per ton ...	Rs.	73-0-11	73-10-8	70-2-9	72-9-11	72-5-5
15	LAC		£	593,588	425,327	299,599	234,712	220,105
16	SUGAR		£	94,465	425,940	447,616	184,724	156,533

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first ten months*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.			TEN MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY.				
				1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	COTTON—							
1	Twist and yarn ...	Quantity	lbs.	25,923,585	26,724,669	30,872,371	29,736,857	27,309,866
		Value	£	2,286,139	2,230,376	2,425,336	2,480,030	2,248,408
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs	0-14-1	0-13-4	0-12-7	0-13-4	0-13-2
		Ditto in sterling average exchange		1s. 7d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
	Other manufactures ..	Value	£	13,097,382	13,056,417	14,512,524	12,274,502	13,819,200
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS ...		£	15,383,521	15,286,793	16,937,860	14,754,532	16,067,608
	Re-exports							
	Twist and yarn ...	*Quantity* ...	*lbs.*	*701,646*	*614,051*	*736,160*	*651,373*	*730,075*
		Value ...	£	*50,656*	*43,119*	*49,811*	*44,508*	*47,715*
		Average value per lb.	*Rs.*	*0-11-7*	*0-11-3*	*0-10-10*	*0-10-11*	*0-10-5*
	Other manufactures—Value ...		£	*819,803*	*859,708*	*875,357*	*966,712*	*857,852*
	Total Re-exports ...		£	*870,459*	*902,827*	*925,168*	*1,011,220*	*905,567*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports ...		£	14,513,062	14,383,966	16,012,692	13,743,312	15,162,041
2	METALS		Value £	2,533,767	2,893,993	3,008,118	2,919,762	2,849,539
3	SILK (Raw and Manufactured) ...		„ „	1,126,453	831,428	1,271,782	1,313,747	1,263,602
4	LIQUORS		„ „	1,194,828	1,286,521	1,431,367	1,113,119	1,250,897
5	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK ...		„ „	931,228	1,013,812	1,227,159	1,249,238	1,104,248
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES		„ „	856,225	823,119	849,529	846,254	901,642
7	PROVISIONS		„ „	560,436	539,059	716,939	834,573	882,062
8	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)—	Quantity	Tons	262,999	347,716	469,270	377,684	446,226
		Value	£	428,858	643,794	764,610	708,320	860,491
		Average value per ton	Rs.	16-4-10	18-8-2	16-4-8	18-12-1	19-4-6
9	SUGAR		Value £	618,833	349,806	657,043	1,137,030	853,951
10	SALT ...	Quantity	Ton	302,897	255,504	217,202	223,565	277,279
		Value	£	505,238	363,684	324,628	477,384	611,322
		Average value per ton	Rs.	16-10-10	14-3-9	14-15-1	21-5-7	22-0-9
11	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK ...		Value £	1,243,685	803,705	724,078	781,963	549,049
12	APPAREL		„ „	548,970	466,767	491,306	464,159	466,922
13	SPICES		„ „	315,656	367,877	389,649	430,862	406,197

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100.*)

IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	MEASURED IN GOLD.							MEASURED IN SILVER.*						
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants) ...	91	68	54	49	43	36	55	95	71	58	51	48	44	63
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	94	90	75	57	55	60	50	97	94	79	59	61	72	57
Copper, Chili Bars	93	93	92	85	74	64	74	96	97	98	90	82	77	85
Straits Tin	79	65	56	52	45	42	62	82	67	60	54	50	50	71
Wheat	112	81	83	91	94	72	85	115	84	88	96	104	87	97
Flour, town-made	111	82	90	82	98	69	86	114	85	96	86	109	83	98
Beef, inferior	125	110	128	98	85	90	85	129	115	136	102	94	108	97
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist ...	95	83	86	80	71	61	77	97	88	91	84	78	73	87
Wool, Southdown Hogs ...	96	89	85	80	76	65	71	99	93	91	85	84	78	81
Sugar, Foreign Muscovado ...	92	87	77	113	74	80	95	95	91	82	119	82	96	108
Coffee	124	97	105	101	98	73	83	128	101	111	106	109	88	94
Pepper	126	95	78	69	63	N.	...	109	100	83	73	70	N.	...
Saltpetre	86	80	83	87	98	89	96	86	82	88	92	109	108	110
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	104	106	105	111	120	114
Silver	97	96	94	95	90	83	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)														
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.)								93	84	84	78	73	74	81
Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40 ...								96	91	87	87	75	75	88
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.) ...								115	104	94	85	85	78	77
„ „ Orange, No. 40—60 ...								107	93	87	90	83	73	87
Copper, Sheathing								102	100	102	93	83	80	87
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square ...								115	89	78	68	60	56	76
Spelter, hard								114	118	148	143	130	107	121
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered								92	88	75	104	75	69	96
Indigo, good								110	*Nil.*	90	110	86	100	119
Jute, picked								144	137	125	150	147	153	169
Lacdye, fine								87	60	53	69	58	54	73
Shell Lac, fine orange								129	183	119	68	49	56	153
Linseed, fine bold clean								111	110	92	102	106	N.	120
Rice, Ballam								165	153	135	159	168	259	153
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar								80	58	40	98	80	69	87
Sugar, Benares								94	87	87	88	*Nil.*	...	...
Tea, good *Souchong*								114	123	104	123	100	77	82
Wheat, Doodiah								115	96	78	96	104	109	109
Gold								102	100	102	103	105	109	110

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.—*Actual CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on RAILWAYS in 1878-79, and estimated Expenditure on such works in 1879-80 and 1880-81, and to the end of 1880-81.*

	1878-79, Accounts.	1879-80, Regular Estimate.	1880-81, Budget-Estimate.	To end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance remaining to be spent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	297,314	58,700	630,000	(a) 38,266,981	...	...
Rajputana	359,296	248,000	172,000	3,545,000	3,267,000	—278,000
Western Rajputana	344,633	681,000	385,000	1,649,000	1,604,000	—45,000
Sindia	241,264	130,000	100,000	893,000	904,000	11,000
Holkar	—73,865	36,000	19,000	1,260,000	1,246,000	—14,000
Neemuch	226,255	278,000	339,000	1,786,000	2,202,000	416,000
Wurdah Coal	11,027	15,000	...	501,000	541,000	40,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	106,300	250,000	217,000	593,000	837,000	244,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	121,375	40,000	10,000	1,262,000	1,261,000	—1,000
Northern Bengal	386,180	129,000	60,000	2,139,000	1,945,000	—194,000
Tirhoot	20,850	27,000	15,000	565,000	600,000	35,000
Patna and Gya	250,105	73,000	25,000	350,000	404,000	54,000
Nalhati	6,968	—1,000	—1,000	32,000	36,000	4,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	14,069	—1,000	—2,000	672,000	739,000	67,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad...	59,715	154,000	68,000	282,000	322,000	40,000
Ghazipur and Dildarnaggar...	2,653	44,000	5,000	55,000	65,000	10,000
Muttra-Hathras...	3,740	1,000	...	110,000	125,000	15,000
Muttra-Achneyra	5,311	...	55,000	60,000	90,000	30,000
Dhond and Manmad	359,469	112,000	106,000	1,124,000	1,350,000	226,000
Indus Valley	816,105	304,000	200,000	6,295,000	7,180,000	885,000
Punjab Northern	369,905	663,000	303,000	4,053,000	3,808,000	—245,000
Fluctuations in Store Balances	—166,725	—243,000	—80,000	155,000	...	—155,000
Reserve	...	...	242,000	242,000	...	—242,000
	3,461,630	2,940,000	2,232,000	27,623,000	28,526,000	903,000
Deduct PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS OUTLAY included in the above	3,327,888	2,608,000	1,982,000	26,533,000	...	...
Balance ORDINARY OUTLAY ...	136,742	332,000	250,000	1,090,000	...	...
Railways constructed wholly from Ordinary Funds—						
Patri Salt Railway	...	...	...	81,000	90,000	9,000
Frontier Railways chargeable to Army ...	...	1,440,000	2,040,000	3,480,000	...	...
Total ORDINARY ...	136,742	1,772,000	2,290,000	4,651,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,630	4,380,000	4,272,000	31,184,000	...	...

(a).—£6,750,000 added on account of premium added to the Capital of the East Indian Railway on the purchase being effected.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—*Actual Capital Expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, in 1878-79, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1879-80, 1880-81, and to the end of 1880-81, &c.*

	1878-79 Actuals.	1879-80 Regular Estimates.	1880-81 Budget-Estimates.	TO END OF 1880-81. Outlay against current sanctions.	Outlay against sanctions that have expired.	Total.	Estimated cost (current sanctions).	Balance of current sanctions remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orissa Canals	56,266	78,000	44,000	1,953,300	...	1,953,300	1,931,000	...
Midnapore Canal	27,817	7,300	15,500	755,800	...	755,800	768,000	12,200
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	177,300	...	177,300	177,000	...
Sone Canals	171,768	139,700	80,500	2,298,500	...	2,298,500	2,736,000	437,500
Ganges Canal	61,798	39,000	59,500	743,825	2,343,275	3,087,100	1,021,000	277,175
Agra ,, ...	6,597	5,000	7,500	786,800	...	786,800	801,000	14,200
Lower Ganges Canal	157,633	151,100	133,000	1,688,100	...	1,688,100	2,473,000	784,900
Western Jumna ,, ...	79,438	58,100	65,000	462,000	312,000	774,000	722,000	260,000
Bari Doab ,, ...	11,376	10,000	5,000	1,509,600	...	1,509,600	1,652,000	142,400
Other projects	233,945	318,200	220,000	...	...	4,955,600	...	...
TOTAL ...	806,638	797,400	630,000	...	...	17,986,100	...	...
Deduct Ordinary outlay on Productive Public Works included above.	11,984	...	...	...	...	5,306,300	...	...
NET TOTAL ...	794,654	797,400	630,000	...	...	12,679,800	...	...
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. (*Not classed as Productive Public Works*).								
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,511	9,700	10,000	69,000	204,000	273,000	139,000	70,000
Other projects	105,653	134,600	95,800	...	...	2,294,900	...	...
Ordinary outlay on Productive Public Works ...	11,984	...	...	...	...	5,306,300	...	...
TOTAL ...	119,148	144,300	105,800	...	...	7,874,200	...	...
Deduct Outlay against the grant for Productive Public Works or works not admitted to the category of Productive Public Works	—3	...	...	...	...	255,200	...	...
NET TOTAL ...	119,151	144,300	105,800	...	...	7,619,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	913,805	941,700	735,800	...	...	20,298,800	...	...

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—*Gross earnings, Working expenses and net traffic earnings of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1878-79, with Regular Estimates for 1879-80 and Budget-Estimates for 1880-81.*

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Budget-Estimates, 1880-81.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,057	4,093	4,308	4,495	4,582	4,541	4,562
Gross Earnings.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Eastern Bengal	365,956	324,889	376,650	507,641	439,942	460,000	470,000
Madras	591,955	611,832	806,164	930,759	645,613	675,000	675,000
South Indian	97,401	123,578	221,206	353,118	318,231	350,000	370,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	663,398	646,577	704,747	786,772	698,333	700,000	780,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,052,012	2,103,264	2,679,511	3,270,107	2,719,710	2,450,000	2,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	226,894	288,164	369,648	437,013	393,885	400,000	480,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	680,518	697,011	833,543	1,014,201	909,593	1,100,000	1,000,000
Total	4,617,734	4,833,315	5,991,516	7,281,777	6,225,307	6,135,000	6,525,000
Working Expenses.							
Eastern Bengal	205,462	206,842	172,357	200,790	198,317	220,000	215,000
Madras	397,268	454,362	475,576	600,831	484,980	440,000	450,000
South Indian	56,101	56,795	118,587	186,407	225,008	260,000	240,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	501,545	572,720	366,660	311,786	325,578	350,000	350,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,143,102	1,060,670	1,233,797	1,567,671	1,417,744	1,180,000	1,300,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	140,082	175,733	210,465	258,022	275,360	250,000	275,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	439,748	452,194	549,777	582,259	584,585	710,000	690,000
Total	2,687,308	2,720,235	3,131,989	3,687,666	3,512,530	3,705,000	3,630,000
Net Traffic Earnings.							
Eastern Bengal	160,494	117,047	204,293	306,851	241,625	240,000	255,000
Madras	194,687	190,470	330,588	329,928	160,633	235,000	225,000
South Indian	41,300	67,783	102,729	148,711	[illegible]	[illegible]	130,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	288,853	273,857	338,087	474,986	372,755	350,000	430,000
Great Indian Peninsula	908,910	1,101,785	1,445,714	1,702,436	1,301,966	970,000	1,250,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	85,612	112,431	159,075	178,991	236,525	150,000	205,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	240,770	244,967	283,763	432,042	324,910	390,000	400,000
Total	1,930,126	2,113,110	2,866,527	3,594,111	2,639,417	2,430,000	2,895,000
STATE RAILWAYS.							
East Indian.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503
Gross Earnings	5,451,465	3,011,442	3,818,447	4,362,433	4,052,536	4,250,000	4,250,000
Working Expenses	1,317,081	1,140,961	1,313,076	1,395,692	1,465,990	1,500,000	1,500,000
Net Traffic Earnings	2,134,384	1,870,551	2,504,471	2,966,441	2,586,546	2,750,000	2,750,000
Other State Railways.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	221	485	683	806	1,287	2,014	2,493
Gross Earnings.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	93,819	203,102	230,319	261,434	334,077	382,500	450,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)						150,00	55,000
Holkar and Neemuch	16,702	58,349	59,272	62,566	93,[illegible]	122,500	152,500
Sindia				1,319	10,812	11,000	20,000
Wurdah Coal	2,112	2,936	3,685	10,659	11,[illegible]	27,000	55,000
Punjab Northern		22,567	50,144	76,412	108,[illegible]	150,000	210,000	
Indus Valley					114,021	5,000	150,000
Dhond an Manmad						26,000	60,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh							67,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley							10,000
Patna and Gya				62,876	97,561	100,000	120,000
Northern Bengal						33,000	40,000
Tirhoot				17,111	102,289	110,000	140,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern		4,804	21,378	34,521	44,281	45,000	47,500
Nalhati	9,861	10,185	9,775	12,615	13,000	13,000	13,500
Cawnpore and Furruckabad	8,492	7,178	8,098	9,530	8,851	9,000	9,000
Hattras-Muttra							11,000
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur			8,977	9,838	10,822	12,500	12,500
							4,000
	130,986	289,512	389,668	557,890	976,828	1,531,000	1,917,000
Working Expenses.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	57,836	119,598	159,982	184,831	263,816	250,000	275,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)						15,000	50,000
Holkar and Neemuch	11,078	35,715	39,947	39,519	67,[illegible]	92,500	102,500
Sindia				2,137	12,[illegible]	14,000	18,500
Wurdah Coal	2,405	3,150	3,658	7,965	11,[illegible]	25,000	27,500
Punjab Northern		13,737	45,958	70,399	81,[illegible]	150,000	165,000
Indus Valley					102,861	300,000	350,000
Dhond and Manmad					24,063	50,000	57,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh							10,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley							80,000
Patna and Gya				59,904	92,561	80,000	20,000
Northern Bengal						10,000	
Tirhoot				16,402	89,575	120,000	110,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern		4,006	14,189	23,673	32,[illegible]	35,000	27,500
Nalhati	7,320	9,303	12,829	8,226	− 1,748	9,000	9,500
Cawnpore and Furruckabad	7,367	7,936	8,315	8,732	4,459	6,500	7,000
Hattras-Muttra							4,000
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur				4,919	5,251	5,[illegible]	6,700
							5,000
	86,904	193,185	287,988	426,006	749,317	1,166,200	1,321,000
Net Traffic Earnings.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	35,985	83,504	80,267	76,603	126,261	132,500	175,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)							5,000
Holkar and Neemuch	5,624	2,634	225	25,347	25,[illegible]	30,000	50,000
Sindia				− 818	1,922	2,500	1,500
Wurdah Coal	201	211	27				27,500
Punjab Northern		8,820	4,196	5,015	21,[illegible]	25,000	80,000
Indus Valley						50,000	110,000
Dhond and Manmad							10,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh							
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley							40,000
Patna and Gya				2,882		20,000	20,000
Northern Bengal						14,000	50,000
Tirhoot					10,716	20,000	20,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern		798	7,109	10,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	14,000	
Nalhati	2,541	1,183	− 3,045	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		4,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad	1,125	− 758	217			5,000	2,000
Hattras-Muttra						2,500	4,000
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur			4,058	4,112	5,826	5,800	6,000
							1,000
	44,982	96,027	92,830	131,881	236,481	364,800	596,000

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—*Cross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, to end of 1878-79, with Regular Estimates for 1879-80 and Budget-Estimates for 1880-81.*

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Budget-Estimates, 1880-81.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orissa Canals	4,848	4,549	7,456	16,110	18,200	27,000	28,500
Midnapore Canal	11,622	11,111	13,699	17,009	17,071	22,100	20,000
Tidal Canal	5,289	2,293	4,503	6,228	6,079	6,100	6,100
Sone Canals		5,090	7,318	10,130	43,763	51,500	56,000
Ganges Canal	201,988	212,882	220,154	250,453	261,114	271,500	245,000
Agra ,,	55	3,709	8,952	21,467	42,633	35,900	43,500
Lower Ganges Canal						9,100	18,000
Western Jumna ,,	91,290	100,872	87,813	99,210	118,056	117,400	114,000
Bari Doab ,,	64,668	77,189	59,270	56,903	80,606	98,400	108,400
Other projects	10,462	11,984	16,036	25,372	25,748	27,900	35,100
Total	390,222	429,679	425,201	502,882	613,270	666,900	680,600
INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Ganges Canal	41,915	62,580	64,279	72,290	67,181	66,900	66,900
Agra ,,					4,569		
Western Jumna Canal	37,256	40,128	38,593	37,376	10,937	21,700	11,700
Bari Doab ,,	14,625	16,653	4,679	11,963	17,748	14,700	10,000
Other projects	24,291	20,345	25,966	27,789	31,078	606,200	614,000
Total	118,087	139,706	133,517	153,867	126,934	709,500	702,600
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Orissa Canals	4,848	4,549	7,456	16,110	18,200	27,000	28,500
Midnapore Canal	11,622	11,111	13,699	17,009	17,071	22,100	20,000
Tidal Canal	5,289	2,293	4,503	6,228	6,079	6,100	6,100
Sone Canals		5,090	7,318	10,130	43,763	51,500	56,000
Ganges Canal	243,903	275,462	284,433	322,743	328,295	338,400	311,900
Agra ,,	55	3,709	8,952	25,976	42,633	35,900	43,500
Lower Ganges Canal						9,100	18,000
Western Jumna Canal	128,546	141,000	126,106	136,586	128,993	139,100	125,700
Bari Doab ,,	79,293	93,842	63,949	68,866	98,344	113,100	118,400
Other projects	34,753	32,329	42,002	53,161	56,826	634,100	649,100
Total	508,309	569,585	558,718	656,749	749,204	1,376,400	1,383,200
WORKING EXPENSES.							
Orissa Canals	19,643	20,762	21,466	21,607	23,900	25,100	20,700
Midnapore Canal	13,043	16,710	17,128	20,382	17,283	12,900	12,900
Tidal Canal	3,153	3,904	1,243	3,056	2,318	2,700	2,400
Sone Canals		11,513	19,959	25,241	37,051	41,300	32,800
Ganges Canal	97,323	105,462	105,040	97,870	90,901	102,100	94,600
Agra ,,	4,576	8,319	11,613	15,792	18,859	19,700	20,100
Lower Ganges Canal					450	9,100	21,100
Western Jumna ,,	33,874	37,516	38,937	41,873	51,438	46,100	40,100
Bari Doab ,,	33,746	48,094	55,305	52,398	41,543	46,500	46,700
Other projects	41,937	98,418	92,605	86,239	91,710	100,300	92,600
Total	247,495	350,758	363,356	364,458	381,550	411,800	393,000
NET REVENUE.							
Orissa Canals	−14,795	−16,213	−14,010	−5,497	−5,700	1,900	−1,200
Midnapore Canal	−1,421	−5,620	−3,429	−3,373	−212	9,200	13,100
Tidal Canal	1,836	−1,611	3,260	3,172	3,761	3,400	3,700
Sone Canals		−6,153	−12,641	−15,111	6,712	10,200	23,200
Ganges Canal	146,580	170,000	179,393	224,873	231,394	236,300	217,300
Agra ,,	−4,521	−4,610	−2,661	10,184	23,774	16,200	23,400
Lower Ganges Canal					−450		−5,100
Western Jumna Canal	94,672	103,484	87,169	94,713	77,557	93,000	85,600
Bari Doab Canal	45,547	45,748	8,584	16,468	56,801	66,600	71,700
Other projects	−7,084	−66,089	−50,603	−33,078	−34,884	527,800	556,500
Total	260,814	218,627	195,362	292,291	358,654	968,600	990,200
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. *(Not classed as Productive Public Works.)*							
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	61,111	59,249	56,541	57,563	63,198	72,900	[illegible]
Other projects	22,471	20,053	29,596	19,353	23,908		
Total	83,582	79,302	86,137	76,916	87,106		
INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	16,989	22,152	22,153	22,080	22,153	22,200	22,200
Other projects	95,825	131,608	123,180	125,987	134,131	187,000	222,900
Total	112,814	153,760	145,333	148,067	156,284	209,200	245,100
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	78,100	81,401	78,694	80,243	85,351	95,100	82,500
Other projects	118,296	151,661	153,076	145,340	158,039	216,300	253,100
Total	196,396	233,062	231,770	225,583	243,390	311,400	335,600
WORKING EXPENSES.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	20,171	23,027	21,474	26,357	20,415	18,700	19,600
Other projects	95,933	108,947	108,489	103,822	95,525	91,500	94,300
Total	116,104	131,974	129,963	130,179	116,240	110,200	113,900
NET REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	57,929	58,374	57,220	53,886	64,936	76,400	62,900
Other projects	22,363	42,714	44,587	41,518	62,114	124,800	158,800
Total	80,292	101,088	101,807	95,404	127,050	201,200	221,700

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. III OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th January 1879.	For week ending 24th January 1880.	Total from 1st January to 25th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 24th Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	8,88,258	9,22,718	27,89,698	30,51,037	...	1,46,624
	„ Jubbulpore	1,35,300		4,07,963			
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,095	78,469	2,08,480	2,47,851	39,371	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,517	83,445	4,12,574	2,81,244	...	1,31,330
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,61,751	2,43,800	6,30,644	7,91,898	1,61,254	...
31st Jan. 1880	Madras ...	1,13,150	1,11,762	3,84,616	3,95,542	10,926	...
7th Feb. 1880	South Indian ...	50,206	64,393	2,12,650	2,24,098	11,448	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,86,696	5,07,413	20,53,779	16,77,956	...	3,75,823
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,65,308	1,61,449	5,42,555	4,80,825	...	61,730
	TOTAL ...	22,45,281	21,73,449	76,42,959	71,50,451	...	4,92,508
	State.						
7th Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,150	2,479	9,501	8,273	...	1,228
7th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,877	1,497	6,209	5,516	...	693
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,02,274	1,15,136	2,92,945	3,35,949	43,004	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,134	20,971	55,790	66,525	10,735	...
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,115	738	3,108	2,639	...	469
7th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,221	1,625	4,356	4,581	225	...
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,617	4,701	7,911	12,571	4,660	...
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,387	14,156	43,422	55,996	12,574	...
14th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,487	10,052	31,643	30,503	...	1,140
31st Jan. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	24,686	40,400	94,046	1,35,116	41,070	...
7th Feb. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,468	6,695	22,246	22,205	...	41
31st Jan. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,616	22,157	49,629	62,613	12,984	...
14th Feb. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	20,422	31,382	62,557	1,01,083	38,526	...
	Sindia ...	2,159	(a)	5,956	...	...	5,956
14th Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	10,605	9,628	30,481	38,494	8,013	...
7th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	76,736	99,456	1,92,362	3,08,430	1,16,068	...
14th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,581	...	31,696	31,696	...
7th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,887	2,213	6,606	7,542	936	...
31st Jan. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	9,735	...	33,679	33,679	...
14th Feb. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	752	...	2,294	2,294	...
	TOTAL ...	3,08,841	4,02,354	9,18,768	12,65,705	3,46,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,54,122	25,75,803	85,61,727	84,16,156	...	1,45,571
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			42,13,226	41,23,916	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			43,48,501	42,92,240	...	56,261

(a) Line worked by the East Indian Railway Company. Traffic return not received.

No. IV OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st Feb. 1879.	For week ending 31st Jan. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 1st Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 31st Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,83,358	9,45,317	35,73,057	39,96,354	...	81,293
	„ Jubbulpore	96,627		5,04,590			
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,174	93,556	2,76,654	3,41,407	64,753	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,30,502	(*a*) 82,026	5,43,075	3,63,270	...	1,79,805
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,10,734	2,50,700	8,41,378	10,42,598	2,01,220	...
31st Jan. 1880	Madras ...	1,20,212	1,18,304	5,04,827	5,13,846	9,019	...
7th Feb. 1880	South Indian ...	59,513	65,214	2,72,163	2,89,312	17,149	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,73,028	5,47,217	26,26,807	22,25,173	...	4,01,634
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,67,802	1,58,753	7,10,357	6,39,578	...	70,779
	TOTAL ...	22,09,950	22,61,087	98,52,908	94,11,538	...	4,41,370
	State.						
7th Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,497	4,333	11,999	12,606	607	...
7th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,652	1,900	7,861	7,416	...	445
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	89,697	1,11,043	3,82,642	4,46,992	64,350	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,985	17,983	71,775	84,508	12,733	...
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	926	1,020	4,034	3,659	...	375
7th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,742	1,599	6,098	6,180	82	...
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,017	13,760	10,927	31,331	20,404	...
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,787	13,884	54,209	69,880	15,671	...
14th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,696	10,198	42,338	40,701	...	1,637
31st Jan. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	26,836	46,094	1,20,883	1,81,210	60,327	...
7th Feb. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,329	5,976	29,575	28,181	...	1,394
31st Jan. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,862	25,557	68,491	88,170	19,679	...
14th Feb. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	20,086	31,760	82,644	1,32,843	50,199	...
	Sindia ...	1,977	(*b*)	7,934	...	...	7,934
14th Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	9,564	14,558	40,045	53,052	13,007	...
7th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	49,025	1,10,064	2,41,388	4,18,494	1,77,106	...
14th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,525	...	40,221	40,221	...
7th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,766	2,099	8,372	9,641	1,269	...
31st Jan. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	9,443	...	43,122	43,122	...
14th Feb. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	799	...	3,093	3,093	...
	TOTAL ...	2,72,444	4,35,595	11,91,215	17,01,300	5,10,085	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,82,394	26,96,682	1,10,44,123	1,11,12,838	68,715	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			54,34,813	54,45,291	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ..			56,09,310	56,67,547	58,237	...

(*a*)—Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts for the first 24 days of January 1880.
(*b*)—Line worked by the E. I. Railway Company. Traffic 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 DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 352 AND 353, AND 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 548 AND 549, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 31ST JANUARY AND 28TH FEBRUARY 1880.

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. (Kuree, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Korralo, Murhwa, Nagalee, &c.) *Paspalum 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.
NORTHERN.	2nd Half of December 1879. Nimach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 12	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13 12	15 10	...	...	...	8 8	12 10	10 0
	2nd Half of January 1880. Bánswára (Mewar Agency).	13 2	13 2	8 7	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 6	8 12	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13 12	15 10	...	...	...	8 8	12 10	10 0

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2nd Half of December 1879. Nimach ...	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0
2nd Half of January 1880. Bánswára (Mewar Agency).	...	...	...

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 2nd MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Sindh. The want of rain is still felt in a few of the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. Public health remains generally good; agricultural prospects are excellent in Bengal and Northern India, and are good elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 3rd)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair, cotton excepted; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and pulse, outturn fair; second crop paddy flourishing; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1·23 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 31·57.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·97; harvest of pulses, outturn about half.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·38; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture generally sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22·97; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full, a few dry crops ½ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·25; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and *dâl*, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 25·38.
Malabar ...	·23 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 20·73.
Travancore ...	·07	Prices fallen. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; want of rain still seriously felt in some southern districts.
Bombay—(March 3rd)		
Kurrachee ...	·10 in Mánjhand, ·31 in Sákro, ·06 in Keti, and ·10 in Sujáwal.	Wheat crops require rain; *jamba* and *muttur* being harvested; wireworm attacked barley and *jamba* in Tatta and Sonda tappas; cattle disease in 7 and small-pox in 2 talukas; measles in Shahbandar.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in 3 talukas.	Frost has slightly injured *jamba* here and there.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly damaged by frost; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Weather cool; crops thriving; wheat ripe in places; health good.
Surat ...	...	Report not received.
Násik ...	...	Ague in one taluka; cattle disease in Sinar and Dindori; *rab* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool till 26th, gradually rose to 3 degrees warm on 29th, and then fell to 0 degrees at the end of week; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal from 27th to 29th; abnormal wind gradually changing from north-west to south-east.
Poona (Feb. 29th)	...	Price of *jowari* in districts rising.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* finished in Sangamner and continues elsewhere.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest progressing; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest in progress; slight fever in six talukas; exotic cotton generally damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Report not received.
Rajkot ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool; health good. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest progressing everywhere; frost in parts of Guzerat and Sind, and slight rain in Kurrachee; public health fair.
Bengal—(Mar. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of cold-weather and spring crops satisfactory; cholera still prevalent in Moisal; cattle disease in some parts of district.
Dacca ...	1·1	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·10	Peas and pulses nearly gathered, outturn average; land being prepared for *aus*; health generally good; sporadic cholera in Busseerhat.
Barripore ...	0·56	
Diamond Harbour ...	1·08	
Dum-Dum ...	0·2	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue good; fever and cholera in mitigated form still in some thanas; small-pox in Jellinghee and Kalyangunge thanas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather getting gradually warmer; sowing of *amun* and early *til* continues; *boro* thriving; mustard being cut; prospects of *rabi* good, though *khesari* and peas suffered somewhat by late heavy rain.
Burdwan ...	0·4	Crop prospects favourable; public health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; nights cold; prospects of winter crops good; cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops excellent; small-pox beginning to the west, otherwise health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* ploughing in operation; prices stationary; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* continue well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fine; notwithstanding damages done by late rains, *rabi* crops promise a fair outturn; prices of food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox decreasing. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in places in Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Orissa, and Dacca divisions, and in 24-Pergunnahs; cold-weather and spring crops on ground generally very promising, although in places some damage caused by late heavy rains; in some districts cold-weather crops being reaped with good outturn; sugarcane being generally cut and pressed; ploughing for early crops going on in all districts; cholera and small-pox still reported in some places; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, though warmer; crops magnificent, save on high sands and kankar near river; are ripening and being cut in places; health excellent; slight fall in prices.
Gorakhpur ...	...	Report not received.
Jhánsi (Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Field rats doing much damage to crops; prices stationary.
Agra („ 2nd)	...	Prospects good; rats are injuring fields in Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Panáhat; health good.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	...	Clear; wind strong west; crops excellent.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
Kumaun (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair and warmer.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh (Mar. 1st)	...	Prospects continue good.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects continue good. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; weather warm and seasonable; prospects excellent and health good; field rats have done some damage in Agra and Jhansi.
Punjab—(Mar. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Health and crops good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Harvest prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Peshâwar ...	·4	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable; health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 3rd)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; *rabi* harvest continues; outturn good; no epidemic.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox slight; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox prevalent; prices decreasing.
Seoni ...	...	Warm; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Fine; *rabi* harvest continues; prices stationary.
Raipur (Feb. 28th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well; cattle disease in Drug and Dhamtari tahsils; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 27th)	·10	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; cattle disease continues. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in Sambalpur, Biláspur, Mandla, Bálaghát, and Chánda; *rabi* harvest progressing; prospects generally good; prices falling in some districts and in others are stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Mar. 3rd)		
Akyab ...	...	A few deaths reported from sporadic cholera, otherwise public health fair.
Rangoon ...	...	Thirty-five cases of cholera in town; a few cases of small-pox and fever in Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health fair.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox prevalent throughout district, 37 deaths during week in Prome town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	A few cases of cholera, 4 of which were fatal, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in Rangoon town and in Prome town and district; sporadic cholera here and there throughout province; weather becoming sultry.
Assam—(March 3rd)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; growing hot during the day; ploughing for *asu* cultivation in progress; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Cultivation of rice crops going on, *bura* rice promising well; good outturn of cold-weather crops.
Cachar ...	·18	Weather unchanged; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·76	Outturn of mustard and potatoe fair; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 3rd)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever still prevalent, otherwise health good; murrain prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 3rd)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress.
Akola ...	...	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	...	Nizam's Government reports agricultural prospects still disappointing; other accounts are more favourable.
Central India States—(March 3rd)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warmer; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects good; wheat 13, *bajra* and *jowar* 27 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects very good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and grain crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather fair; health and prospects of crops good.
Agar ...	...	Report not received.
Nowgong ...	...	
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fine; opium crops in flower; reaping of grain crops commenced.
Rajputana—		
Marwar (Feb. 13th)	·05	Tanks almost dry; wells full; mild small-pox prevailing; crops flourishing; cold intense.
Harowtee („ 28th)	...	Health and prospects good; seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 3rd)	...	Prospects good; small-pox still prevalent.
Ulwur („ 2nd)	...	Prospects fair; health good.

ERRATUM.—At page 340 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 24th January last, in the rainfall column opposite Kumaun, for "13·0" inches, read "1·3."

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 11. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

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.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

No. 110A., dated Allahabad, the 4th February 1880.

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

Read—

Statements A, B, C 12, shewing the irrigation operations of kharíf, 1879-80.

OBSERVATIONS.—The season was one of exceptionally favourable rainfall, which commenced in the middle of June and continued to the end of September. The area is consequently much less than that of 1877-78 and of 1878-79; in the first of which the rains completely failed, while in the latter they not only commenced late, but irrigation was further encouraged in the early monsoon months by the extreme dryness of the soil after the drought of the previous year.

2. To obtain, therefore, a proper standard of comparison for the kharíf season of 1879, it is necessary to go back to areas of years prior to the recent years of drought.

The following statement compares the canal-irrigated areas of the last ten years:—

		Acres.
1870-71	kharíf	396,399
1871-72	„	333,120
1872-73	„	353,621
1873-74	„	401,622
1874-75	„	389,707
1875-76	„	429,957
1876-77	„	463,520
1877-78	„	731,583
1878-79	„	660,026
1879-80	„	555,641

These figures shew that, although the area of 1879-80 is less than the areas of recent years, it is considerably larger than those of 1875 and 1876 when the rainfall was an average one, but more favourable to canal irrigation than that of 1879-80 on account of the rains being late in both years.

The year 1874 resembled 1879 in rainfall more than any of the intermediate years; but the area irrigated during the kharíf of 1879 is 165,934 acres greater than that of 1874, and this increase may be taken to represent the real growth of canal irrigation in the period of five years.

The increase on the several canals has been as follows:—

	Acres.
Ganges	111,282
Eastern Jumna	15,219
Dún	565
Rohilkhand	7,537
TOTAL	134,603

To which must be added the increase due to two new canals:—

Lower Ganges	10,883
Agra	20,817
	31,700
Gross increase	166,303
Deduct decrease, Bijnor and Bundelkhand lakes	369
Net increase	165,934

The increase in the various crops was—

Sugar	23,999
Rice	17,560
Grains	19,525
Cotton	53,709
Indigo	28,760
Other crops.	22,381
TOTAL	165,934

3. The following statement compares the areas of the several crops irrigated for the four last years:—

Crops.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar	129,607	139,005	147,661	165,661
Rice	84,744	66,684	79,257	75,903
Bájra and juár	4,830	81,137	12,079	6,635
Maize	27,414	61,577	65,818	17,265
Other food grain	2,533	12,272	19,326	12,535
Fodder	5,273	36,030	17,155	5,996
Fibres	41,150	105,309	74,532	59,580
Dyes	148,589	214,286	228,284	185,195
Miscellaneous	19,380	15,283	15,914	26,871
TOTAL	463,520	731,583	660,026	555,641

Taking 1877 as a typical year of drought and 1879 as a typical year of good rain, it will be observed that out of the net decrease of 175,942 acres in 1879, 148,565* acres were under the coarse grain and fodder crops. The area of sugarcane steadily increases, and is this year 18,000 acres larger than the area of the previous year which was again greater than the area of any

* Bájra and juár	74,502
Maize and other grains	44,029
Fodder	30,034
TOTAL	148,565

year before it. The area of rice was smaller than the areas of ordinary years. This may be due to the discouragement arising from unsuccessful cultivation of this crop for the two preceding dry years. The area of indigo was 43,283 acres less than that of 1878.

4. The following statement compares the kharíf areas of 1878 and 1879 by canals:—

	1878.	1879.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	483,356	399,721	...	83,635
Lower Ganges Canal	...	10,883	10,883	...
Agra Canal	40,484	20,817	...	19,667
Eastern Jumna Canal	110,722	98,032	...	12,690
Dún	3,597	6,160	2,563	...
Rohilkhand	21,679	18,981	...	2,698
Bijnor	...	656	656	...
Bundelkhand	188	391	203	...
TOTAL	660,026	555,641	...	104,385 Net.

The decrease in area of the Agra Canal is the only one which requires any special notice, the decrease on the other canals being sufficiently explained by the difference of the seasons.

5. The fluctuations of area irrigated during the kharíf since the opening of the Agra Canal are shewn below:—

	Acres.
Kharíf 1875	5,656
„ 1876	17,577
„ 1877	57,652
„ 1878	40,484
„ 1879	20,817

Thus the irrigation which was stimulated by the two dry years has fallen to little more than the area of 1876. By crops, the comparison for these two years, 1876 and 1879, is as follows:—

	1876.	1879.
Sugar	1,406	2,925
Rice	8	16
Food grains	1,935	2,375
Fodder	1,308	49
Cotton	10,679	10,599
Indigo	1,627	3,344
Others	614	1,509
TOTAL	17,577	20,817

which shews that, while cotton has not decreased, sugar and indigo have slightly increased, nevertheless cotton is the only crop that seems to have established itself in any way as one of the irrigated staples.

Comparing the maximum area of 1877 with that of 1879, it will be found that the net decrease of 36,835 acres in 1879 is almost equally divided between grains and fodder, and cotton,* and is virtually confined to these crops. A permanent area for the kharíf cannot be anticipated until the cultivation of sugar and indigo has been fully established.

Grains and fodder	18,160*
Cotton	18,575
	36,735

6. The following statement compares the assessment on account of water-rate for four years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	9,33,303	13,38,155	13,18,842	12,01,470
Lower Ganges Canal . . .	...	...	...	31,072
Eastern Jumna Canal . .	39,133	1,41,262	1,23,138	69,478
Agra	3,29,960	3,58,278	3,84,001	3,99,739
Rohilkhand	34,354	20,548	19,053	20,106
Dún	14,185	12,385	11,097	19,219
Bijnor	4,859	1,036	...	1,146
Bundelkhand . . .	783	1,449	309	469
TOTAL .	13,56,577	18,73,463	18,56,440	17,42,699

The revenue therefore, though more than a lakh of rupees less than in the two preceding years, which were extraordinarily favourable to canal irrigation, is nearly four lakhs greater than the revenue of 1876.

The following compares the rates per acre for each year :—

	Rs.
1876	2·92
1877	2·56
1878	2·81
1879	3·14

The higher rate of 1879 is due partly to the large areas of sugar and rice, and partly to the irrigation of the Agra and Lower Ganges Canals being assessed with higher rates than on the other canals. The revenue will therefore tend to increase faster than the area.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments and published in the *Government Gazette*.

By Order, &c.,

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A12.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1879-80, AS COMPARED WITH 1878-79.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.												TOTAL.	
			Kharif, 1879-80.	Kharif, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.			
							1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Saháranpur . .	1,418,880	805,120	52,244	46,045	6,199	...	...	1·7	·3	3·2	2·7	·2	3·5	6·0	16·2	19·2	1·5	·8	24·2	31·1
Muzaffarnagar . .	1,061,989	699,622	70,126	80,169	...	10,043	...	3·1	...	1·9	2·5	·3	10 3	5·8	7·3	16·2	1·9	2·6	22·0	29·9
Meerut . . .	1,510,664	1,071,493	107,269	128,401	...	21,132	·1	1 9	...	1·6	1·8	·3	13·1	3 5	14·6	14·4	3·1	2·5	32·7	24·2
Bulandshahr . .	1,222,400	857,520	75,231	96,202	...	20,971	...	·9	...	·8	3·1	·3	18·6	2·4	14·4	9·9	6·8	1·4	42·9	15·7
Aligarh . . .	1,256,775	919,880	53,555	64,291	...	10,736	...	·4	...	...	4·8	...	14·8	4·4	11·3	13·7	2·4	10·6	53·3	29·1
Muttra . . .	1,031,538	827,843	9,219	17,379	...	8,160	...	·1	...	1·4	2·0	3·6	7·0	3·4	10·9	4·8	5·5	2·3	25·4	15·6
Agra . . .	1,220,819	873,976	15,176	21,807	...	6,631	...	·9	...	2·3	2·5	...	7·2	5·0	9·2	2·2	8·2	4·9	27·1	15·3
Etah . . .	967,680	620,800	19,522	9,976	9,546	...	...	·4	...	·4	8·2	1·3	10·7	·7	22·9	5·6	3·2	4·5	45·0	12·9
Mainpuri . . .	1,085,626	607,409	28,077	39,711	...	11,634	...	·5	...	·5	9·1	·5	10·8	7·0	16·4	5·7	2·2	4·1	38·5	18·3
Farukhabad . .	1,116,633	687,361	14,601	19,039	...	4,438	...	·4	...	·3	6·7	1·9	20·8	8·0	17·2	6·6	4·5	5·3	49·2	22·5
Etáwah . . .	1,274,240	563,200	38,152	43,193	...	5,041	...	·3	...	·7	1·0	1·3	9·8	4·4	8·6	7·4	5·6	10·1	25·0	24·2
Cawnpore . . .	1,495,576	865,065	40,398	56,438	...	16,040	...	·3	...	1·3	3·4	·9	8·0	4·9	12·1	7·7	2·7	2·4	26·2	17·5
Delhi . . .	817,280	532,480	49	83	...	34	...	...	...	·2	8·2	·5	16·8	11·7	8·1	17·0	1·8	·5	34·9	29·9
Gurgaon . . .	1,267,200	967,680	5,834	11,828	...	5,994	...	·9	...	·1	1·5	·9	8·1	8·5	8·6	15·0	3·7	·9	21·9	26·3
Dehra Dún . . .	653,271	82,248	6,160	3,597	2,563	...	·3	3·9	...	3·8	7·9	·5	29·2	22·3	33·2	31·7	19·6	13·7	90·2	75·9
Bijnor . . .	1,217,886	663,135	656	...	656	...	·1	2 9	...	1·5	2·7	...	13·0	6·3	18·4	16·5	3·2	5·4	37·4	32·6
Tarai . . .	588,793	144,230	3,172	1,528	1,644	...	...	·9	·9	...	4·5	2·0	20·5	3·0	16 5	37·4	4·2	6·3	46·6	49·6
Bareilly . . .	1,910,510	1,228,040	15,809	20,151	...	4,342	...	·5	...	·8	1·5	6·5	27·1	18·9	15·6	10·3	10·0	11·1	54·2	48·1
Jhánsi . . .	1,002,880	482,560	57	85	...	28	...	·5	...	·6	1·9	1·7	13·0	4·3	6·4	8·2	8·8	7·6	30·1	22·9
Hamírpur . . .	1,463,424	800,128	334	103	231	...	...	...	...	2·3	1·5	·7	11·5	4·1	4·5	8·4	1·5	7·6	19·0	23·1
TOTAL .	23,584,064	14,317,790	555,641	660,026	20,839	1,25,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net decrease ...		1,04,385														

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No. B12 KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by districts.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamirpur.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Gardens and orchards	1,207	715	1,742	1,308	946	461	986	771	1,024	613	1,168	1,932	13	67	225	...	...	147	4	...	13,329
2. Sugarcane	17,349	37,031	63,858	9,587	1,204	1,284	1,889	2,159	3,771	2,736	5,703	6,964	2	310	1,035	566	626	9,630	7	...	165,661
3. Cereals—																					
Rice	28,311	21,353	9,134	242	740	1	68	449	406	178	241	1,655	...	15	4,242	...	2,546	5,972	20	330	75,903
Bajra	1	7	...	56	88	52	57	51	7	7	13	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Juar	...	373	2,634	406	986	206	308	395	297	41	293	210	3	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Maki	1,114	1,680	2,611	3,564	2,269	417	995	1,020	1,383	507	470	805	10	319	101	...	...	...	...	...	17,265
Miscellaneous	914	1,432	1,419	756	1,724	727	229	1,306	1,662	171	1,227	201	...	104	...	90	...	...	17	...	11,979
4. Pulses	13	124	250	122	18	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	556
5. Fodder crops	451	884	2,218	2,294	97	34	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,996
6. Fibres—																					
Cotton	1,674	4,476	14,446	15,994	6,801	4,501	3,260	674	903	55	150	43	18	4,460	14	...	...	...	2	...	57,471
Other fibres	297	488	...	9	46	40	83	514	575	28	25	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
7. Dyes—																					
Indigo	237	924	8,100	40,034	38,158	1,321	7,184	11,922	16,339	9,137	25,708	25,647	...	230	...	...	...	60	...	...	185,001
Other dyes	128	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
8. Drugs—																					
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other drugs	110	38	92	118	19	3	2	35	55	86	10	8	...	...	543	...	...	...	...	...	1,119
9. Oil-seeds	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Miscellaneous	436	535	765	741	459	165	136	326	1,653	1,039	3,138	2,926	3	79	...	...	...	...	3	4	12,408
Total, 1879-80	52,244	70,126	107,269	75,231	53,555	9,219	15,176	19,522	28,077	14,601	38,152	40,398	49	5,834	6,160	656	3,172	15,809	57	334	555,641
Total, 1878-79	46,045	80,169	128,401	96,202	64,291	17,379	21,807	9,976	39,711	19,039	43,193	56,438	83	11,828	3,597	...	1,528	20,151	85	103	660,026

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No. C18—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80..

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in canal divisions.

Crops.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Total, Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.		Total.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Bijnor Canals.	Grand Total.
									Kasganj.	Mainpuri.						Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.		
1. Gardens and orchards ...	283	746	850	1,239	1,661	2,391	2,164	9,334	342	201	543	1,954	1,122	147	225	4	...	...	13,329
2. Sugarcane ...	18,464	22,390	38,264	8,497	2,909	9,040	9,699	109,263	763	575	1,338	40,271	2,925	10,256	1,035	7	...	566	165,661
3. Cereals—Rice ...	14,873	2,109	7,667	450	1,078	434	1,997	28,608	131	48	179	33,990	16	8,518	4,242	20	330	...	75,903
Bajra ...	7	65	...	46	62	8	14	202	23	9	32	1	203	...	...	...	...	...	438
Juár ...	...	188	2,979	147	1,527	245	523	5,609	93	36	129	...	459	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Maki ...	...	2,428	894	2,478	3,165	1,848	1,088	11,871	318	146	464	3,657	1,172	...	101	...	...	...	17,265
Miscellaneous ...	430	1,165	868	262	2,118	679	2,313	7,835	583	501	1,084	2,428	525	...	...	17	...	90	11,979
4. Pulses ...	52	120	100	202	16	...	...	490	...	...	...	46	16	...	...	4	...	...	556
5. Fodder crops ...	130	1,431	130	2,049	2	...	...	3,742	...	...	...	2,205	49	...	...	...	...	...	5,996
6. Fibres—Cotton ...	...	3,294	5,835	15,311	11,226	107	653	36,426	62	13	75	10,461	10,493	...	14	2	...	...	57,471
Other fibres ...	712	...	...	...	85	168	377	1,342	408	180	588	73	106	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
7. Dyes—Indigo ...	...	10,650	3,380	33,569	51,768	33,423	41,147	173,937	3,128	3,090	6,218	1,442	3,344	60	...	...	...	...	185,001
Other dyes ...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
8. Drugs—Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other drugs ...	1	23	39	126	10	138	20	357	23	6	29	186	4	...	543	...	...	...	1,119
9. Oil-seeds ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Miscellaneous* ...	...	1,750	...	...	...	3,089	5,657	10,496	175	29	204	1,318	383	...	...	3	4	...	12,408
Total, 1879-80 ...	35,148	46,359	61,006	64,376	75,597	51,583	65,652	399,721	6,049	4,834	10,883	98,032	20,817	18,981	6,160	57	331	656	555,641
Total, 1878-79 ...	35,789	42,975	66,412	88,837	95,868	69,980	83,495	433,356	...	...	...	110,722	40,484	21,679	3,597	188		...	660,026

* Watered once and insufficiently irrigated.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 324, 325, 326, 327, 328 AND 329, AND 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 548 AND 549 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH JANUARY AND 28TH FEBRUARY 1880.

Divisions	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrus Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Koraloo, Murhwa Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 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.				
	2nd Half of December 1879.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0	
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	11 4 0	18 12 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 8 0	9 12 0	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 12 0	7 10 0	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	8 5 0	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 10 0	
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	4 12 0	7 0 0	
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 0	
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 8 0	8 14 0	
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 12 0	8 0 0	
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
	Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 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 14 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	
	Bánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 12 0	
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 8 0	
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	5 12 0	
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 8 0	
	Gházipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	7 4 0	
Oudh.	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Unáo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Hardui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	
	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Bharaich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 0	
	Raí Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 14 0	
	Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	
	2nd Half of January 1880.																																				
Central Provinces.	Mandla	13 8	13 12	10 8	...	...	...	16 8	11 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	28 8	19 0	18 0	16 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
Raj-pootana.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	8 7	9 11	9 1	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 7	10 0	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts	Province	Remarks
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras	Ganjam	11 13	10 13	8 0	...	...	...	14 14	14 5	9 3	16 14	15 14	10 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	29 13	29 14	18 6	46 10	39 8	20 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	25 14	...	14 0	27 11	27 11	24 3	25 3	14 2	32 13	32 13	16 6	72 14	72 14	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 14	17 0	17 0	10 8	19 3	19 3	18 3	...	...	30 0	30 14	16 6	34 10	33 10	21 0	243 0	243 0	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 14	4 6	5 2	...	...	...	18 14	15 6	12 6	20 10	16 5	13 0	...	...	12 8	...	...	29 6	31 3	17 3	34 3	29 8	13 11	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	13 2	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 6	7 3	...	...	...	14 5	13 10	8 14	15 0	14 8	...	25 14	25 0	16 13	...	20 14	25 8	25 8	17 11	23 10	18 14	12 10	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	8 14	12 14	12 14	10 13	23 11	22 14	14 10	20 5	20 5	25 8	26 3	18 11	27 8	26 11	19 13	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	10 2	10 2	7 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	14 0	14 0	9 11	24 11	24 11	13 6	16 0	16 0	24 3	28 13	14 8	25 13	25 13	15 11	97 3	92 5	97 3	13 2	12 13	13 6	Bellary		
	Kurnool	8 3	7 10	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 11	25 5	25 5	12 14	18 2	19 6	...	...	...	27 0	27 6	15 11	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 14	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	9 0	11 11	11 11	9 13	15 13	15 13	11 8	21 6	21 6	21 3	21 3	16 6	21 10	21 13	15 3	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 11	10 8	14 2	14 5	11 11	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	20 8	19 3	16 6	22 10	22 10	16 6	102 8	92 13	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 5	15 0	15 0	12 10	...	19 2	...	20 10	20 2	28 14	28 14	18 5	28 0	26 0	20 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	6 3	7 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 3	9 10	14 0	13 10	11 6	21 13	21 13	16 13	24 10	24 10	25 6	25 6	16 11	28 13	28 13	17 6	201 11	201 11	226 0	12 10	12 10	14 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	15 5	14 2	9 8	16 5	16 11	...	28 10	28 10	13 8	26 2	27 8	27 3	27 0	14 5	24 8	26 8	15 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 13	6 5	5 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	10 2	14 14	14 14	10 8	22 6	...	12 10	24 2	23 8	28 10	28 5	16 6	23 2	28 2	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	6 3	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	12 10	9 11	14 6	13 14	10 10	19 6	19 6	14 10	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	16 5	24 14	23 2	16 14	145 13	145 13	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	14 11	12 11	7 8	15 3	14 6	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	14 13	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 3	6 3	4 14	...	...	...	12 2	11 11	9 14	12 11	12 11	10 8	19 2	18 5	15 11	24 10	24 10	21 5	20 8	17 3	23 11	22 13	19 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 13	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 13	17 11	17 11	13 14	14 11	14 11	15 13	15 13	13 0	16 10	16 10	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 3	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 14	12 14	12 14	10 6	16 11	15 14	14 5	18 2	18 2	18 11	18 11	11 5	22 6	21 8	18 14	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
	South Canara	7 5	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	11 13	12 3	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 10	14 2	18 3	16 3	14 6	97 3	96 3	112 11	12 6* / 13 3†	12 6* / 13 3†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt, † Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	...	11 11	12 2	10 2	12 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	13 2	21 0	19 5	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
Bombay	Bombay	6 15	6 10	6 12	15 3	14 1	13 14	5 15	5 13	5 7	8 12	8 12	10 7	15 7	14 1	18 7	11 7	10 14	8 7	8 4	8 7	10 10	10 10	9 1	57 14	57 14	61 6	9 15	9 3	11 0	Bombay	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 8	20 0	13 0	6 8	6 12	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 14	8 14	7 4	20 0	20 0	...	8 14	8 14	6 4	11 0	11 0	8 7	20 0	20 0	10 11	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	14 9	13 5	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 8	7 8	6 11	11 0	10 0	3 10	9 8	9 8	4 12	11 8	11 8	6 7	17 8	18 0	9 4	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 11	7 6	100 0	90 0	113 0	12 8	12 0	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 6¾	6 15½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 14½	16 11½	15 3½	10 0	15 3½	14 8½	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	7 10	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 4	6 2	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 8	10 10	10 7	9 5	8 5	8 8	9 5	8 8	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 10	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 2	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	6 12	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	8 10	14 15	14 2	13 12	12 4	11 13	16 8	16 8	12 9	16 8	14 15	10 8	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 9	8 9	8 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 12	13 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	15 0	16 0	14 15	9 0	8 8	8 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 6	11 2	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	10 2½	9 2	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 11	8 1	8 1	7 7	13 10	13 8	11 7	11 10½	11 10	...	...	...	12 15	11 5	9 0	97 0	100 0	79 0	11 3½	11 3	11 11	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 15	11 15	10 14	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 6	9 12	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	9 5	8 6	6 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 1	7 1	9 12	10 11	8 0	15 9	13 6	9 4	16 1	13 8	...	...	...	14 2	12 4	7 12	102 6	106 10	106 10	10 8	10 8	9 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	11 0	8 8¾	4 8	14 2	...	...	7 10	8 3	8 4	11 1	10 7½	8 12	20 14	20 8	12 12	19 7	18 14	...	...	...	12 12	13 5	6 12	210 0	210 0	...	11 15	12 0½	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	9 4	6 11	5 11	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 0	9 5	9 3	10 0	9 0	11 4	9 7	9 2	11 4	14 0	9 7	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	11 11	Satara		
	Belgaum	9 3	10 0	5 14	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 7	15 12	17 0	13 8	12 8	8 16	13 8	12 8	10 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	10 0	10 0	3 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	6 10	6 10	5 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 4	10 10	10 10	11 3	13 0	11 11	9 2	9 13	9 19	12 15	12 15	14 11	11 14	11 3	8 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 15	11 10	12 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	14 4	10 0	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 7	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 7	3 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	9 6	8 8	8 5	...	...	...	9 12	7 10	7 8	10 14	10 0	8 8	19 0	18 5	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	10 0	9 2	6 5	91 8	91 8	109 13	12 0	11 8	12 10	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	6 12	12 9	11 8	9 10	6 14	6 14	6 5	10 14	10 5	7 13	...	...	...	14 14	14 8	...	...	...	15 3	14 6	9 2	137 8	137 8	137 8	30 0	24 0	24 0	Baroda		
	Disa	12 12	13 3	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	23 0	21 7	9 10	19 1	18 5	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	...	150 0	140 0	...	9 0	10 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	10 4	8 13	...	20 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	...	20 0	12 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	8 0	69 0	90 0	12 6½	12 8	12 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 11½	23 0	13 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 3½	22 11	13 2	19 14½	18 6½	17 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	8 12	70 0	70 0	47 8	52 0	65 0	60 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	11 12	10 12	6 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	20 0	18 12	8 12	14 8	13 8	12 1	11 13½	10 3½	12 0	12 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6½	9 6½	6 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 4½	11 5	8 3	15 13	16 2	12 13	6 10½	6 10½	6 0	11 10½	11 10½	8 0	15 1½	15 15	9 0	16 0	15 10	12 1	11 13½	10 3½	12 0	12 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6½	9 6½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
	Karachi	9 10	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	12 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	110 0	107 0	114 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received																							...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	11 7	11 13½	8 0	16 13	17 8	14 0	8 0	7 3½	6 5	10 10½	13 5	8 13	13 5	13 5	...	17 ...	12 10	...	...	...	13 4	12 4	11 2	160 0	220 0	280 0	9 7½	8 12	10 4	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 6	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	6 3	...	...	...	17 9	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																														*Western Districts.*		
Bengal	Burdwan	10 8a	11 4	10 4	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 8	14 12	13 12	17 0	15 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 4	10 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	9 10	Burdwan	Bengal	
	Bancoorah	11 8b	11 8	10 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 12	10 4	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 4c	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	17 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0d	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0e	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	14 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	9 4	16 8	16 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	10 4	95 0	105 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																														*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 7	11 9	10 10½	16 0	20 0	13 8	6 10	6 10	5 12	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 10½	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...f	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	6 0	13 5	13 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 7g	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	13 14	13 14	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	9 8h	9 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	9 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 0i	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 12	15 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 26 seers, best rice 13-8 to 14-12 seers, common rice 16-8 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 14-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, maize or indian-corn 18 to 33 seers, gram 8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 19-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
d In Tumlook sub-division the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley (at Protabpore) 10 seers, best rice 10-4 to 14 seers, and common rice 15-12 to 16 seers,

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 12-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-6 to 10-8 seers, barley 13-5 to 17 seers, best rice 6-6 to 7 seers, common rice 10-12 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, and gram 13-4 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 14-5 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 9 seers, barley (in Narhal) 9 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 15-8 to 18 seers, Indian-corn (at Jangipore) 16 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtiwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtiwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtiwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore	7 8[f]	7 12	8 6	13 5	13 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	7 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	10 8 to 11 4	10 8 to 11 4	13 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	12 12 to 13 8	9 14	16 8	14 4 to 16 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	11 4	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4[k]	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 7	17 7	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	106 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
	Bogra	12 0	9 12	10 10	...	...	...	16 8	10 8	9 0	23 4	20 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 12	6 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 7	8 4	Bogra		
	Pubna	10 0[l]	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	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 8	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	9 3[n]	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	10 0	18 6	16 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	11 7[o]	11 7	9 11	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 6	9 6	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	12 0[p]	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... [q]	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0[r]	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 12	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 8	23 0	23 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0[s]	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... [t]	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	16 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	13 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	14 0	14 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 8	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	13 8[u]	13 8	12 4 to 13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0	16 0	12 8 to 13 0	17 0	18 0	14 0 to 15 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0[v]	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	11 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	136 8	136 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	13 0	13 0	11 8	21 4	22 4	16 4	8 0	7 8	7 4	16 0	15 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	14 0[w]	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 12	20 0	155 4	155 4	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	13 10[x]	13 2	12 1	16 12	14 11	19 15	12 9	12 9	9 7	16 12	18 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	12 0[y]	11 5	10 11	22 12	20 3	12 10	15 2	13 14	12 0	16 7	15 2	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 0	136 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	15 0[z]	16 0	11 0 to 13 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Purneah		
	Maldah	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0[z1]	...	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	11 13	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	10 8	11 13	17 1*	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	18 6	17 1	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	10 10	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	12 0[z2]	12 8	11 8	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	22 0	150 0	140 0	90 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	10 0[z3]	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	42 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	90 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	11 0[z4]	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	110 0	110 0	98 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	Manbhoom		
	Sylhet	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	100 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	Sylhet		
	Cachar	8 10	8 14	8 6	13 5	13 5	16 0	13 15	13 5	11 13	15 4	14 8	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 10	100 0	80 0	80 0	88 10	86 8	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills [a]	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 8	9 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills [a]		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur	16 3	16 3	10 12	23 11	22 10	16 3	8 1	8 10	6 6	10 12	10 15	8 1	24 13	24 13	14 0	25 14	22 2	14 0	20 8	17 4	13 15	147 8	129 0	172 0	10 0	9 13	9 2	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 0	11 8	23 2	23 2	18 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	9 6	22 0	21 0	14 5	22 0	19 12	12 10	18 4	17 10	13 4	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	16 0	16 0	11 12	23 0	21 8	16 0	5 0	4 12	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	23 8	21 0	15 0	24 0	20 4	15 0	19 8	18 0	12 12	100 0	100 0	127 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	17 8	16 14	12 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	5 0	4 12	5 0	10 12	10 10	10 0	23 0	23 8	14 8	22 0	21 8	14 8	18 8	18 4	13 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh		
	Kumaun	11 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	7 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	168 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Kumaun		

[a] Blank, there being no house or shop at present.

[f] 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 15 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 10 seers.
[k] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
[l] In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
[m] In Jhanseedewah the prices are—Best rice 13 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 7 seers.
[n] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 7-5 to 8 seers.
[o] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Naraingunge) 11 seers, barley (in Naraingunge) 12-8 seers, best rice 12 to 18-4 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, gram (in Naraingunge) 12-8 seers.
[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 11 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 14 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 9 seers.
[q] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 17 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 23 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8-14 to 12 seers.
[s] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.
[t] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 20 seers and common rice 16 to 22 seers.
[u] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 16-8 to 22 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 20 seers, millet 20 to 21 seers, lesser millets 20 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17 seers.

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, murwa 19 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 17 seers.
[w] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 27 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 24 seers.
[x] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 16-12 to 18 seers, jowar 18 to 22 seers, murwa 21 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17-1 seers.
[y] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, lesser millets (in Soopole) 25 seers, millet (in Rampur Bauka) 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 12-12 seers.
[z1] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
[z2] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice (in Chutia) 14 seers, common rice 22 seers, lesser millets 33 to 40 seers, Indian-corn 27½ to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
[z3] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-37 seers, barley (in Daltonganje) 21-94 seers, best rice 18-56 to 22 seers, common rice 21-94 to 26 seers, Daltonganje) 27 seers, murwa 40-50 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltonganje) 37-12 seers, and gram 14-6 to 15 seers.
[z4] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10½ seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, bulrush millet seers, great millet 15 to 40 seers, lesser millets 32 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 40 seers, and gram 6 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugleel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugleel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugleel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 2	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	15 3	15 3	10 11	26 7	26 7	15 12	11 4	11 4	6 6	13 8	13 8	9 4	22 8	22 8	13 8	23 10	22 8	12 15	130 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 4	16 14	12 8	22 8	23 2	19 6	7 8	7 13	7 13	16 14	16 4	10 5	23 12	22 8	16 14	24 6	21 4	15 10	150 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	17 1½	15 9½	12 9½	23 6	21 9½	19 3	6 0	6 0	5 1½	16 3	15 9½	10 3	24 0	21 0	15 9½	22 3	19 3	15 0	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 4½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	15 5	14 8½	11 9	23 12	20 10	17 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 4	15 0	9 11	20 10	20 0	15 10	20 5	18 12	14 1	112 8	100 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	16 12	16 10	14 6	23 4	23 4	21 4	6 2	6 2	6 0	16 4	16 4	10 0	30 0	30 0	13 12	25 0	23 12	13 2	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	18 12	11 14	35 0	32 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	16 4	10 0	30 0	30 0	13 12	25 0	23 12	13 2	80 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	15 0	14 8	11 4	28 0	25 8	15 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	28 0	27 0	14 8	25 0	22 0	13 4	70 0	60 0	90 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	14 4	14 4	12 0	25 0	25 4	16 8	4 12	4 8	4 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	25 8	24 8	16 0	26 9	25 8	15 8	136 4	115 2	165 0	...	...	9 11½	Agra		
	Farukhabad	14 13½	14 2½	14 9	23 5	20 14½	20 3	6 7	6 7	5 1	15 0	14 5	10 8	22 1½	19 14½	17 15	22 1½	19 9½	17 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 4	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	14 6	13 8	13 2	22 8	20 8	18 6	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	21 8	20 0	15 10	21 4	20 0	16 2	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	13 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	13 8	8 12	21 8	21 8	15 8	20 8	20 0	14 4	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	16 8	15 12	13 0	21 8	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	21 8	15 8	20 8	20 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	25 8	23 0	22 4½	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	13 9	12 12	16 4	30 0	28 10	26 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 7	13 0	12 0	30 6	32 0	22 4½	29 0	28 0	20 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	11 12	11 12	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	35 0	31 0	25 8	25 0	...	18 0	160 0	170 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	16 0	16 0	14 0	25 8	24 0	20 8	9 8	10 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	11 8	26 0	25 0	20 8	26 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	13 8	13 4	11 12	22 8	22 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	24 8	25 8	19 8	23 8	23 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	14 0	13 8	32 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 15	12 15	15 3	16 14	18 0	19 2	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 10	14 1	11 4	27 11	27 1	21 12	25 0	24 9	19 6	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	16 3	15 8	12 11	26 12	24 11	18 6	7 1	7 1	7 1	19 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 12	22 10	22 9	18 5	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	7 3	9 0	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gorakhpur		
	Basti	14 12	14 12	11 14	24 0	24 0	...	14 0	14 0	9 4	17 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Basti		
	Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	11 1	21 6	22 2	17 3	7 6	8 14	7 12	18 7	18 7	14 3	19 3	19 3	22 5	...	...	...	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 1	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	13 0	12 12	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	15 7	14 11	12 8	22 12	22 13½	16 5	11 15	11 15½	8 2½	16 8½	17 15	14 2	22 12½	22 13	20 6	22 12½	22 4	17 6½	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	9 9	7 8	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	22 8	22 8	19 5	9 0	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 13	21 14	21 4	24 7½	21 9	20 10	18 10½	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 15½	14 11½	13 1½	23 5½	22 8	19 13½	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	15 8	10 13½	23 16	22 13½	19 2	23 0	22 4½	17 10½	98 9	66 14	110 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	15 0	13 8	13 8	21 8	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	16 0	14 12	13 4	24 0	22 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	130 0	120 0	180 0	8 9	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sitapur		
	Hardui	15 15	14 8	13 3	22 8	20 10	20 0	4 15	4 15	4 11	14 1	14 1	12 0	21 2	...	17 13	20 3	18 6	16 4	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 12	8 15	Hardui		
	Kheri	16 4	16 4	13 8	29 0	27 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	16 0	17 8	12 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	15 8	15 0	12 4	22 8	22 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	16 0	16 8	11 12	20 4	20 0	19 4	18 0	19 0	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 1	8 2	8 2	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	18 0	16 0	11 8	34 0	30 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 0	17 8	12 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	160 0	150 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
	Gonda	16 12	16 14	12 14	27 0	27 0	19 8	14 12	14 2	9 6	18 0	18 8	12 0	25 12	24 14	22 2	21 8	21 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	15 8	15 2	14 6	27 0	26 4	21 0	18 8	17 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	26 2	25 0	24 0	26 0	25 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 6	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	15 8	15 12	12 12	27 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	15 8	24 8	23 8	22 8	24 0	23 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	15 0	14 2	13 3	29 0	27 6	21 5	19 0	17 8	13 0	21 11	20 2	15 0	27 0	25 0	23 5	26 8	25 0	20 11	186 11	176 6	193 5	8 4	7 12	8 2	Partábgarh		
Punjab.	Delhi	15 8	15 8	11 8	24 8	25 8	15 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	27 0	24 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Delhi[a]	Punjab.	
	Gurgáon	17 0	16 8	11 0	27 0	25 0	15 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	14 12	27 0	25 0	14 0	90 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Gurgáon[b]		
	Karnál	15 8	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Karnál[c]		
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	24 0	24 8	17 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	Hissar[d]		
	Rohtak	16 0	14 8	10 4	26 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 9	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	14 0	14 8	14 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	32 0	31 0	21 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	14 8	14 8	12 0	23 0	21 8	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 8	25 0	28 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	15 8	15 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	7 0	27 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Ludhiána		
	Simla	12 0	11 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 14	7 8	8 0	Simla		
	Jullundur	14 10	14 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 2	Jullundur[b]		
	Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	12 8	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	10 4	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	13 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	13 8	13 4	11 8	22 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	22 8	22 8	13 12	20 8	20 8	14 8	90 0	80 0	95 0	11 5	10 12	11 11	Amritsar [b]		
	Siálkot	13 12	13 8	10 4	19 8	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	18 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	11 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	13 12	13 8	10 12	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	80 0	65 0	90 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	Lahore [b]		
	Ferozepore	14 8	14 0	11 12	24 8	24 0	19 12	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	23 8	22 0	17 0	21 0	21 8	17 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 12	10 8	10 4	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 12	13 12	10 8	21 0	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	95 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	9 8	9 4	8 2	13 4	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 8	5 8	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 8	9 0	32 0	24 0	70 0	10 4	10 12	11 12	Ráwalpindi[b]		
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
	Gujrát	12 12	13 0	11 6	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	13 8	18 0	16 10	12 8	90 0	85 0	120 0	18 8	11 5	10 8	Gujrát [e]		
	Shahpúr	11 4	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	13 0	13 4	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	12 12	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Mooltan		
	Jhang	12 12	12 4	11 0	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	13 8	12 14	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	15 8	12 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khan		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	12 13	12 13	9 14	15 10	15 10	17 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	14 6	11 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannu	10 7	9 10	10 7	11 9	10 12	13 7	...	...	...	4 6	4 1	5 10	15 0	13 12	15 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
	Pesháwar	6 5	6 3	6 9	8 13	7 9	8 13	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 4	9 2	8 14	7 9	6 15	6 10	8 3	54 0	53 0	73 0	23 12	25 11	32 4	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	7 5	7 0	7 12	8 8	7 10	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 3	9 6	9 6	9 7	9 5	9 4	9 15	76 0	76 0	102 0	51 0	51 0	76 8	Kohát		
	Hazára	8 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	14 0*	14 0*	12 8*	...	...	...	80 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hazára[f]		

* Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Dhan.
† Choti jowar.
‡ Kodon.
§ Kodon, mendua, bukan, and laharra.
‖ Sawan, kodon.
¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.

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

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sorts). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	12 12	12 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 8	12 4	16 12	15 12	13 11	...	...	...
	Bhandára	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	13 8	19 0	18 8	15 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	10 0	11 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 0	10 5	17 0	17 0	13 4	...	...	...
	Wardha	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	17 12	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	12 8	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 4	13 0	12 4	12 0	9 8	17 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 8	17 0	19 8	18 0	14 0
	Saugor	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	22 8	14 0
	Seoni	13 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	14 0	13 6	10 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	9 0	21 0	20 8	12 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	10 12	10 6	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 11	7 11	7 5	19 0	18 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	12 6
	Narsinghpur	11 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 8	17 0	20 0	16 0	13 0
	Nimár	10 4	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 4	18 5	14 8	17 0	17 0	13 12
	Raipur	20 8	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	10 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 12	20 0	14 12	23 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	...	6 13	10 6	10 8	9 0	...	...	11 4	...	14 7	13 3
	Bolarum	8 3	7 11	7 5	...	...	...	8 1	8 8	7 5	9 10	10 8	7 8	17 13	15 7	11 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	6 0	9 8	9 12	9 4	12 8	13 8	11 0	14 12	16 0	15 0
	Amráoti	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	12 0
	Akola	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	13 0
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	12 0	12 0
	Buldána	8 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Wún	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Básim	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	13 12	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 8	6 11	...	7 12	7 14	7 8	10 12	10 3	8 8	11 12	11 12	10 3	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	11 5	15 3	15 12	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	7 0	6 8	7 0	5 8	7 8	5 3	13 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	17 0	32 6	32 6	24 0
	Mysore	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	11 0	13 4	13 10	11 6	...	...	24 6	...	...	...
	Hassan	7 0	6 0	7 3	8 0	7 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	8 6	9 6	6 3	9 7	8 6	8 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	14 11	14 11	12 8	20 6	27 5	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	20 0
	Coorg	5 5	5 6	5 11	5 13	5 9	5 5	11 0	10 0	8 13	6 1	15 12	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	21 8	14 8	7 0	6 0	4 10	8 8	8 0	7 0	22 0	25 0	13 8	21 0	19 8	12 12
	Kishengurh	11 8	11 8	16 8	20 4	20 4	15 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	14 8
	Ulwur	13 15	13 1	10 3	27 5	26 7	14 4	7 0	7 0	8 6	10 8	9 8	8 14	33 3	30 6	14 12	27 11	27 15	13 5
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 12	12 12	11 6	26 8	26 4	14 8	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 12	30 0	30 0	13 10	21 4	21 4	13 2
	Ajmere	13 0	13 4	9 0	23 8	23 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	12 0
	Deoli Cantonment	10 11	11 7	10 12	23 6	22 4	14 11	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	7 8	23 8	21 13	14 3	21 4	19 14	14 9½
	Erinpura	15 0	15 0	7 12	20 8	20 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	20 8	17 8	10 0
	Sirohee	11 0	14 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	10 0
	Abu	11 14	12 0	7 7	18 4	19 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	5 8	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 10
	Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 4	32 0	22 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	9 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	7 5¼	21 14	22 10	9 6	6 4	5 8	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (,,)	8 12	8 7	9 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 7	10 0	10 0	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	11 6	11 11	7 4	22 8	21 4	10 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	22 8	21 4	10 10	18 12	17 13	10 4
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 13½	2 13½	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Boondee	13 12	13 8	14 12	21 0	24 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	18 8	8 ...	...	...
	Kotah	12 4	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	24 8	24 0	22 4	17 0	15 ...	13 10
	Tonk	9 13	10 8	16 12	22 0	22 0	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	8 8	8 8	6 4	24 8	25 8	13 8	24 14	22 6	13 0
	Jhallawar	10 4	10 12	12 2	14 6	15 13	12 0	...	...	...	8 13	8 13½	6 14	24 8	25 0	17 12	25 3	25 3	12 8
	Shahpoora	11 6	11 0	9 4	23 1	22 0	13 4	10 0	9 8	7 12	11 8	11 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	44 8	39 0	20 0
	Dholpur	13 0	12 10	11 7	27 10	29 11	17 3	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 10	28 12	17 2	29 0	28 11	15 10
Central India.	Indore	9 3	9 8	8 11	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 15	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	22 0	12 0	24 1	18 5	11 6
	Gwalior	16 15	14 15	12 6	22 7	22 7	15 9	6 5	6 6	5 7	8 0	7 5	6 6	27 0	27 0	15 0	33 15	33 15	14 12
	Goona	13 6	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	8 8	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	15 0
	Rutlam	9 10	9 14	8 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 6	5 8	9 0	9 10	7 8	25 8	24 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	9 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	11 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	22 0	16 8

India for the 1st half of February 1880—concluded.

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. (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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	
	Bhandára	...	...	...	10 8	11 12	7 0	...	...	...	9 12	...	10 0	
	Chánda	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	
	Wardha	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	132 0	...	...	9 4	...	
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	7 8	
	Saugor	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	
	Damoh	40 0	36 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Seoni	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	10 0	220 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Mandla	4 8	35 0	15 8	17 8	18 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	
	Betúl	15 0	14 8	13 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	
	Chhindwára	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	10 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Narsinghpur	32 8	32 8	23 0	14 12	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	
	Nimár	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 5	11 0	
	Raipur	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	9 12	13 8	10 8	160 0	210 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Biláspur	110 0	110 0	60 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	
	Upper Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	...	13 3	11 8	9 4	7 4	115 0	105 0	65 0	8 10	8 14	8 14	
	Bolarum	...	...	...	11 4	8 4	7 1	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 6	
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	11 4	9 0	8 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	
	Amráoti	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldána	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Wún	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Básim	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	27 2	26 15	20 11	29 1	29 14	19 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 6	10 8	11 2	
	Kolar	28 13	27 14	23 11	31 15	31 15	26 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	
	Túmkúr	28 0	28 0	24 8	35 0	35 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	
	Mysore	27 0	28 0	23 10	30 0	30 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
	Hassan	24 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Shimoga	31 0	30 15	24 11	25 8	23 10	16 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	
	Kadur	24 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Chitaldroog	31 5	31 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Coorg	27 10	26 15	20 11	24 7	22 13	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 6	8 4	8 10	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	
	Ulwur	...	...	...	18 3	15 0	12 10	...	...	...	11 11	11 4	10 4	
	Bhurtpore (City)	24 8	24 4	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 12	80 0	80 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	
	Ajmere	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	13 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	12 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	
	Erinpura	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Sirohee	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	13 5	
	Abu	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	10 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 2	12 0	
	Anadra	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	11 11	12 8	8 15¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12½	8 1	8 15¾	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Partábgarh (,,)	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 14	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	17 8	17 3	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	13 12	17 8	
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	
	Boondee	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	
	Kotah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	
	Tonk	...	...	...	17 4	16 11	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	16 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 8	
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Dholpur	...	...	...	14 10	13 3	13 15	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 13	
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	10 14	10 7	10 10	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	8 14	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	14 10	12 12	11 4	91 0	73 0	91 0	10 1	10 1	8 12	
	Goona	...	...	...	15 4	16 8	15 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	
	Rutlam	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6	9 8	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	19 8	16 12	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1880. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal { 1st Division	4·90	0·94	3073·60	177·81	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	12,344	...	...	Wheat ...	153,978	The Bari Doab Canal was closed for annual repairs from the 10th January 1880.
Bari Doab Canal { 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	0·76		197·92	...	...	Amritsar ...	86,419	0·79	0·20	Barley ...	4,985	
Bari Doab Canal { 2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	0·72		135·42	...	...	Lahore ...	115,055	0·30	...	Mixed grains ...	10,180	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,675	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	511·15	...	...	.....	213,818	...	...	.....	213,818	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1578·34	...	...	.....	185,282	...	...	.....	185,282	
Western Jumna Canal { Karnál Division	...	...	2,546	...	...	49,893 kurris, bullies, and 3,942 mds. fuel and 4,563 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	1,977	1·16	1·05	Wheat ...	89,855	The Western Jumna Canal was closed for repairs at sun rise on 1st January 1880.
Western Jumna Canal { Delhi do.	...	...		...			Karnál ...	33,841	8·23	0·11	Barley ...	2,761	
Western Jumna Canal { Hánsi do.	...	...		...			Delhi ...	10,201	0·60	0·10	Mixed grains ...	19,828	
Western Jumna Canal { Do. Bulla Head	...	...		...			Rohtak ...	22,383	0·20	...	Miscellaneous ...	8,874	
							Hissár ...	26,661	0·36	...	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	25,561	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	177	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	517	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	...	...	49,893	.....	121,318	...	...	.....	121,318	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	1,931	...	193,824	.....	171,563	...	...	.....	171,563	
Inundation Canals { Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Inundation Canals { Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	0·33	...			
Inundation Canals { Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	0·14	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	47,726	0·45	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	222,576	...	...	.....	222,576	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	288,304	...	...	.....	288,304	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	372	...	...	Wheat ...	311	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	7	0·50	0·20	Barley ...	50	
											Mixed grains ...	18	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	379	...	...	.....	379	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,346	...	...	.....	1,346	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	335,136	...	...	.....	335,136	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	356,845	...	...	.....	356,845	

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 9th MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The week has been characterised by a general rise of temperature and absence of rain. Dry and tank-raised crops in some southern districts of Madras continue to suffer from drought, and field-rats have been doing damage in parts of the North-Western Provinces. The spring harvest has begun. Public health and agricultural prospects are generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 10th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair, cotton excepted; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 30·93; harvest of white *cholum* and pulses nearly completed, outturn fair; second crop paddy flourishing.
Ganjam ...	...	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·39; crops generally good.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·4; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops fair; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 23·4; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full; a few dry crops ½ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 27·95; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 24·96.
Malabar ...	...	*Ragi* 20·23.
Travancore ...	...	Prices unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; in some southern districts failure of dry crops from insufficient rainfall still reported.
Bombay—(Mar. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	·15 in Kurrachee, ·10 in Mirpur Bakora, ·81 in Jerruck, ·06 in Keti, ·30 in Kotri	*Rabi* crops promise fairly; small-pox in two talukas, 35 cases and 13 deaths; cattle disease in 4 talukas; weather getting warm; river rising, 2 feet 6 inches in Kotri on 6th, against 2 feet 1 inch on same date last year.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warm; high southerly winds with dust prevail; districts fairly healthy, though small-pox continues in 2 talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cold-weather crops generally come to maturity; harvest commenced in some places.
Baroda ...	...	Warm weather set in; cotton-picking in progress; wheat crop being cut.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest of *rabi* nearly finished.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest continues; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops almost completed; slight fever in 4 talukas; cotton-picking commenced.
Kánara ...	...	Early second crop coming into ear on coast; fever prevails; small-pox in Honore.
Surat ...	...	*Kabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in Sinnar and Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·02 on the 6th	Abnormal temperature rose from 0 degrees to 4 degrees warm at which it remained from 7th to 9th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal except on 6th; abnormal wind southerly till 7th, afterwards northerly.
Poona (March 7th) ...	...	Prices of *jowari* fallen in Poona city and district.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather warm; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops being harvested; cotton-picking commenced; weather getting warm; slight rain in Kurrachee; small-pox in Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Kánara.
Bengal—(Mar. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; state of crops good; cholera continues in Mouseal, and re-appeared in Teknaaf, Roum, and Satkania; cattle disease in Mirkasarai.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	*Nil*	Winter crops yielded an average outturn; land being prepared for *aus*; sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera in Barasat.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; prospects good; fever and cholera still in some thanas; small-pox in Kalyangunge and Sujangunge thanas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer; condition of *rabi* and *boro dhan* continues good; *amun* and *til* being sown; *kesari*, mustard, and peas being harvested; general health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects and public health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Good outturn of *rabi* expected; small-pox on the increase; public health otherwise good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* likely to yield a full crop; *bhadoi* sowings progressing; health fair; small-pox very prevalent in south; water level high for time of year.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* continue excellent; sugarcane pressing in progress; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; warm in day, but mornings and evenings still cool; *rabi* crops being harvested with fair outturn; prices of food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox decreasing. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain only in Tipperah; weather becoming hot; *rabi* prospects generally satisfactory; in some districts crops being reaped; spring crops doing well; ploughing for autumn crops progressing favourably; public health on the whole fair; small-pox and cholera still reported in some districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 9th)	...	Prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; gram and *sarson* exceptionally fine; barley and peas being cut; a few cases of cholera in south; wheat $15\frac{3}{8}$, unhusked dhan $34\frac{9}{16}$, coarse rice $19\frac{1}{4}$ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	...	Weather warm but seasonable; *rabi* prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi (Mar. 10th)	...	Except injury by field-rats, *rábi* prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 9th)	...	Prospects good; weather warmer; rats still infest Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Panáhat; health good.
Bareilly (Mar. 10th)	...	Clear; harvest prospects good.
Meerut ...	...	Weather warm; health good; prospects unchanged.
Kumaun (Mar. 9th)	...	Weather clear and warmer; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 10th)	...	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	...	
Sítapur („ 10th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good; prices falling.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sugarcane being pressed and peas cut. *General Remarks.*—Field-rats still continue damage in Jhánsi and part of Agra; weather warmer and prospects good; a few cases of cholera have occurred in Allahabad, otherwise health good; prices falling in Sítapur.
Punjab—(Mar. 9th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Crops thriving; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	...	Health and crops good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	...	Health and crops good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good; prices falling.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Pesháwar ...	...	Harvest and prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable; health good; prices generally steady, but with a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 10th)	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest nearly completed; a few cases of small-pox reported.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; prospects of *rabi* good; a few cases of small-pox; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Reaping progressing; small-pox continues; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvesting; one death from small-pox; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Fair; *rabi* harvesting, good outturn anticipated; prices falling.
Raipur (Mar. 6th)	...	Warm; rice threshing almost completed; *rabi* generally good; cattle disease prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	...	Cool; ploughing for sugarcane sowings continues; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Clear; slight rain at Chanda; threshing of rice almost completed; *rabi* harvest continues; prices falling.
British Burma—(Mar. 10th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Three cases of cholera, and 36 fatal cases of small-pox; fever and small-pox continue in parts of the Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein ...	...	A few deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; 92 deaths from cattle disease in 2 circles.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox continues throughout district, 37 deaths in Prome town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Small-pox prevalent in 3 circles of Thatone township, 2 deaths reported, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health fair; very slight small-pox. *General Remarks.*—Public health in Arakan satisfactory; in Pegu a good deal of small-pox and some cholera; small-pox in parts of Tenasserim.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 10th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings cool and days hot; gathering of the mustard is over; sowing of *asu* is commenced; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; cultivation for rice crops continues; small-pox increasing towards Sunamganj.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·38	No crops on the ground; cattle disease still prevalent; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 10th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; general prospects favourable; health good, but fever prevalent; murrain prevalent among cattle in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Mar. 10th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed.
Akola ...	...	Harvesting continues; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still rather unfavourably reported by Nizam's Government, though other accounts continue to describe them as better.
Central India States—(Mar. 10th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather clear; *bajra* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 35 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and warm; public health good; opium prospects no favourable.
Neemuch ...	...	Health excellent; gram crops good.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Health fair; prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Report not received.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report.
Sirohee (Mar. 7th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fairly full; health fair; much warmer.
Marwar (Feb. 27th)	·10	Tanks almost dry; wells full; mild small-pox and fever; crops excellent; cold much less.
Meywar ...	...	No report.
Harowtee (Mar. 6th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; health and prospects good; some small-pox.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 10th)	...	Prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	...	Cloudy, seasonable; health good; prospects favourable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Mar. 9th)	...	Prospects fair; health good.

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 Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
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.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

LICENSE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He had so fully explained on a former occasion everything that he had to say on this subject, that he thought it unnecessary to take up the time of the Council with any further remarks. The Select Committee had made no alteration in the Bill referred to it, and the Committee had recommended that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY said that he was slightly astonished to find, when he read the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to trades and dealings, that they had made no alteration in it, except one trifling verbal amendment in section 13. He was still more astonished when he heard the Financial Minister repeat the same statement. So far as he was acquainted with the proceedings of the Council, no such Bill had ever been referred to the Select Committee. He held in his hand a Bill which bore the title of a Bill to impose a tax upon trades and professions. That Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and it was referred under circumstances against which he then felt himself bound to protest, and which now formed the subject of the report which they had laid before them, and he and those who protested thought they were fully justified in the protest which they then made. He did not say that the Select Committee had not power to change the title of the Bill—of course they had; he did not say that they had not power to make any alterations in the provision of that Bill; but the Bill which was laid before them was a Bill which, so far as he could see, was not in any one single passage the identical Bill which was referred to the Committee. The amended Bill which was placed in his hands late last night was a Bill which contained references to a multitude of sections in different Acts of the local legislatures which he had not had an

opportunity of referring to, and whether substantially the provisions remained the same as those in the Bill originally drafted—

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT was sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but it was his duty to point out that the original Bill—the Bill to which the Hon'ble Member was referring—had been withdrawn. The Bill now before the Council was the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee, and it was a totally different Bill from the Bill which was originally introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—With great respect to His Excellency the President he might, perhaps, be permitted to explain what his position actually was. As he understood, no Bill was withdrawn. The precise objection which was raised by himself and other Hon'ble Members was that the Bill which had been pending before the Council had not been withdrawn, and a new Bill was not introduced.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT again explained that, at the close of the Financial Statement made by his Hon'ble colleague at the last meeting of the Council, a motion was carried to cancel the reference of the former Bill to a Select Committee, and the Bill, the Committee's report upon which the Council was now considering, was at the same time introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—He was not aware that the Bill which had been originally referred to the Committee had been withdrawn. He was present certainly when much discussion took place, when the intention was stated of retaining the Bill, originally introduced, with a large number of changes. But a different course was adopted, and under the circumstances, certainly all the Members had not had an opportunity of consideration and discussion of the Bill in that Council. The reason why it seemed to him important to call attention to that was that matters of this kind, matters affecting the financial arrangements of the country, did seem to him to deserve more serious consideration and a larger publicity before they were finally adopted; that if the Bill, which was practically to impose for an indefinite period a system of taxation on the country, was to be considered, and the whole arrangements made for its being passed into law, at one sitting of the Council, surely the attendance of Members who wished, so far as they could, to put before the Council and the public views which they might entertain, was embarrassed by very considerable difficulty. It was difficult, without some opportunity of previous consideration, to know what the nature of the measure was to be with which one had to deal. In this instance, no further publication was considered necessary. Under the usual practice of obtaining leave at one meeting and introducing it another week, the Council was at liberty—

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT was sorry again to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. The Bill before the Council was no new measure; it introduced no new taxation; it simply revised a system of taxation which had already been introduced, and had long been existing, chiefly with the object of relieving a very large number of the poorer classes.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—This was a Bill by which it was intended to fix on the country or portions of the country, for an indefinite period, a system of taxation which he submitted was not necessary. He would submit to the Council that it did a little more; it altered the incidence of taxation, and, further, they had in the Bill now before them a series of references to various Acts passed by local legislatures, making alterations and amendments upon them. That seemed to him at least an extremely difficult question, which might afterwards require to be discussed, namely, whether those legislatures could examine and deal with their own measures after they had been incorporated into an imperial measure. Therefore, to pass such an Act as this, was a very very serious thing. If this were a Bill for a limited period, to terminate in its own course in a limited time, one might see some prospect of relief, or perhaps the introduction at a future time of a better method of taxation. But introduced as it was at one meeting, to be passed at the next, it certainly did occur to him that it was a measure which was brought to its consummation much more rapidly than could be

desired. However, there were other reasons. The question at present was whether the necessities of the State required additional taxation. When the responsible Finance Minister stated that that was the case, MR. PITT-KENNEDY for one could not attempt to deny it; and therefore it might be an absolute necessity that some such measure, whether one approved of it or not, should pass for the present; but when one had to consider all the circumstances of the case, one could hardly doubt that the necessity had been brought about by the modification of the cotton-duties—a measure, legislative in its effect, adopted by a narrow majority of the Executive without the assent of the Legislative Council. A very considerable portion, at any rate, of the present alleged deficit would not have existed if measures, which, some people at least, had thought not justified by the language of the Statute, had not been taken in the Executive Council for the remission of taxation. If one could see one's way to the aspirations of the Financial Member being ever fulfilled; if one could see any mode of taxation so little oppressive, so little likely to afford injustice, as the customs-duties; if one's experience of this country did not tell him that all these attempts at direct taxation produced the largest amount of inconvenience to the population with the least possible benefit to the State, one might regret with him the existence of customs-duties. But he feared that such a prospect was a very remote one, and that the political necessities of the State would prevent the abolition of the customs-frontiers which the country possessed. They were told that a great benefit was conferred by remitting taxation when it operated as a protective duty. The protection which might be afforded by small rates of duty hardly seemed to call for such a rigid application of economical law, especially when one remembered that in England one remnant of protection still remained to the great detriment of Indian productions. It might seem a small matter, but he believed almost the only remnant of protection left in England was the differential duty upon foreign-manufactured tobacco. Now, MR. PITT-KENNEDY had little doubt that if that duty were removed, the exports of this country in the way of manufactured tobacco would indefinitely increase. Indian tobacco, it seemed, was not so capable of undergoing further processes, by which it could be made capable of being worked up in English manufactories. The consequence was that Indian tobacco was, to a very large extent, excluded from the European market, notwithstanding that the cheapness of labour in the country did admit of Indian-manufactured tobacco being exported at a very low rate. That, he believed, was the only instance of a protective duty existing still in England, and which bore more hardly upon Indian production than on that of any other country. He could suggest a mode of taxation which might have some effect, perhaps, on English-manufactured goods, if a tax were imposed upon the China clay and size contained in imported cloths. He doubted whether it would not be found the most complete check to importation which had ever been suggested. Unless its results were that the adulterations would no longer continue, and then it would not be a very lucrative source of revenue.

Those were the observations which he thought himself bound to make upon the Bill. It seemed to him that neither the Council nor the public had had any sufficient opportunity of discussing the Bill, and that at least its duration should be limited, so that the Council and the public should have some future opportunity of dealing with it.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said: "My Lord,—It is a somewhat ungracious task to comment on the results of a financial year which has terminated so favourably as the one just closed, and I trust Your Lordship and the Council will recognise that the remarks I am compelled to make are made in no obstructive or hypercritical spirit, but are the necessary outcome of a very careful consideration of the Statement made last week by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances, and of the accounts upon which that Statement was based.

"Perhaps, the most important event, and certainly the most disturbing element, in the finances, which has occurred during the year, has been the Afghán war. As regards the political aspect of the war, I shall follow Sir John Strachey in giving no opinion. My object is merely to consider the subject financially.

"From the figures before the Council, it appears that the amount expended, during the year 1879-80, upon the war, directly and indirectly, has amounted to about £4,900,000. The amount which it is estimated will have to be spent, directly and indirectly, during the coming year is about £4,000,000, or a total, including the comparatively small amount expended during the year 1878-79, of close upon ten millions sterling. The whole of this very large amount of abnormal expenditure it is proposed to meet out of current revenue, and it is the wisdom and justice of this procedure that I take the liberty to question.

"It is not very long ago—three years only—when the condition of the finances of the country necessitated the imposition of a certain series of taxes to enable the Government to meet its obligations with respect to famine. At that time the position of the finances was shown by the Hon'ble Member in charge to be such that, in order to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to provide a sum of £1,500,000, which was then considered to be necessary as a provision against extraordinary charges on account of famine, as well as £500,000 for a working surplus, fresh taxation was necessary. Had the position of the finances been such as to yield this surplus of two millions of revenue over ordinary expenditure, no taxation would have been necessary, and the natural deduction from these premises was that, as soon as the financial position of the country should have improved so as to yield the amount needed to provide for famine-relief, which was thenceforward to be considered as a regular charge on the country, to the extent of £1,500,000 per annum, and the working surplus of £500,000, the taxes then imposed would be repealed.

"The principle of the new taxes, very briefly stated, was this—that, whereas the agricultural and trading classes were those not only who suffered most by famine in those districts where famine was rife, but who also were gainers by the misfortunes of their neighbours, when it happened that they themselves were in the midst of plenty, these classes should be called upon to contribute towards the mutual insurance of each other. This principle was very open to question, and it was the subject of considerable criticism; moreover, the incidence of the tax was very unequal, not only as regards the classes to be taxed, but also as regards the individuals in those classes, for, in the Bill, as it first came before the Council, it was not proposed that any individual or firm, however wealthy, should contribute more than Rs. 200 per annum, whilst, upon small incomes, the contribution amounted to a sum not exceeding two per cent. The Mover of the Bill was at some trouble to explain that this was a deliberate intention, not only because small traders contributed next to nothing towards the support of the State, but also because those who contributed proportionately most would be the ones who would derive most benefit from the fund in the shape of pecuniary relief in times of distress. In consequence of hostile criticism on the publication of the Bill, the maximum contribution was increased, but that from the smaller incomes remained untouched.

"It is now proposed in the Bill before the Council to relieve traders whose incomes amount to less than Rs. 500 per annum, and I cannot better illustrate the importance of this measure than by a reference to a speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the Bengal Council, in which he stated that the numbers, in Bengal alone, liable to the amended Act, would stand at 66,668 as against 715,887. To relieve so large a number of persons from direct taxation is no doubt very desirable, but it is difficult to understand why traders alone should be selected, and agriculturalists whose income is less than Rs. 500 per annum should still be held liable to contribute. However, I shall not dwell upon this point, but, my Lord, I must say that, to my mind, the proposed change has destroyed whatever symmetry the original measure may have been thought to possess. There is now no mutual insurance, but one class, the agriculturalists, and a few of the wealthier people in another class, the traders, are selected, in a purely arbitrary manner, to pay a contribution towards the general needs of the State, to the exclusion of the rest of the community.

"This can hardly, I think, be considered satisfactory; but I have now to point out that the necessity for these taxes does not really appear to have existed subsequently to 1877-78. From Sir John Strachey's Statement, it appears that, in 1878-79, the amount collected from assessed taxes was £1,227,891, and he proceeds to add—

"'The standard at which, for ordinary times, the Government aims, namely, a surplus of £2,000,000, less any expenditure on famine relief and exclusive of extraordinary charges, such as those for great military operations, would have been attained if the accounts had shewn a surplus of only £1,010,199, or £1,034,192 less than the actual surplus.'

"It would, therefore, appear that the collections from the famine-taxes, save about £200,000, were not required to make up the surplus of £2,000,000, but constituted a separate and independent surplus over and above that figure.

"The figures of 1879-80 are even more remarkable. In that year, Sir John Strachey says—

"'The true surplus of the year for comparison with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, at which we aim, will be about £4,160,000, towards which the famine-taxes have contributed £1,184,000.'

"Exclusive of the famine taxes, there was, therefore, an additional surplus of one million over what Sir John Strachey has called the true surplus.

"From these figures, it is abundantly evident that neither in the year 1878-79 nor in the year 1879-80, were the so-called famine taxes needed to make up the surplus of £2,000,000, and in point of fact the money collected from these sources would certainly not have been required for the ordinary fiscal operations of the country. It is not, however, my object to do more than point out the actual state of affairs as regards the past, but I find the same thing as regards the future. Sir John Strachey states—

"'But for the war-expenditure, the true surplus of the year to compare as before with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, would not have been less than four millions.'

"He adds—

"'The estimated revenue includes £982,000, obtained from taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations.'

"To my mind, the foregoing statement conveys the impression that, but for war expenditure, the Government would have had enough to meet their famine obligations and two millions to spare, or, exclusive of the famine taxation, upwards of a million to spare, and I cannot therefore avoid the conclusion that the maintenance of the assessed taxes is not to meet the charges of famine, but to defray the cost of war. This I must consider altogether erroneous and unjust, for, whatever arguments may be brought forward to prove that the particular classes who are taxed are specially liable to contribute towards expenditure on famines, certainly no reasons can be adduced to prove that they of all others, derive any special benefit from the war now being carried on upon the frontier.

"Sir John Strachey has in his speech alluded to the question as to whether the cost of the war should fall upon England or India, and upon this point I do not desire to express any opinion, but it is quite clear that if, as Sir John Strachey has urged, India should properly pay the cost, it is rather for prospective than for actual benefits, and consequently the entire burden should not fall upon the existing tax-payers. It appears that, up to the present time, about 5½ millions have actually been paid from funds in the hands of Government, and there would appear to be nothing either convenient, save in the sense of fitting, and certainly nothing cowardly, in spreading the balance of the expenditure over a term of years, especially when it is considered that the war expenditure includes a sum of upwards of 3½ millions for the construction of Railways which, though at present constructed for strategical purposes, will, as Sir John Strachey has pointed out, permanently benefit the country.

"It would doubtless be inconvenient, if not impossible, for the Government to make any alteration in the financial programme for the coming year, but I urged when sitting in Committee upon the Bill now before the Council, that its operation should be limited to one year. My object in proposing this amendment was to insure the fullest reconsideration of the entire subject of the

assessed taxes as soon as the actual result of the coming year was known. I do not desire now to press the amendment, but I trust the public may receive Your Lordship's assurance that the views I have put forward, which coincide with those already expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis in the Bengal Council, and which I believe to be very generally entertained, will be duly considered by the Government when the finances shall again become the subject of discussion.

"One other point I wish to mention with reference to the Financial Statement. Sir John Strachey stated in his speech, that he did not see how the Government were to know there would be a great improvement in the exchange, and it is no doubt a fact that, as long as the present system prevails, it must of necessity remain a matter of the greatest difficulty, if not of impossibility, to make an accurate forecast. But it is a proof of the viciousness of the present system, as regards the maintenance of any accuracy in the Government accounts, that so enormous a variation as one million can take place during a single year. The manner in which this subject should be dealt with, in order to obtain a more secure basis for the preparation of estimates, must of course rest with the Executive, but I trust Your Lordship will not consider that I am out of order in drawing the attention of Government to this subject. I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider the present system entirely faulty, not only because it imports an element of absolute uncertainty into the accounts of Government throughout the year, but because it is also calculated to entail upon the Government the maximum loss of revenue. There is no assimilation in the system now adopted to the natural expansion and contraction of trade which takes place at various periods of the year, so that, on the one hand, the Government is unable to take advantage of high rates when they exist, save to a very limited extent, and when there is little demand it is compelled to force-off bills much in excess of trade requirements, to the manifest detriment of the treasury.

"Since the time when it was determined to adopt the plan now in vogue, great changes have taken place, the most important being the large increase which has occurred in the annual amount of the drawings, and I would urge that, as the figures now involved are so very large, the attention of the Government should at once be turned towards devising a change which would ensure greater stability, and be more suited to the existing state of affairs."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said:—"My Lord, the country and the Government are no doubt to be congratulated on the prosperous state of the finances as shown in the Statement submitted to this Council last week. But there are one or two points in it on which I beg to offer a few remarks with your Lordship's permission. In the first place, I would refer to the cost of the Afghan war. I do not mean to discuss the question as to whether India or England ought in equity to bear the whole or any portion of the cost; that, my Lord, is too large a question, and involves principles which I apprehend cannot authoritatively be decided here. What I would submit for consideration is, that since India has been made to bear the cost, whether the whole burden ought to be thrown upon the present generation, especially as the cost of the war includes charges for the construction of frontier-railways. If the war has been undertaken for the protection of India, the future generation is as much interested in its issue as the present; again, railways benefit posterity no less than ourselves, and it is on this principle that State-railways have hitherto been constructed out of loans. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances has dismissed the question by saying 'Posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burden'; on that ground, I submit, no present burden could possibly be thrown upon future generations.

"The next point, my Lord, is this, when the License-tax was first introduced, Sir John Strachey, in a speech which he delivered in this Council on the 27th December, 1877, said—

"'So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying this, I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any

real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues *will give to the country the protection which it requires*, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision *for religiously* applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, *will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.*'

"In fact, it was very generally understood at the time that the policy of the Government was to apply the proceeds of the tax to the construction of works which would give to the country protection from famines. Considering the humane purpose to which the money was intended to be applied, my countrymen did not complain of the tax; since then, however, instructions have come from the Home Government stopping all public works beyond a certain limit, and consequently these works for the prevention of famines could not have been proceeded with. Notwithstanding this, the tax has been collected all the same, and has been otherwise spent; and it is now proposed to continue it to add to the general revenues of the Empire, which, notwithstanding the under-estimates made, seem at present to be in a prosperous condition, and do not stand in need of the continuance of the tax. Of this, my Lord, my countrymen do complain, and I think with good reason.

"Then, again, if the License-tax is to form a permanent part of the fiscal system of the country, I cannot understand why the burden should not be distributed over all sections of the community, and 'an equitable adjustment of taxation,' as had been originally proposed, should not be carried out. While the trader, earning a little over forty rupees a month, will have to bear his share of the tax, nay, while the poorest cultivator will have to pay his one pice in the rupee in the shape of the Public Works Cess, the professional and salaried classes, earning perhaps hundreds and thousands by the month, are not required to pay anything. This, my Lord, I submit, seems to me to be very anomalous. It has been said that this scheme has been abandoned because no more money is absolutely required; but at least relief could have been given to the other classes to the extent that the taxation of these two classes would have yielded, or perhaps the minimum of the five hundred rupees could have been raised to a higher figure, or, better still, a fair minimum limit for the assessment of the Public Works Cess, which is but a counterpart of the License-tax for the agricultural classes, might have been fixed. Such an equitable adjustment of taxation would have thrown the burden upon those who could well bear it, and would have afforded relief to those who most needed it."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he wished to make a few remarks on the objections which had been taken to the measure by his Hon'ble friends who had previously spoken. In the first place, he would notice the criticisms made by his Hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy. Of these, the first to which he would advert was the allegation that sufficient opportunity had not been afforded, either to the Members of Council or to the public, for discussing the present measure. It seemed to him a sufficient answer to this criticism to say that the Bill now before the Council made no change whatever in the existing law, and, except that the fees on annual incomes below Rs. 500 would be remitted, that it left existing taxation exactly as it was. Moreover, the previous measure which had been introduced, and subsequently withdrawn, had, as it happened, given the fullest opportunity for discussion both of the principles and details of the present license-tax. Since there had been this opportunity, and since the law which it was proposed to continue had actually been in force for two years, he thought that no criticism could be more beside the mark than to say that there had been no opportunity of discussing the present Bill.

In the next place, it had been said by the Hon'ble Member that the Bill might possibly limit the powers of the Local Governments in a way that this Council never intended. He did not think that this would be the case; but if it were, the remedy would be very simple, namely, to convert the license-tax into an imperial measure, instead of leaving it, as now, to be dealt with by local Acts.

Then, again, the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Kennedy) had said that he accepted the necessity which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial

Department had asserted to exist for continuing further taxation, but he had gone on to say that this necessity would never have been felt if it had not been for the late repeal of the duties on cotton. Now, he would remind the Council that the total amount of money lost by the repeal of this duty in this year was less than ¼ million, and that the amount during next year would not exceed ¼ million. But ½ million out of the surplus of 2 millions for which additional taxation had been imposed two years ago had been provided for administrative improvements and financial reforms, and the excess of revenue over expenditure on the ordinary account during the approaching year would probably be much over 2 millions. Provision enough, therefore, had been made to meet this charge out of the anticipated income of that year. Even if there had been no such additional charge of ¼ million to be met, it could hardly be said that the state of the finances would have been such as to justify the permanent remission of 1 million sterling of taxation. To repeal the license-tax would cost the Treasury not less than this sum; for it must be remembered that, if the license-tax were repealed, the famine-cess on the land must also be given up. The two taxes stood or fell together, and could not, with fairness, be treated differently. He would not follow the Hon'ble Member in his further remarks and suggestions for changes in those duties, as these were matters which were not before the Council. Whether such changes might be necessary hereafter, and whether future taxation should then be increased or diminished, were questions which had better be left to the future.

Turning now to the remarks made by his Hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Morgan), his first charge was that the taxation of the commercial and trading classes was originally not very equitable, and, since it was now proposed to limit taxation to incomes exceeding Rs. 500, that not only had the symmetry of the edifice been destroyed, but its foundation, so to speak, had been taken from beneath it. Now, he could not at all understand this argument. He would admit that the commercial and trading classes had been selected as the classes upon whom this taxation should peculiarly fall, not because it had been considered an absolutely just or perfect measure to lay the whole burden of the tax upon them, but because it had been necessary, either to draw the line more or less arbitrarily somewhere, or else to extend the tax to the whole community and make it an income-tax. The latter course had not been thought a proper one to adopt when the new taxes were introduced; and, that being so, he thought that the selection of the agricultural and commercial classes, as being the portion of the community to whom it might, with least injustice, be confined, could easily be justified; but he understood the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan rather to impugn the justice of the proportion in which the tax would now be divided between these two classes, than the propriety of their selection in the first instance. In reply to that criticism, he would point out that, according to the estimate, the agricultural class would pay £525,000 and the traders £535,000 during next year. He thought that these figures were sufficient to show that the balance did not incline unduly against either class, and that the burden was pretty equally distributed between them. Then, as to the argument that the foundation of the tax on the commercial class was destroyed when all incomes below Rs. 500 were exempted, it must be borne in mind that in taxing the commercial classes, a certain number of incomes under all circumstances must necessarily be exempted. The tax could not be paid by every trader, however small; it could not be argued that it was necessaryto tax paupers in order to relieve paupers; a line must, in practice, be drawn somewhere in order to exclude the poorest traders. Whether that line was rightly drawn above incomes of Rs. 500 was a matter to be determined by expediency, and there might be much difference of opinion about it, but the exemption of a large number of petty incomes was an indispensable accompaniment of a tax of this nature, and did not destroy its foundation. He would not now notice the remarks of his friend about the application of the surplus created by the famine-taxes, because he (MR. COLVIN) thought it would be more convenient to deal with them in connection with the arguments which had been adduced on the same subject by the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. He would, therefore, revert to that subject hereafter. Mr. Morgan had gone on to argue that, granting for the sake of argument that it was right that India

should pay for the entire cost of the Afghán war, still it was not fair that the existing tax-payers should pay the whole of the cost, but that some portion might, with justice and propriety, be shifted on to the shoulders of posterity. There must always be room for a good deal of argument about the extent to which war-charges should be debited to the people in whose time a war was carried on. He would leave that argument to be more fully dealt with by others, but he must say that he was not one of those who thought that the charges on account of war could fairly be transferred to posterity, unless they were clearly beyond our own means to pay. If, indeed, the question at issue had been that of imposing heavy additional taxation to meet the present war-expenditure, a good deal might be said in favour of hesitating and looking further, before we undertook to pay the whole cost of it; but, seeing that no additional taxation was proposed, and that our present taxation, whatever objection might be urged against it, could not by any means be called excessive and beyond the power of the country to bear, it did seem to him that we ought to bear our own burdens, and not remit a million sterling of taxation, for our own benefit, in the vague hope that posterity might find it much easier to pay than we do.

He would proceed now to the remarks made by his Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. He would not repeat what he had said on the cost of the war, but he would turn to the argument used by the Mahárájá in regard to the application of the proceeds of the famine insurance taxation. He thought a few words of explanation on that subject might be of some use, because there was still a great deal of misapprehension in regard to it. The arrangement made two years ago, when additional taxation for famine purposes had been imposed, was that there should be a permanent surplus of 1½ millions of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure, and that this surplus should meet the charge for famines. It was obvious that in arranging for this surplus, ordinary receipts and expenditure only had been taken into calculation, because no financier could promise that he would have a surplus in every year under all possible circumstances. He could not guarantee a yearly surplus when he had to meet extraordinary and unforeseen heads of expenditure of indefinite amount, unless he had Fortunatus' cap in his possession. All that he could do was to provide a surplus in excess of the ordinary annual charges, and to take care that those ordinary charges did not increase so as to absorb his surplus. Any such increase, made without due cause, would have given very just grounds for saying that the proceeds of this taxation had been misapplied. It was quite clear, however, from the figures which had been laid before the Council, that there had been no such increase, and that a permanent addition to the annual ordinary revenue of the country had actually been made to the extent of one and half millions. Now it had been fully explained at the time when this tax had been imposed, that this 1½ millions were to be used in extinguishing or preventing debt. To quote the words of the Hon'ble Member in the Finance Department: "I think, my Lord, I have now made clear how we propose to apply this 1½ millions, which we hope to provide as an insurance against famine. We shall apply it virtually to the reduction of debt." It was then explained that this 1½ millions of surplus would enable Government to borrow 1½ millions less in each year hereafter, so that, at the end of ten years, it might, if necessary, borrow as much as fifteen millions, without putting itself in a worse position than it occupied at the commencement of that period. It had been shewn beyond dispute in the Financial Statement made the other day, that a surplus exceeding six millions will have been applied during the three years under review to the object contemplated. Financially, therefore, the engagements which were made in 1878 had been fulfilled. It had been said, however, by his friend to the right that the money which had been so added to the income of Government should have been applied, as was then promised, to productive public works. He (MR. COLVIN) would say, before going further, that this did not appear to him to have been an essential part of any obligation which the Government then undertook. So long as it diminished debt, it did all, in a money point of view, that it undertook to do. But it was true that, at that time, it was fully intended to apply this surplus of 1½ millions to the construction of public works of a productive character, and that this intention had been strongly expressed. As he understood the matter, there were two reasons for

so applying it. In the first place, in a year when the ordinary income exceeded the ordinary expenditure, no debt was usually contracted by the Government, except for one purpose, and that purpose was the prosecution of productive public works; secondly, because, by pushing on and completing works of this kind, the best possible precautions were taken against the disastrous effects of future famines, and against the recurrence of heavy charges upon this account hereafter. Now, we had seen in the Financial Statement that the debt will have been kept down during 1878-79-80, by a sum fully equal to the proceeds during those three years of the taxation for famine purposes. It could not be maintained, therefore, that those proceeds had been misapplied, even if productive public works had been neglected. There had, however, been no such neglect of them. Something like eight millions, if he remembered right, had been spent upon them during the last two years. In the approaching year, no doubt this sum would be considerably diminished, under orders which the Government of India could only obey, and no more than 2½ millions would be expended on that account. He did not see, even if 2½ millions only were expended upon productive public works, how it could be said that the famine-insurance-money had not been properly applied. As long as a sum equal to the proceeds of famine-taxation was applied to the reduction or prevention of debt, there was no such misapplication. Now, the annual proceeds of those taxes, as every body knew, were much less than 2½ millions. They had never exceeded £1,350,000, and were now, in round figures, only about £1,000,000 per annum. Financially, therefore, the enforced reduction of expenditure during next year upon productive public works did not affect the question of famine-insurance at all. On other grounds, however, this reduction was very greatly to be deplored. It was impossible to deny that, after what had been said in the budget of 1878, the public had good reason to expect that productive public works should be actively pushed on. Their vigorous prosecution was in itself a most desirable thing, because they afforded the best means of mitigating or averting the disastrous effects of future famines in India. Besides this, there was no mode in which capital could be more profitably invested. It had been shewn in the Financial Statement of last week that over 65 millions had been so expended during the last twelve years to the incalculable benefit of the public, and without costing them a penny of interest. He thought that every body might well join in the hope that the limit of 2½ millions during the present year would soon be increased.

In the last place, his Hon'ble friend had remarked on the exemption from taxation of the official and professional classes. He had understood him to say that, if taxation was to be equitable, it ought to be extended to these classes also. MR. COLVIN quite agreed with him that, if taxation for famine purposes was to be perfectly equitable, it should be extended a good deal further than it went now; but, in that case, he did not see, as he had already said, how any line was to be drawn which would not be open to criticism, unless it embraced the whole community. That was the only equitable way of extending the tax. No doubt, if more money were needed, the tax might, on grounds of necessity rather than of equity, be made to include some classes who were now exempt. It had, indeed, been proposed a short time back to include the professional classes; but that proposal was avowedly made because more money was believed to be necessary, not because there was any special propriety in taxing the professional classes, who neither received relief in times of famine, nor derived profit under any circumstances from it. He thought it would be difficult to give any equitable reason for taxing professional persons and exempting fund-holders. Nevertheless, if a further contribution to the treasury had been needed, he thought that there were grounds other than those of strict equity on which it would have been justifiable to take that contribution from the official and professional classes. But when there was no need of further taxation, he could not see that there was any greater fairness in extending the incidence of the tax to the professional classes than in leaving it as it was. He believed that the feeling which lay at the bottom of much of the desire to extend this taxation to the official and professional classes had found expression in a memorial which had been circulated that morning to Members of Council. That memorial said—

"Rightly or wrongly, men are apt to endure, with a comparatively light heart, burdens common to all. * * * * For the general run of tax-paying humanity, the question is no doubt, as has been confessed, one of feeling, and a far from generous feeling. For them misery loses half its sting when it is universal. They are apt to regard it as among the ills that flesh is heir to. A general calamity, like the well-known 'one touch of nature,' makes the whole world kin."

He supposed that the writers meant that general suffering from an income-tax was better than partial suffering from a license-tax, and if they meant that, he was not at all inclined to disagree with them; but he did not think the feeling there expressed should be gratified by extending taxation to any one particular class, when no extension of taxation was otherwise called for.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, in his recent Financial Statement, alluded to the scheme for saving a considerable portion of our customs-revenue by substitution of registration-fees for customs-duties. He gave no opinion of his own, or on behalf of the Government, but he said that the scheme deserved to be considered, and he made allusion to myself, as having lately given it my attention. It will probably be expected that in response to this invitation, I should over to the Council and the public some explanation on the subject.

"This explanation I must preface by two very distinct provisoes. I have no intention of discussing the propriety of the policy which the present Government has followed regarding the cotton-duties and other items of the Tariff, and I beg that nothing which I may have to say in elucidation of my subject may be taken as even indirectly raising such an issue. Moreover, I do not to-day come forward as the proposer of registration-fees: my position is not that of an advocate, but analogous to that of an enquirer giving an account of his investigations, or a Judge summing up evidence for the consideration of a jury.

"The discussions consequent on the Tariff Act of 1875 naturally led me to look into the whole history and structure of the Indian Tariff, and to consider all possible changes and alternatives. The idea of registration-fees, which is, as the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has told us, a very old one, then had its share of attention, and I again examined it in 1876, when an opinion that many of the main heads of the Tariff did not yield enough to justify their retention was first emphatically urged on the Government of India. The matter, however, had no present importance until 1878, when the notification of March 18th abolished the duties levied on certain coarse cotton-goods, and under twenty-seven main heads of the Tariff. In this practical declaration that a duty was indefensible if it either was at all protective or did not yield a sum absolutely as well as relatively large, together with the important exposition of customs-policy contained in the Financial Statement of that year, was clearly foreshadowed the end of the bulk of the import-duties. At the same time, the financial difficulty of dispensing with such an important item in the Indian revenues was obvious, and I therefore, after my return from England a year ago, obtained Sir John Strachey's permission, with full official aid, for investigating the registration-fee question in a more thorough manner than I had hitherto found practicable. I may here acknowledge the valuable assistance I received from Mr. J. D. Maclean, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, from Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and also from the Head Appraiser at the Custom-house, Mr. Phipps. A few days ago, too, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and recently my colleague on the Tariff Valuation Committee, kindly placed at my disposal some very interesting and useful calculations and suggestions, drawn up by himself a couple of years since. But though I have been told that the registration-fee idea has been more than once mooted in India, I have been unable to discover on record one single line, official or demi-official, about it, and have therefore had to work it out, *ab initio*, on what I suppose to be its first principles.

"Registration-fees I understand to mean a charge upon *all* articles of import and export (except a few otherwise dealt with on special grounds), imposed primarily with the view of covering the cost of registering and publishing statistics of trade and navigation for the benefit of the commercial public,

but enhanced for revenue-purposes slightly beyond the actual cost of such statistics. The excess charge is in reality a customs-duty, laid on quite irrespective of protectiveness or other general considerations, and defended on the ground, first, that it is needed for revenue, and, secondly, that it is practically inappreciable by trade.

"I will now relate my working out of the scheme on this basis. To be practically inappreciable by trade, it is evident that the form in which the fee is levied must be that which puts trade to the least possible trouble, delay and indirect expense, and that the rate of the fee must be extremely low.

"As to form, existing commercial practice might be largely followed. The denominations under which various descriptions of goods pay freight, dock-dues, quay-fees, landing and other charges are the gradual outcome of long experience, and will be found a valuable, though not infallible, guide. In other words, weight, number, measurement, customary package (*i. e.*, bale, chest, case, bundle, &c.), and the like, will each be found to have its peculiar appropriateness for certain goods, which may be charged accordingly. Again, wherever goods already pay dues to Port Commissioners, the registration-fee might be included in their bill, so that one payment would cover everything, and the merchant would be saved all separate dealing with customs-officers. In many cases the fee might be paid in stamps affixed to a bill, manifest, port-clearance or other document.

"As to rate of fee, it would seem that one per cent. is the very highest which could be imposed consistently with the principle. As to whether one per cent. would be 'practically inappreciable by trade' or not, I have received very conflicting opinions from mercantile men. Some contend that 'one per cent. is one per cent.,' and that in these hard times everything tells: others rejoin that the one per cent. duty on iron, for instance, and many even heavier private trade-charges, have not the slightest effect on the market. I must hasten to explain, however, that I do not mean that any goods, excepting possibly some few for which this would be the fairest course, should be charged the fee *ad valorem*, but merely that the fees fixed per ton, package, &c., should not have a higher incidence than this on the value of the goods.

"To draw up schedules of fees suitable in form and amount to the different classes of goods would evidently be a task of some difficulty, to be performed only by a Committee of experts, in which the mercantile community must be largely represented. The fees would have to be convenient round sums, and owing to this, and to fluctuations in value, there might often be an inequality in their incidence on different articles. But such inequality necessarily accompanies Tariff-valuations under the present system; the maximum being one per cent., it could here only extend to some petty decimal, and it would be redressed periodically by revision such as Tariff-valuations now undergo. Whether such a Committee could produce satisfactory schedules or not has been disputed. I am not prepared to affirm that it could. But I have been assured by excellent mercantile authority that the thing is quite feasible, and would incidentally produce much greater equity in Port Commissioners' and similar charges, and I am inclined to think so.

"The next point presenting itself is, what branches or classes of trade should be subjected to the fee? It has been strongly urged on me, by both official and commercial authorities, that the coasting-trade should pay it; but I am totally unable to concur. The coasting-trade could not be made liable without subjecting it to a vast amount of restriction from which it is now free, and reversing the policy of liberating it as much as possible which I followed in the Sea-customs Bill, now Act VIII of 1878. I cannot see why goods moved by sea from one part of British India to another should pay a fee any more than goods so moved by land, and we surely are not going to re-establish transit-duties throughout India. Moreover, goods moved from port to port would pay over and over again. As to other branches, it would be highly objectionable to levy a fee on treasure; and re-exports, which now get the benefit of drawback, should perhaps be exempt. Another exception to the registration-fee-system would be the case of articles on which it was necessary, for special reasons, to maintain the existing duties—that is to say, arms, bearing a high duty for political reasons; salt and liquors, on which we levy an excise; opium,

nominally, but for the maintenance of our monopoly; and rice. The case of rice is a peculiar one, but I need not discuss it as it has just been fully explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey. In short, the fee-system, if introduced at all, might fairly apply to the whole external import and export-trade excepting the classes I have just mentioned.

"I will now turn to the financial aspect of the measure. From the Trade and Navigation Statements for 1878-79 calculations have been made, distinguishing every sub-head of the Tariff, and applying to the known quantities and values fees expressed (provisionally) in the denominations used for the statements, and not exceeding one per cent. in incidence. The result thus arrived at cannot be far different from that which fees, according to schedules eventually prepared by a Committee, would yield.

"The total receipts in 1878-79 from import and export-duties, excluding salt, were £2,273,000. Deducting £200,000 for loss by reduction of cotton-duties in 1879-80 and £56,000 for indigo and lac just made free, we have a customs-revenue of £2,017,000, from which further heavy loss through importations of free cotton-goods is anticipated. Deducting from this, again, the duties to be retained, namely, £5,600 for arms, £361,900 for liquors, and £570,300 for rice, we arrive at a balance of £1,079,000 derived solely from duties which would come under the registration-fee scheme. The fees are calculated to produce on imports £388,000, on exports £420,000, and by saving in customs-establishments about £80,000, total £888,000. This shews a loss of £191,200, compared with the £1,079,000 just mentioned. But this loss would be a final loss, and the fee-revenue would increase in future with the trade of the Empire; whereas, as things now are, the Financial Statement contemplates a loss of £50,000 in 1880-81 from importation of grey duty-free goods alone, and the ultimate disappearance of £615,000 more for cotton-duties, if not the abolition of the whole import-tariff.

"Such are, roughly speaking, the aspects which a registration-fee system, supposing I rightly understand it, would present if applied to British India.

"Those who approve of the system would probably support it by some such considerations as the following. Whatever may happen to customs-duties in general, some customs-establishment must be maintained to levy duty on salt, liquors and the other special items. The quantities, value and other particulars of all the sea-borne trade, whether free or not, must always be collected and tested for statistical returns, such as the Board of Trade compiles and publishes in England, and a charge may fairly be made for this. Port Commissioners, who levy certain fees on all goods, now exist at Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, and will probably soon be constituted at Karáchí—four ports which engross between them 88 per cent. of the whole trade of India. It is just as easy for a clerk to levy four annas in one bill as two annas. Why not utilise all this inevitable machinery for a registration-fee-system, securing a large sum for revenue-purposes, and at the same time getting rid of a mass of customs-officials and restrictions, with all the friction they involve? Again, this system will practically, as has been said in a Calcutta newspaper, 'lay for ever the phantom of protection.' Theoretically, it of course will not do so, since articles imported which can also be produced in India will be weighted with the fee, but the fee will be so light as to have no practical effect. Mr. Laing in 1861, and many high authorities since, have argued that an import-duty was justifiable on articles similar to any produced at home, if its amount was so moderate that it could not seriously affect trade, and that the establishment of a corresponding excise was not worth while. If this argument was good for anything when used, as it was, in support of a duty of five per cent. and upwards, it is infinitely stronger in support of a fee of only one per cent. At any rate, the system may well be accepted by all parties as an eirenicon, removing all grounds of bitterness and ill-will between India and Manchester, and as substituting an unexceptionable source of revenue, 'expansive in proportion to the progress of the Empire,' for a heterogeneous mass of duties open to, and destined to fall before, numerous economical objections.

"On the other hand, the advocates of a total remission of customs-duties may be expected to produce obvious objections. 'One per cent. is one per

cent.,' they will say, a burden on trade and a protection of home-industries, just as bad in principle at one per cent. as at five per cent., but not so productive, and reaching numberless articles now absolutely free. Again, the fee can never be absolutely equal and equitable unless charged *ad valorem*, which would be very vexatious. Round sums must be fixed, which will vary in real incidence according to market-prices. Inequality of incidence *ad valorem* is justifiable in wharfage or Port Commissioners' charges, because packages occupy space, or cause labour in hoisting and removal, quite irrespective of their value, but to the case of a fiscal fee this does not apply. Moreover, £200,000 out of the proposed fees on imports will be derived from cotton-goods, so the whole remaining import-trade will be taxed for the paltry sum of £188,000! No duty, fee, or whatever else you please to call it, is worth the trouble of collecting if less than five per cent. Finally, the export portion of the scheme is especially obnoxious. Export-duties, excepting where there is virtually a monopoly of the foreign market, are equally condemned by economists and politicians. Sir William Muir denounced them emphatically in 1875, with the concurrence of Lord Northbrook, and no one pretending to education or common-sense can say a word in their favour. It is no use in this case to talk of the lightness of the fee. The Indian export-trade (except in rice) lives 'by the skin of its teeth,' and cannot bear the slightest fiscal impost. Quick and easy communication, with competition, have so cut down profits that one per cent. often makes all the difference between gain and loss on a shipment.

"To this attack, the rejoinder may be offered that we cannot regulate practical questions by the theories of doctrinaires, and *de minimis non curat lex*: that one per cent. *is* inappreciable in all trade not of a purely speculative and unsound character; that on exports the fee might be only a half per cent., though this concession is not really necessary: that the 'inequality of incidence' objection to the fee applies equally to tariff-valuations, which are used by all nations as an unobjectionable convenience; and that as we must make some charge for keeping trade-statistics, the opportunity of aiding the revenue by a slight enhancement of it should not be thrown away.

"I must not ignore another class of objectors, who will demur to the entire proposition that the whole cotton-duties, much less the other import-duties, are either 'dead' or dying. They will contend that the recent reduction of cotton-duty has gone entirely into the pockets of Manchester instead of benefitting the Indian consumer, that the cotton-duties remitted should be re-imposed, and that even if they should eventually be removed, the other duties should be maintained on revenue-grounds, as they are collected easily and without pressure. They will be for sacrificing nothing except upon compulsion, and for living on in hope of a change of policy. But regarding such objections I can only note their existence, for to do more would be to raise the whole question of policy from which I began by declaring my intention to abstain.

"My Lord, I have now stated to the best of my ability the case for and against the project of registration-fees. It is fortunately not necessary for me to draw any conclusion, and I do not mean to do so, or to point at any. The subject in its principles and details needs general discussion and consideration by the public, and after that, a decision could be formed only in full view of the doom of the existing duties and of the alternatives presented. In the abstract, I presume that almost every one would prefer no duties. I myself, when moving the consideration of the Sea Customs Bill in February, 1878, expressed the following opinion:

"'The second step by which custom-house restrictions might be further and very largely relaxed is by alteration of our Customs-tariff. If it were possible in lieu of the fifty or sixty main heads of the Import-tariff, to have duties on only six or seven important, well-defined and readily distinguishable articles, the relief afforded in the matter of preventive scrutiny, check, stoppage, seizure and the like, and informalities, would be enormous. It is, of course, no part of my duty to indicate or suggest any policy of this sort on general grounds. What I say is said merely in connection with the subject of customs-procedure now before us.'

"Whether the alternative to a registration-fee is to be absolute freedom, or the substitution of some other specified form of taxation, is a consideration material to the issue, and until the time has arrived, if it ever does arrive, when

the Financial Member and the Executive Government think it necessary to present the question in a complete form, no final opinion can be satisfactorily arrived at."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, in common with all those who feel an interest in the welfare of this country, I congratulate the Government of India on its financial position as it was described in the statement of my honourable friend Sir J. Strachey, and I must congratulate the Government almost as much on having at length discovered how good its financial position really has been for some time past. I cannot too strongly express the gratification which I feel that the Government of India is now in a position to give unanswerable proof of the absolute groundlessness of the mischievous panic which has of late been started on the subject of the insolvency of India. But my congratulations would not, I am sure, be so valuable to my honourable friend if they were unaccompanied by such criticisms on his statement as should indicate the sincerity of the spirit in which I am dealing with the subject, for my honourable friend is well aware that there are certain financial points on which I am not altogether at one with him. Nothing is further from my mind than to make any disagreeable comments on the policy of the Government of India, and indeed it would be very unbecoming that I should do so. What I wish to do is simply to raise a voice of warning against a tendency to lose sight of some of the real causes of that anxiety, under the feeling of intense relief at our release from a position of embarrassment and anxiety.

"What I have to say is to a great extent in the interests of the Local Governments, because I think that we have been placed in a position in which we should not have been placed if a little more foresight and confidence in the elasticity of the revenue of this country had been shown. We have been exposed to a process of what is commonly called squeezing, and as a consequence, we have had to suspend all progress in administration and public works for a whole year. If that was all, I should not have so much to say; but what I do complain of is that the same process is apparently to be continued for another year, when nobody can, I should think, hold that anything of the sort is necessary. In May last the Government was led to take a most alarming view of its position—a view which has now been shown not to have been warranted by the facts. So far as we are now told, there was nothing whatever to justify the scare which possessed the Financial Department in May. I am not among those who hold that the scare was not real: I fully believe that my honourable friend was suffering from the apprehensions which were then expressed. But though I am quite prepared to accept to the fullest possible extent Sir J. Strachey's assurance that this want of foresight on the part of the Government led to a searching examination into every branch of the public expenditure, which has been very useful and very satisfactory, I believe that this examination might have been just as well carried out without such violent measures. I greatly regret the entire abandonment of that great scheme for the development of public works and for the material improvement of the country which was put forward by Your Excellency only two years ago, and which has been justly described by Sir J. Strachey as one of the noblest programmes ever planned by a Government. I do not care to enter into a discussion as to how far the Government was pledged, or how far it was not actually pledged, to devote the increase of public income which it received during 1878 and 1879 to public works. Whatever its actual pledges may have been, I think nothing can be clearer than that its intention was to invest the money in this way, and that it did lead everyone to believe that the money would be so invested. It is quite certain that the public were induced to look upon these schemes for fresh taxation with comparative favour, on the ground that the proceeds would enable the Government to carry out at once, and without that constant change of policy which has hitherto been so mischievous to India, a grand scheme of public works; and therefore when the public see that if it had not been for expenditure on the war, the Government might in this one year have had four millions more to spend than it has spent on public works, and that this great increase of revenue, so far from leading to the promised development of public works, has been accompanied by such a contraction of expenditure on railways and irrigation as to make it impossible to look for any progress in the material improvement of the country for years to come, there is naturally a feeling of disappointment. What I complain of is, not any breach of pledges, but the unnecessary abandonment of an admirable policy.

"If we set aside the fact that the Financial Department might have foreseen this increase of revenue, and if we suppose the Government suddenly to have tumbled into this vast surplus, then I should say that my honourable friend is perhaps justified, on suddenly finding himself in possession of a large and unexpected surplus, in devoting that surplus to paying for such extraordinary charges as the Afghan war; but if, on the other hand, other ordinary spending departments were starved in order to procure a surplus which might be devoted to the war, then I cannot admit that my honourable friend has been proceeding on a sound principle. He has impressed upon us the soundness of the doctrine that, to the utmost of our ability, we ought to provide for the expenses of every year out of the year's income. But this doctrine requires to be taken with a limitation to the effect that, in order to do this, the whole administrative machinery of the country should not be thrown out of gear, and that the Government should not for such a purpose depart from a policy of developing public works to which it has distinctly pledged itself when endeavouring to convince the people of the necessity for fresh taxation. Saying nothing, however, more about last year, I must say that I cannot approve of the proposal to meet the cost of the war in the coming year from revenue, so long as I find that, in order to do this, the Government of India is again compelled to starve public works, and let another year pass away in inaction. The Committee of the House of Commons, which recommended a reduction in the expenditure on public works, did so under an entire misapprehension as to the real financial condition of India, and clearly recognised that, when the financial position was shown to be better, a larger expenditure should be provided for. I believe it to be true, as my honourable friend has said, that the suspension of public works is a policy which is deplored by the Government of India as much as it is by every one interested in this country. I came out to this country in 1876 with my honourable friend, and I am able to say that the chief idea by which his mind was possessed—always of course excepting the abolition of the cotton-duties—was the carrying out of a great scheme of railways for India; but I cannot agree with him that the failure to carry out the programme of public works is a matter for which the Government are not responsible. If they had seen that the revenue was increasing steadily and enormously as it has done, they would not have taken such a desponding view of their financial position, and their despondency would not have spread to England. I do feel, in the face of these facts, that I am only doing what is right in urging in the strongest possible manner that the money obtained from the Local Governments under mistaken impressions should be returned to them, or at all events that the deduction in provincial assignments should not be continued, as my honourable friend proposes it should be, for the coming year. I trust that no time will be lost in setting matters right as regards the capabilities of India, and that even now some portion of the war-charges may be met by a loan in order to provide funds for pushing on public works. I shall then see more hope for the future. I am sure that the Government have only to urge upon the Home Government the importance of carrying out the expectations encouraged when the new taxes were imposed to induce them to reconsider the present limit on public works. I can imagine no policy more short-sighted than that of starving public works; it is to them that we are indebted in a great measure for the steady growth of our revenue, and it is just as bad economy to starve them, as it would be for a man to starve the horse by which he earns his living. Railroads have added enormously to the general prosperity of the country, and in addition to the direct revenue they yield, no one really can fail to see how enormous are the indirect benefits which the country is receiving from them.

"When I look at the marvellous growth of our railway-receipts in our small Bengal railways alone, I am surprised that any one should doubt whether rail-

ways, if properly conducted and worked, will pay in India. The Gya railway, starved as it is, unballasted and unstocked, carrying passengers in goods-wagons, because it is not allowed money for carriages, is paying a profit of six per cent. in the first six months of working, and the goods carried by the Northern Bengal Railway were as nearly as possible double what they were last year, and yet with all the excellent schemes which have been prepared for a system of cheap lines throughout Bengal, the construction of railways is absolutely suspended.

"My Lord, I will now take up the only other subject on which I have any difference of opinion with my honourable friend: I mean the cotton-duties. Sir J. Strachey has given it as his opinion that the cotton-duties are virtually dead. Here I hope and believe that he is mistaken; but if they are not, it is certainly no fault of his. In spite of every warning that could be given, the Finance Department has so handled these duties, that the revenue lost was much in excess of their professed anticipation, and the confusion which they have caused has led to what Sir J. Strachey calls an anomalous and objectionable state of things, his only remedy for which is to leave the wounds which he has inflicted on our customs-system to fester and putrify till they become so unbearable that extermination shall be demanded by common consent. This is what he means by saying he believes the duties to be dead. I can only liken my friend to a not very scrupulous physician called in by greedy and unprincipled heirs-expectant to attend a sick relative. In his first visit, he administers the strongest dose of deadly poison which he dare give; at his second visit, he expresses great concern at the mischief caused by the first dose, and gives another of double strength to see if that will remedy matters; at his third visit, he expresses the greatest consternation at the entire break-up of the vital system which his treatment has caused, and, rubbing his hands, turns to his constituents with an unmistakable smile and says—'I think our patient's case is now quite hopeless; my treatment has unfortunately caused such entire derangement of the system that I fear she is virtually dead, and I therefore prefer to leave her to nature.' If in addition to these facts it could be shown that such a physician had in his youth staked his reputation on a theory that a patient suffering under such a disease as that he was asked to treat ought to die, I am quite sure that any Coroner's jury would find him guilty of wilful murder, and my honourable friend need not therefore be surprised if the public find a verdict of this nature against him when charged with the destruction of the cotton-duties. Indeed, I do not believe that he would raise any objection to a conviction under this head. We can all see how the 'convictions of a lifetime' are being realised. This spontaneous destruction of the cotton-duties is, it seems, only a part of another prophetic vision, which is to be realised later on, under which the whole of the customs-duties are to be repealed, and all Europeans living in India, and enjoying the benefits and protection of a civilized Government, are to be absolutely released from the only contribution they now make towards the expenses of Government. This may truly be said to be prophecy made easy. The proper remedy for the confusion and anomalies which have been caused by the measures of the preceding year undoubtedly is that suggested by the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, namely, to bring all cotton-goods under a uniform duty, and to make that duty so low that no one can pretend, however brazen they may be, that the duty is protective; and I entirely differ with my honourable friend in thinking that the Government of India is in the slightest degree barred by the Resolution of the House of Commons from doing what is right in a matter so seriously affecting the revenues of India, and the interests of the people under his charge.

"I am sorry to see the prophetic eye of my honourable friend turned towards the abolition of the rice-duty. If ever there was a customs-duty which is alike productive and harmless, it is this. I will not go into a detailed statement of my reasons for thinking this, for I had an opportunity of doing so before this Council in 1875, and I had hoped that the matter had then been set at rest for ever. No one asks for the reduction of this duty; no one pretends for a moment it is mischievous; the merchants chiefly interested in the trade have deprecated its abolition,

and I cannot conceive what possible grounds there are for meddling with this highly productive duty, unless it is that England hopes to obtain still cheaper the material with which she adulterates and makes heavy her cotton-goods for Eastern consumption. The soft rice is not used for food anywhere in Europe, and it is the soft rice from which the duty is chiefly raised. It is simply used for making starch for cotton-manufacturers and spirits for Germany. As to the abolition of the duties on indigo and lac, I do not suppose that anybody will object to it, as my honourable friend has money to give away. The remission will certainly not benefit the trade in these articles of export in any tangible degree. It may, on the other hand, encourage the production of inferior indigo, and thus help the scientific discovery of an efficient substitute for indigo, which is so much feared.

"As regards the salt-revenue, I will only say that I belive that the increased consumption of salt in Bengal is not in any way attributable to the reduction of duty. The price of salt at the great markets in the interior has not been affected by the reduction. The money surrendered by Government went into the pockets of the traders. The increased consumption of salt is partly due to returning prosperity after years of scarcity and pinching, and partly to improvements in the means of communication. Salt is carried now with safety in a few hours to markets which before it only reached after a journey of some weeks, accomplished with much risk and wastage. These are among the indirect benefits of our railways which are so constantly ignored. Take the Northern Bengal Railway alone. In 1878 it only carried 2,000 maunds of salt, while in 1879 it carried over a lákh and seventeen thousand maunds. No doubt the differential duty which now exists to the disadvantage of Bengal is mischievous, and the Liverpool salt is being driven out of the Bihár markets by Northern India salt, but the remedy for this is, not to sacrifice still more revenue by a heavy reduction in Bengal, but gradually to level the other Provinces upwards, and make them pay what Bengal pays. No impartial man can believe that there is any reason why this should not be done, and why Madras, Bombay and Upper India should not pay what the people of Bengal pay without a murmur, and with a constantly increasing consumption.

"An allusion has been made by my honourable friend to the work of the Army Commission over which I had the honour to preside. I am sorry to find that he has not been able to take credit for any part of the savings proposed by the Commission during the current year; but I am quite aware that the subject is a great one, and that among the Commission's proposals are some on which a very speedy decision is not perhaps to be expected; on the other hand, there are some of the Commission's proposals which might in my opinion be carried out at once with great advantage. I have no hesitation in saying this, because, if there is one merit more than another which I desire to claim for the report of the Commission, it is that it does not contain a single original idea—certainly I cannot pretend that it contains a single original idea—of my own. All we did was to exhume and examine the opinions of able soldiers and statesmen which have from time to time been laid before the Government, to invite the opinions of soldiers of the present day, and to put them in such a shape as we hoped would enable the Government to come to an early decision on reforms regarding which there has been a most remarkable consensus of opinion for years past. I look upon our proposals as of very much less importance from an economical than from an administrative point of view; and when I think that the report contains the views of the most experienced officers of the army on such questions as the formation of reserves, a system of transport, the officering of the army, the reorganization of the Native army, its territorial distribution, and the substitution of strong efficient battalions for the present weak and expensive cadres, I cannot agree with those who say that this is not the time for the consideration of such a subject.

"My Lord, there is no part of my honourable friend's able and exhaustive statement in which I concur more heartily and more completely than that

which lays stress on the wisdom of maintaining the financial independence of India. I think with him that the greatest misfortune which could happen to India would be that England should accept financial responsibility for the Indian Empire. Although I know that many of my Native friends think otherwise, I do feel that it would be a change which India would never cease to regret. It might no doubt be easy to make out a case showing that European interests are involved in the Afghan war, but I am quite sure that, if this principle was acted upon, not a year would be allowed to pass in which it was not shown that heavy expenditure in England was connected with Indian interests, and that India should be made to pay. We have had examples of this already, and if the principle of financial reciprocity be once admitted, these charges against India would be the rule and not the exception. If India was bankrupt, I could understand her selling her independence in order to obtain the necessary relief, but when she is flourishing and prosperous in the highest degree, such a wish is to me unintelligible.

"My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council any further. I do hope that your Excellency's Government will take immediate measures to obtain permission to expend more of the steadily increasing revenue of India on the improvement of India. We may hope that this may be done without greatly disturbing the budget-estimates; the last opium sale of this year, which took place yesterday, having given prices which will, if maintained, bring opium up by £1,300,000 over the estimates which were presented to us last week."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that, if he was not out of order, as he believed he was not, he wished to say a very few words by way of explanation, and to correct an error into which his honourable friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had fallen. What MR. COLVIN had said to-day was that, as he understood the arrangement under which the present taxation for famine-purposes had been introduced, it did not commit the Government of India necessarily to its expenditure on productive public works. His Honour had quoted, as if it had been contradictory of this, a passage from a speech uttered by MR. COLVIN three years ago, in which he had said that certain measures of which he was then speaking had been framed "solely with a view to the extension of provincial responsibility for public works." He wished to remind the Council that the speech from which these words had been quoted had no reference whatever to the question of famine-insurance. In 1877, no idea of providing for famine by special taxation had been conceived. The purely local measures to which MR. COLVIN had referred on that occasion were not intended for the prevention of famine, but for the transfer of responsibility on account of public works to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; they had absolutely no relation at all to the question upon which he had just been speaking.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"I do not think, my Lord, the Government of India can take any exception to the general character of the discussion which has passed this day upon the Financial Statement of the year. Indeed, in the presence of a budget which, above all that has gone before it for the last five or six years, is so unprecedently satisfactory (and perhaps its great charm lies in its unexpected refutation of anticipated difficulties), satisfactory not only in established results, but in its promising out-look for the coming year, and especially in this, that it seems to me to controvert the theories of professors as to the bankruptcy of India and as to the inelastic character of its fiscal system—I say in the presence of such facts, while we could scarcely have expected any expression of serious disapprobation or dispraise, we cannot be disappointed that a free discussion has taken place upon points which are considered open to objection. These appear in the speeches of my friend the Hon'ble Member who represents so ably and temperately the commercial interests of Calcutta, and of the Hon'ble Mahárájá who is a large landholder and in deservedly high estimation among the Native community of the Lower Provinces; and they both speak to us with an authority which claims, I may say for the Government, our patient attention. I would add, speaking as a Member of that Government, that we welcome in every way the fullest and freest discussion of any topics of interest to India, which the debates in this Council permit, and especially so in the matters of such wide concern and

magnitude as those which are raised in the annual Statement of our Hon'ble colleague the Financial Minister. The immediate question before the Council is simply as to the passing of an Act to amend the License Acts of 1878. My Hon'ble and learned friend (Mr. Kennedy) who spoke first in the debate, looking round upon us with great indignation, asked what justification there was for the introduction of heavy taxation upon the people in such a time of financial prosperity, and he seems altogether to have overlooked, till rightly corrected by your Excellency, that so far from imposing extra taxes, the Bill before us really contemplates the exemption of large numbers from the operation of an Act which has been two years in existence, and that, in fact, we are surrendering between three and four hundred thousand pounds by this measure. Simple and short however as the Bill is, the issues which are raised upon this question are great and diversified, involving matters of policy so vast as that concerning the prosecution of the war in Afghanistan, the liability of England to a share of the expenses, the measures connected with the insurance against famine, the action taken last year in a partial repeal of the cotton-duties, the prosecution of public works of a remunerative character, and the general question as to the applicability of direct taxation in a country like India.

"I am not going to inflict upon the Council a review of all these measures, I will ask your Lordship's permission, however, to say a few words upon the Afghan war, because it seems to me that the position and prospects of our finances depend to a large extent upon that war; and outside the Council, if not to-day within these walls, the policy of the Government has been unjustly censured and misunderstood. The work of a Member of Council is so little before the public, that it gives rise occasionally to impressions that the Members of the Government are not united in their action, and that grave dissensions on matters of public concern exist in the Government. I can appeal to your Lordship in the presence of my colleagues in the Government whether, as regards this war in Afghanistan, there has been the slightest difference as to the justice of its policy or as to its general conduct. We have been taunted with the declaration of an unnecessary war, and the prosecution of it in a cruel and costly manner. To all such I would recall the circumstances of the first intimation of the arrival of the Russian Embassy at Cabul in September, 1878. At a time of peace throughout the Empire in India, when the Government were exercised by no greater considerations than those connected with the ordinary civil administration of the country and the prospects of the harvest after a somewhat adverse rainy season, we received the intelligence that a Russian Mission was established in Cabul. No one had dreamt of the possibility of such an event, and the fact that had been accomplished seemed to me always to prove two things very clearly, namely, the utter unreliability of our Native agency at Cabul, and the ease and secrecy with which a Russian advance on Cabul could be effected. This was not done in a manner which would have the character of a complimentary visit on some special occasion, under which the Russian Embassy would simply discharge its duty and retire. It must have been the work of long preparation and of secret understanding, and confidential accord between the two powers. The one wishing to come and the other welcoming an accepted guest. Triumphal arches and special demonstrations received the visitors, and such knowledge as we have of the secret conclaves which ensued and the whole conduct and proceedings of the Russian officers in the capital, prove to us beyond dispute that the object of the mission was one of active hostility to the English power in India. It may be said that everything is fair in love and war, and though we were not at war with Russia, I lay no particular stress upon the fact that she took such a step under the strained relations between England and Russia at the time. It must be remembered, however, that Russia had always declared, declared repeatedly, declared with all solemnity, that Afghanistan was a country beyond the sphere of her operations in Central Asia; and it may be, if the fact was truly known, that the Government of St. Petersburg had no intention of violating that promise. It makes it, however, as far as our position in India is concerned, none the less dangerous that irresponsible agents of Russia can assume to themselves the power of making such a demonstration as that of September, 1878, in Cabul,

and when it came upon us with its startling announcement, I venture to say that no man who had the interests of India and England at heart, unless he was blinded by the exigencies of party-requirement or annoyed at the discomfiture of a personal policy of inactivity, would have hesitated for a moment what the action of the Government of the country should have been in such an emergency. I am not going to follow the fortunes of that war. I believe history will record that it has been conducted as humanely as it has been prosecuted with vigour and bravery and tenacity of purpose, and that, with no covetous desire of annexation of territory, our only aim as a Government has been to attain the establishment of a safe frontier under conditions which shall secure the protection and progress of the vast interests which lie behind that frontier. It is to the cost of that war, commenced and carried on in behalf of these interests, that a great deal of hostile criticism has been directed, not in this Council but in many places outside of it, and it is in connection with this as affecting the financial administration of the country, that such a digression as that I have made is pardonable. But this point seems to me to be beyond dispute, that, if we had not interfered for the expulsion of the Russians, a Russian Residency would have been an accomplished, an established and a permanent fact at Cabul. All past experience of Russian progress among the Central Asian States confirms this opinion. A non-interrupted Residency in that capital would have led eventually to facilities of communication over the Hindu Koosh and beyond the Oxus, and as each year confirmed and consolidated that position, I ask those who condemn our policy either on political, on administrative, or financial grounds, what would have been the cost to the people of India, and what the security of their privileges and possessions under English rule, if we had stayed our hands in the presence of so grave an insult, and been indifferent to our responsibilities ?

"It is impossible to deny that the conduct of these extensive military operations has largely disturbed our financial arrangements—a disturbance which was greatly aggravated by the loss on exchange; and in the course of the present discussion, it has been argued by Hon'ble Members that the course which the Government has taken in an admitted difficulty arising from these circumstances, has been an improper course, and unjustifiable. Not only has the Minister been by implication condemned for a want of statesmanlike prevision, as if unprovoked wars and an extraordinary fall in the value of silver in relation to gold in the short period of a few months were of daily occurrence; but a breach of faith has been charged upon the Government for an unjust application of the money raised under the famine-taxes. Now, my Lord, I am aware that it was said in last year's budget-statement that the famine-insurance had ceased to exist. I trust my Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey will excuse me for saying that I have always thought it an unfortunate expression; but however, that may be, it was made at a time when, from causes unavoidable or altogether uncontrollable, the financial position was overshadowed with gloom, and when definite forecasts as to the future were absolutely impossible. With the cost of, as I maintain, a just war, thrust upon them, the Government had the option of either opening a loan or extending the taxation of the country to meet the expenses of the war, or the course it adopted, of using the money which the taxation of the previous year gave as a part of the general revenues for the financial safety of the country, and exempting the people from further demands. I was not a Member of the Government when the License Acts were introduced, but if the debates of the time are consulted, it will be seen that, while the Government in view of the increased obligations imposed upon it by the constant occurrence of famines, adopted an increased taxation upon the land and the trading classes for the relief and prevention of famines, it never bound itself by any promise that the moneys so raised should be constituted a separate and distinct fund which should be exclusively devoted to such an object. In the nature of things it was impossible that such an obligation could be accepted; and the accounts of the year now put before us have shown how the money not only raised under this taxation has enabled the Government not only to meet famine-expenditure but to prevent debt to the amount of nearly three millions.

"It has been urged by many, not only in this country but at Home, that in the character of this war which we were waging on our frontier, there was

justification for England bearing a large share in the cost of that undertaking, as a war in a great measure in the interests of England, and in consideration of the financial difficulties of this country. I hope, my Lord, the interests of India and England will always be identical and inseparable; but I see no greater reason in the argument for English help in money for the Afghan war, instigated as it was by Russian design, than a war which, in the defence and maintenance of its rights, India should undertake against any other independent State on its borders, encouraged and supported by any other foreign power. We hear a great deal very often of the alleged subservience of India in the present day to the dictates of English rulers or the interests of particular politics. I can conceive no greater evil to India than her subjection to such a position, and I know no surer method by which that subjection could be brought about than her permanent obligation to and dependence upon the money of English tax-payers. We all remember the well known-saying of Sir C. Metcalfe that, if India is ever lost to England, it would be lost in the House of Commons; and the right to control and interfere in every detail of administration would be absolutely established were it ever accepted that England had such a claim upon us. We should be in the position of the familiar illustration of the shuttlecock between the battledores of rival competitors. The game might be interesting enough to spectators, but the process would be one in which we should before long suffer the loss of all our feathers. The character of India as a resource and support to the mother country, and as the brightest jewel in Her Majesty's crown, rests upon her independence. I trust that independence, within legitimate limits, will never be forfeited, and certainly not by any act of our own.

"But perhaps, my Lord, the most important suggestion, as being the most direct in its application to the Bill before us, is that which emanates from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Morgan, that the License Act should be limited in its operation to one year. It was made, as he has stated, in the Select Committee, and was successfully resisted; and though no formal motion has been submitted upon that proposal now, I am not sorry that the Hon'ble Member has raised a discussion upon the point. He based his argument upon the general good prospects of the year, which promise again a considerable surplus at the end of it. I hope, as sincerely as my Hon'ble friend, that his anticipations will be fulfilled; but whether there be a deficit, an equilibrium, or a surplus, and whether that surplus be small or large, I object, for more than one reason, to the suggestion that this Act should be limited by specified provision to a single year's duration. In the first place, in the presence of a war, in the unsettled condition of Burma, and in the uncertainties of the season, the Government would be most unwilling to give such a pledge to sacrifice a revenue which amounts to more than a million pounds, for it is indisputable that, as a measure of taxation, the license-tax is but a supplement of the taxes which impose the cesses upon land. If one goes the others must fall with it. The Government has in no way departed from its resolution that a million and a half for famine-expenses and half a million for extraordinary demands must, for the solvency of the State, be included in our ordinary obligations; and it seems to me that it would be in the highest degree an act of incaution and presumption, if, with the first touch of returning financial prosperity, we surrendered a principle which is as sound in theory as it is necessary for our financial safety. Again, though I have said that I sympathise in the hope of the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Morgan) that at the close of the next twelve months we shall be able gratefully to look back upon a year of agricultural prosperity and extended trade, and with their blessings shall possess a considerable surplus for future needs, I dissent altogether from the conclusion, which the Hon'ble Member accepts, that it would be the duty of the Government to remit the particular form of taxation which the License Act provides. I do not pretend that it is a perfect measure, or that it does not present many anomalies, inherent in some sense in all systems of direct taxation, appertaining more or less, with all the long experience, to the income-tax in our own country; and I trust the coming year will afford us the opportunity of giving consideration to those anomalies and of modifying and rectifying their inconveniences. But this I do maintain that, for a sound

fiscal system throughout our Indian Empire (and I would say in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in particular), some measure of direct taxation is absolutely necessary. It is contended that direct taxation is unsuited to India, and especially on the ground that the agency employed in realising such taxes is corrupt and rapacious, and the incalculable advantages of an insensible indirect taxation are advocated with vehemence. I would ask, in the first place, to what cause primarily is the defective agency, on which such stress is laid, traceable? Ever since the days succeeding the mutiny, when the financial position of the country was most disordered, successive efforts have been made by successive Governments to establish a system of direct taxation, which shall secure the result that those who are rich and affluent and possessed of goods, deriving large benefits from their trade and commerce in the peace and order of British rule and development of the country's resources, shall bear their legitimate share in the State's burdens. No one would deny that such classes exist—no one will deny that the principle is sound which imposes such a liability upon them. But the unfortunate thing has been that, from the days of Mr. Wilson, license-taxes have succeeded our income-taxes, and certificate-taxes have followed upon license-taxes, in various forms and shapes and standards; and each in turn has been abandoned from an entire absence of settled continuity of administration in our finances. No agency could be perfected under such constantly recurring changes, and for myself I hope that, if the stamp of permanence can be given now to the principle which I have asserted, every day's experience will tend to lessen, and eventually to extirpate, those abuses, the effects of which have been already largely minimised where careful attention has been given to the working of the Acts, and which will be still further facilitated by the amendment which this Bill proposes of exempting from taxation under it all the poorer class of traders, all those whose annual earnings are estimated at less than Rs. 500; and though I express only an individual opinion here, I should advocate and support with satisfaction that, with a view to the permanency of our efforts in this direction, and a more equitable distribution of such taxation, the official and professional classes should be included in its provisions. It is only so, I believe, that a right financial system can be established throughout this country.

"I do not stay to dilate upon the rich openings to the wealth of the country and the happiness of the people which a wise system of provincial productive works is extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. I trust and believe that the restrictions which have been placed upon it are but temporary and accidental. We are but in the day of small things in this matter. The time cannot be distant when they will be resumed with increasing energy and effect, with results which, though we cannot calculate them all at present, will secure, we may be certain, the prosperity and contentment and loyalty of the people of this magnificent Empire."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"My Lord, I wish that the Standing Orders admitted of Hon'ble Members speaking in a different order from that prescribed. Under the present system of speaking from left to right, the Council has first a continuous wave of criticism, which is followed by a wave of reply, broken to-day by the ripple of comment introduced by my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I propose to offer a few remarks, with reference to some of the points which have been noticed by my Hon'ble colleagues, and it is possible that, in the observations which I shall feel it my duty to make, I also may slightly vary the wave of reply by a ripple of criticism. But before I proceed, I wish to add my congratulations to those which have been addressed by Sir A. Eden to your Excellency and my colleagues in this Council, and especially to the Hon'ble the Financial Member, for the exceedingly prosperous budget which he has been able to bring forward on this occasion.

"During the past year, I may say during the past eighteen months, the Government of India has passed through an anxious time, darkened as it has been by a costly war, and by a condition of our currency which, though it has slightly improved of late, has still constituted an excessive burden on the resources of the State; and had that double calamity been accompanied by deficient harvests and unexpanding or deficient revenues, I need hardly say that the present situation would have been a most serious one. But, by the mercy of Providence, the country has been blessed with an abundant harvest, with a remarkable rise in one important branch of revenue, and general prosperity in the remainder, so that the deficit which this time last year was estimated at one million and a third, has been converted for the current year into a small surplus, notwithstanding the resumption of the war and its heavy direct and indirect expenses; and we have a prospect of a surplus of nearly half a million for the coming year, after taking into account the continued expenditure which still may have to be incurred for the war, and notwithstanding the relief which is to be given by the Bill now before the Council to a number of persons, which has been estimated to be not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions. This is a state of things which it would have been impossible to predict a year ago, and for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful, and notwithstanding what has been said by my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the want of foresight which has been displayed, it seems to me that it would have been out of the power of the most prophetic vision to assume that the state of things which now exists, was at all likely to take place. It was impossible for my Financial colleague to foresee that the gross revenue from opium would, during the year, be increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions; it was, perhaps, more impossible to predict with certainty that the unfortunate and calamitous loss by exchange from which the country has so long suffered, would be reduced in comparison with the then anticipations by $\frac{1}{2}$ million.

"My Lord, it has been urged by some of my Hon'ble friends at the other end of the table, that the expenses of the war ought to have been met by a loan, and that, if that had been done, the surplus of two millions, which it has been deemed necessary to provide with reference to the normal liabilities of this country to meet the cost of famines, would have been provided, and a good deal more besides. In the course of the remarks I am about to make, I will refer presently to the question of meeting war-expenses by a loan; but before turning to that subject I wish to observe that, in a great deal which has been said by Mr. Morgan and the Hon'ble Mahárájá, as to the imperfections and incompleteness and inequality of the system of taxation which the Bill before the Council is intended to continue, I very cordially concur. I am fully sensible of those imperfections; I am alive to the invidious exemptions for which that Bill provided; and I earnestly hope, though I shall not be here to see it, that before another year is over, the consideration which your Lordship and my colleagues will be able to give to this important question, will, if it shall then be deemed requisite to continue a system of direct taxation, enable you to place it on a basis which is more fair, more equitable, and which can be continued on a more permanent footing. And it appears to me that the remedy is not far to seek; that, in order to do what is necessary, we have only to revert to the system of direct taxation which was abolished in 1873; in other words, to revert to a light income-tax with a high minimum of income liable to the tax. The more consideration I have given to the subject, the more I have read about it, the more discussion I have heard, the more convinced I am that, if there must be direct taxation, an income-tax with a minimum so high as not to fall on the comparatively poor—a tax which shall compel the wealthy and the comparatively wealthy to bear their fair share of the burdens of the community—is the only right and equitable system of direct taxation, and the only one which can be permanently maintained; and when I speak of permanency, I wish to say that, in what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, as to the evils and mischief of the constant shifting of this system of direct taxation, I most cordially concur. My hope is that, in the consideration which I trust will now be given to this question, a plan may be devised which can be adhered to without change, and without any material deviation. I am aware that by many persons such a step will be deemed to be retrograde. It will be said that the reasons which led the Government of your Excellency's predecessor to dispense with an income-tax as a part of the financial system of India, are not less cogent now than they were seven years ago. And while I think that, if the Government must have a system of direct taxation, an income-tax is the right and proper tax, I feel bound to say that I

concur for the most part in the views which have been held, and which are still held, by many, of the evils of such a system in its application to this country. In my opinion the course taken by the Government of Lord Northbrook was, in the circumstances of the time, a wise course, although it was opposed by three very eminent members of the Government, including the then Financial Member of the Council. It was opposed by Sir R. Temple, by Lord Napier of Magdala and by Sir Barrow Ellis; but notwithstanding the opposition of those eminent men, I believe that, politically, the abolition of the income-tax in 1873 was a wise measure. It was certainly a very popular measure, and it will be long before the grateful recollections by which it is connected with Lord Northbrook's Government of India are blotted out of the minds or the hearts of the people of this country. We must remember that the world is not governed by logic, and the sentiment, in deference to which it was deemed at the time to which I allude, inexpedient to continue the income-tax, was a sentiment which it might well be argued that it would have been unwise to ignore.

"But, my Lord, the financial position and the circumstances of the country are, in more respects than one, very different in 1880 from what they were in 1873. In the financial year 1872-73 our customs-duties yielded a revenue of considerably over 2½ millions, or nearly ½ million more than that particular source of taxation is estimated to yield during the ensuing year, the difference being very little below the amount of the income-tax which was levied in the financial year 1872-73, and which, at that time, at the reduced rate of 1 per cent., amounted only to £575,000. At that time, the agitation—and this is an important fact to which I would invite the special attention of the Council—the agitation which has since arisen against the continuance of the cotton-duties, had not commenced. The cotton-duties in 1873 yielded a revenue of, I believe, £845,000. Our Hon'ble colleague, the Financial Member, has told us very plainly what the results of that agitation have been; he has told us that, in his opinion, the days of the cotton-duties are doomed; and he has also told the Council—though whether his prediction on that matter will be fully verified still remains to be seen, but to my apprehension the prediction is a very grave one,—that the extinction of the greater part of the customs-duties, of duties which in 1873 yielded an income little short of 2⅓ millions, is merely a question of time.

"My Lord, there is another important difference between the financial situation in 1873 and the financial situation in 1880. At the earlier period, the financial responsibility which the Government has since accepted in connection with famines, had not been fully recognised. The famine which shortly afterwards ensued in the western districts of the Provinces under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor, had not commenced; the calamitous famine which, a few years later, desolated the Southern and Western Presidencies of India, was still hidden in the dim recesses of the future. It was merely suggested as an object which ought to be aimed at, but with regard to the accomplishment of which there was no certainty, that, if possible, the Government should provide a surplus to meet charges of that kind and other unforeseen expenditure of a million a year.

"Moreover, in 1873, India was at peace, and although at the time to which I allude, an event had happened which might have warned the Government of what afterwards took place; although we might all have known, after the occupation of Khiva, that the breaking out of troubles, and possibly of war, on the North-Western Frontier was merely a question of time, the contingency was not seriously kept in view either by the Government of India or by any party in the State. As a matter of fact, the last thing that anybody thought of was, that, in less than six years, the Government of India would be engaged in a costly war.

"In 1873, again, the great calamity—for I can characterise it by no less serious a term—of the depreciation of the currency, which had put the whole of the finances out of gear, although it had commenced, had not attained anything like the dimensions it has since assumed. In 1873, the loss by exchange was a little more than half a million. For the ensuing year, my Financial

colleague has been obliged to estimate for a loss by exchange of £3,174,000, and if we are to judge of the uncertainty of the question by the fall which has occurred even during the past week, the Government cannot be at all certain that the estimate will prove to be sufficient.

"I think my Hon'ble colleagues will see, in the circumstances to which I have drawn attention, that very important changes have occurred, which make the situation and prospect in 1880 very different from the situation and prospect in 1873; and that a tax which it was wise to dispense with in 1873, may prove to be a measure of absolute necessity in 1881. Therefore, my Lord, while speaking as an individual Member of this Council, I deeply regret the policy which has deprived the Government already of a portion of their indirect revenues, and which threatens to exterminate an important branch of those revenues altogther; while I view that policy with the gravest apprehension; I cannot but recognise the fact that, as a result of that policy, a permanent system of direct taxation may prove to be inevitable. And if it shall so prove, if events shall so turn out that the Government of this country shall deem it necessary to retain such a system as a permanent part of their fiscal system, I feel bound to say that, in my opinion, it will be incumbent upon the Government of India to place that taxation on such a basis that it will touch not only the trading community, but all the comparatively wealthy, and especially all possessors of realised property, and to discard the present license-tax, which, notwithstanding the remedy afforded by the Bill before the Council, still falls unduly on the comparatively poor, and too exclusively on one class of the community.

"My Lord, it has been said during the debate to-day, and it has been often said outside this Council, that the Government of India are dealing unfairly and unjustly and unwisely in not imposing a tax, which was at one time contemplated, on the official and professional classes. I cannot help remarking, when I allude to this topic, that the proposal, when it was made three months ago, did not receive the welcome which might have been anticipated; and I may remind Hon'ble Members how it was then pointed out, as to that proposal, that it was only a partial mode of restoring the balance of taxation, that it still left the system of direct taxation imperfect and incomplete, and that it still left room for unfair and invidious exemptions. I trust that, in the further consideration that may be given to the subject, any such partial measure as that will not be thought of. I hope that the official and professional classes, as well as the trading classes, and all classes of the community who possess realized property, will be called upon to bear a fair share of the burdens of the State.

"I may be asked why, holding these views, I am prepared to vote for a continuance of the license-tax, the amendment of which is now before the Council. In the first place, no motion has been made against the Bill which provides for that amendment; but I feel bound to say that, if the Council had been divided, I should have felt it my duty to support the motion of my financial colleague. The Council must remember that such a thing as the resumption of an income-tax, after all that has been said and done on that subject, after all the denunciations of it which have taken place, is not a thing which can be hastily resolved upon. It is not a measure which the Government could resolve upon without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and I think that, notwithstanding the unexpectedly prosperous figures which characterize the budget now before us, it will be apparent to those who examine the figures in connection with the facts to which I have alluded, that if the Government were now to dispense with the whole of the direct taxation which has been enforced during the last two years, and if we omitted to provide a substitute for it, we should land ourselves in a deficit. It may seem to those who entertain more sanguine expectations than I venture to entertain in regard to the condition and prospects of the revenues, that for such a deficit the Government of India might well be prepared, that the risk would be so light that it would do no harm to run it. But it appears to me that, at the juncture in which we are now placed, the Government would require a great deal of justification, and would find it very difficult to justify their incurring the risk of a deficit amounting to not less than a million a year; for if the license-tax were to be dispensed with, in common fairness

Government would be compelled to remit that portion of the additional direct taxation which is borne by the land; and at such a time as this, he would be a bold man, after all that has happened during the past few years, who would venture to predict what is likely to happen in the future or even a few months hence. We all hope, and no one more earnestly than I do, that the war in which we are at present engaged, will speedily be brought to a close; but the burden which that war, or perhaps I should say the events which brought about that war, will impose upon the Government of India, is not a burden from which we shall be entirely relieved. We may hope that a considerable portion of the war-expenditure now being incurred will be got rid of; but we cannot expect that we shall be able to maintain what is called our rectified frontier, without a considerable and permanent increase to our military charges; and when I say this, I do not forget the recommendations which have been made in the able report presented by the Commission, of which Sir A. Eden was the president. Those recommendations will, I have no doubt, enable the Government to effect some economies; but I very much fear that these economies, right as some of them may be, and innocuous as some of them may prove, will be more than counterbalanced by the additional burdens that will be imposed upon us by the great change which has taken place in our military situation.

"And, my Lord, when I turn to the receipt-side of the budget, I must venture to say, notwithstanding all that has been affirmed to the contrary, that it is possible to take—and that if we are guided exclusively by the figures of the present budget, we shall be pretty certain to take—an unduly sanguine view of our future prospects. We must remember that one of the principal causes of the very favourable aspect of the finances at the present moment, is the great increase which has taken place in the opium-revenue. According to the budget-estimates, the nett opium-receipts are estimated at not less than 7½ millions. That is an estimate exceeding by more than one million, the actual nett average receipts from opium for the last ten years. Now, it may be said that there is no reason why the present increasing and expanding revenue from opium should not be maintained, and still further expanded. But I think we should recollect that the very nature of this opium-revenue—the very nature of the sources from which this revenue is derived—renders it a very precarious item in the revenues of India. It is an item of revenues which is liable to incidents over which the Government of India can exercise no possible control. It may be that, for a series of years, the opium-revenue will continue to be maintained at its present high standard; it is possible that it may continue to expand; but, on the other hand, it is equally possible that a serious diminution may take place.

"My Lord, I have referred to the anticipated decrease in the customs-duties. Of that loss of revenue only a very small portion has been provided for in the present budget; but if the anticipations of my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey shall in any degree be realised, a great part of the surplus which, if there were no war to deal with, would be yielded by the revenues of the present year, will then completely disappear. In these circumstances, I cannot but think that the Government of India will exercise a wise discretion, if we hesitate, without the most careful consideration, to part with any existing source of revenue without supplying its place by an equivalent.

"My Lord, it has been argued, I believe by my friend Mr. Morgan and the Mahárájá, and something to the same effect has been said by the Lieutenant-Governor, that either the whole or a portion of the existing war-expenses ought to have been met by a loan. It has also been said, in other quarters, that the cost of the war ought to have been shared by England. I have just expressed my dissent from the policy which has been adopted by Your Lordship and my Financial colleague with regard to one branch of the finances, and on certain other financial matters, not in this Council, but in the consultations of the Government of India, I have at different times felt it my duty to dissent from Your Lordship's policy. But, as regards this matter of a loan for defraying the expenses of the war, in what has been said by my Financial colleague and by my Hon'ble friend opposite, as to the inexpediency of throwing any part of the charges of this war on the Government of England, it is impossible for any Member of this Council to concur more heartily than I do. When I remember

how enormously during the past twenty-three years, during the period which has elapsed since the mutiny, the debt of India has been increased; when I consider the heavy burden of interest which now weighs upon the country; when I regard the present political situation; when I consider the possibilities of the political future; and when I bear in mind the demands for improvement in every branch of the administration, demands involving additional expenditure, however great may be the economy with which the administration is conducted, my feeling is, that to add to our debt in a time of unusual financial prosperity, even to meet the cost of a war, would be to take a course, which not only it would be impossible to justify, but which it would be difficult, in my opinion, too emphatically to condemn."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he had not intended to offer any remarks on this occasion, but those of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the immediate measure of relief which might be expected from the recommendation of the Army Commission, he thought, demanded some little comment. Every one knew with what delight a father looked upon his infant; but when the young gentleman was presented to the world, he was not always received with a uniform meed of admiration; therefore, HIS EXCELLENCY must observe, that the Commission over which Sir Ashley Eden presided had produced a very symmetrical work at all events, and so far he deserved immense credit for it, whatever might be said regarding the details when discussed. But as regards the immediate financial relief, he thought His Honour would admit, and he considered it right that the Hon'ble Members should know, that from the statements made by the Commission itself, the recommendations made by it could not possibly have an immediate result. The position in which the Army now stood was not that contemplated by the Commission, when the reductions involved in their recommendations were brought forward. Who could say that the Army would ever again occupy the position it held in September last? He did not think such an idea could, even for one moment, be entertained, and therefore, he said, that neither Sir Ashley Eden, nor the members forming his Commission, could possibly forecast the future, or say that the Army would ever revert to the position in which it was when they felt themselves justified in bringing forward the measures they had. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot had touched upon this point, and also referred to the advance upon Khiva. HIS EXCELLENCY was always one of those who looked upon Khiva as a mere prologue to Merv, and consequently to Herat, and that he believed was now working itself out. Who could say what military complications might be brought about, and he hoped, consequently, that Government would not anticipate any immediate relief from the army reduction.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Financial Statement, which gave rise to the Motion now before the Council, was so full and clear, that I should be reluctant, at this late hour, to delay the vote by any lengthened remarks, were it not that this is my only opportunity of personally noticing various criticisms on the financial administration of the Government I have the honour to represent. Those we have heard in the course of to-day's discussion, I will endeavour to answer with all possible brevity. Others which have emanated from leading English statesmen, I feel bound to notice at greater length.

"In the course of his interesting speech, my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, explained his personal views on the general subject of direct taxation, with special reference to the reasons which would, in his opinion, not only justify, but necessitate, recourse to an income-tax, if a larger revenue from that source were actually required by the Government of India. As this is not at present the case, I will not pause to discuss the recommendations of my Hon'ble colleague; but I freely admit that the present very limited direct tax upon trades and callings is not strictly scientific, or completely logical. I believe that no form of direct taxation short of an income-tax could be made wholly free from these objections. It is, indeed, this consideration which has influenced my concurrence in the decision not to supplement the license-tax by taxation based on any different principle, and not to seek, from the extension of that tax to the salaried and professional classes, the recovery of the revenue sacrificed by exemption from it of all incomes under Rs. 500

derived from trade. In the present favourable condition of our finances, I do not think we could justify to ourselves any measure which would have the effect of increasing taxation merely for the sake of scientific re-adjustment. It will be time enough to discuss the principles which should regulate such re-adjustment whenever the occasion for making it arises. It would not, in my opinion, be expedient, and for myself and the Members of this Government it is, in any case, impossible, to set forth now what the Government may, or will, do whenever it is called upon to deal either with a large deficit, or a large surplus. In the former eventuality, the considerations set before us by my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, would certainly demand, and doubtless receive, most careful examination. But I think it right to say, at once, that if, in the latter eventuality, we were enabled to contemplate a large remission of taxation, it seems to me very doubtful whether it would be by the remission of the license-tax that we should commence the enjoyment of our good fortune. Not to mention other taxes to which objection might reasonably be made, we should, for instance, have to consider the still existing taxes upon salt. Our policy of equalising the salt-duties throughout India has been carried out, thus far, with great financial success; and it has largely increased the consumption of salt. But this policy may still require, for its completion, some temporary sacrifice of revenue.

"The success of our efforts to effect the early removal of the great salt-cordon is largely owing to the friendly and enlightened spirit in which our representations have been received by the Native States concerned, and also to the intelligence and loyal exertions of our own political and fiscal officers. Of the former, my acknowledgments are due to Mr. Alfred Lyall, a gentleman of rare intellectual gifts and attainments, to whose efficient assistance in the administration of our Foreign Department I am greatly indebted; and also to General Sir H. E. Daly and Colonel Bradford, for their cordial co-operation with Mr. Hume, the value of whose labours in this matter have been repeatedly acknowledged. Of the latter, I must mention, with special gratitude, our late colleague in this Council, Mr. George Batten, who was one of the earliest and most enlightened apostles of the policy it has been my privilege to promote; and also Mr. Halsey, who has energetically assisted the prosecution of it. The Council will, perhaps, allow me to mention here that, on my way from Simla to Calcutta, I recently took occasion to visit the most important of the salt States of Rájputána and Central India, with the object of ascertaining, from personal observation and enquiry, the practical effect of our late measures in the States thus visited. So far as regards the rulers of those States, I ascertained that they are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements we have made with them. These arrangements, indeed, have everywhere largely benefited their revenues. As regards the populations of the States concerned, so far as I can judge from the assurances I received from their Native representatives, and from the statements of our own local officers, the necessarily increased price of the salt consumed by them has nowhere given rise to discontent, or caused any serious discomfort. In some parts of the country, where the Bunjara traffic had been temporarily disorganised, salt, I found, was dearer than it should be. But the formation of depôts for the sale of it at a distance from the places of production, and the extension of railways still in progress, will, I feel assured, rapidly remove this only drawback to the advantages of a reform which, in its essential consequences, has proved eminently beneficial to all concerned. I may add that the practical working of the new system has been wonderfully free from friction. I was not without anxiety, lest, in practice, it should have encountered difficulties not adequately provided for by our agreements. But, so far as I could ascertain, no such difficulties have occurred, and certainly the practical success, thus far, of our recent arrangements with the salt-producing States, has surpassed my most sanguine expectations.

"I must now ask leave to notice briefly the chief objections I have heard since last Tuesday, and more especially in the course of to-day's discussion, to the financial policy of the Government, as explained by my Hon'ble colleague in his Statement of last week. The first of these objections is that the inutility and impropriety of our reductions in public works establishments, and other useful branches of administrative expenditure, is now clearly demonstrated by

the satisfactory result to which, I must take leave to say, those timely reductions have not slightly contributed.

"It is certain, however, that, but for the reductions complained of, the present year would have ended in a deficit amounting to the by-no-means contemptible sum of at least three-quarters of a million. And next year, also, we should have had to estimate for a deficit, a smaller one no doubt, but still a deficit, in lieu of a surplus of £417,000. I shall presently have occasion to point out that the contraction of our expenditure on *productive* public works, which occasioned a great portion of these reductions, was a measure not under the control of the Government of India, and about which we had no option. The grant on account of *ordinary* public works is not less for next year than the amount actually spent on those works in any previous year, although the official machinery for the prosecution of them has been considerably cheapened. These so-called ordinary works are of great utility; and many of them are of a reproductive character. In other branches of the administration, there has been no sacrifice, and in some there has been a decided increase, of efficiency. The reductions and economies, for which we are responsible, have undoubtedly been facilitated by the recognised uncertainty of our financial prospects, which justified caution and stimulated economy. But they were, in my opinion, requisite and salutary, without any reference whatever to the present or future condition of our finances. I hope we shall steadily continue the good work thus commenced: for I consider that we shall be grossly neglecting our duty to the State, if, even when we have converted our small surplus into a large one, we were, on that account, to relax our efforts to reduce all expenditure not clearly needed for the efficient service of the State, or to improve the economic administration of all expenditure which *is* necessary for that purpose.

"My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, who has criticised our budget in a candid and practical spirit which I gratefully appreciate, told us that, experience having shown how unnecessary it was for us to call on the Local Governments for special contributions from their balances to the imperial treasury, we ought now to refund to them the sums needlessly taken from them; thus furnishing them with the means to carry out useful works which, in their present impoverished condition, they are unable to undertake. Now, I fully share the views expressed by my Hon'ble friend as to the great importance and value of useful public works; and I shall regret no less than His Honour any unnecessary or unduly prolonged stoppage of them. But from a financial point of view, I think the Local Governments cannot fairly complain of their treatment or present condition. The fact is that, after making these special contributions to the imperial treasury, amounting altogether, in the last few years, to £670,000, the Provincial balances of the Local Governments will actually be larger by nearly half a million than the sum at which they were estimated at the commencement of the year. In Bengal more especially, the budget-estimate of the Local Government for 1879-80 showed, as the closing Provincial balance of the year, the sum of £357,000; the amount which the Local Government will actually have in its possession, after making a special contribution to the imperial treasury of £200,000, will be no less than £524,000, and its closing balance for next year is estimated at £562,000. Thus, the Bengal Government is very much better off now than it was before its special contribution was made. Of course, no doubt, the reason why money is there, is that it has not been spent: but I am not now discussing the expediency of public works expenditure, whether provincial or imperial. I merely wish to point out that these contributions have not impoverished the local treasuries. As regards the imperial treasury, however, I must remind Hon'ble Members that, but for these special contributions, we should show, for the present year, instead of a small surplus, a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million sterling; and that, for next year, our estimated surplus would very nearly disappear altogether.

"And this consideration leads me to follow the example of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by making a few remarks on the military Commission, whose valuable labours were so admirably conducted, and have now been so effectually concluded, by its distinguished President, my Hon'ble friend the

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The report of that Commission is still under the consideration of Government; and, until it has been laid before the public, it would not be proper for me either to refer in detail to its recommendations, or to express, from this chair, any opinion upon them. But there is one result of that Commission which I am free to mention, and which I desire to point out. My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor and his fellow Commissioners have succeeded in collecting from all parts of India an immense body, not only of information, but also of opinion; representing the official experience and personal views of all the most competent practical authorities, both civil and military, on every question submitted to that Commission for examination and advice. These materials are invaluable. So far as I am aware, no such copious and detailed information, no such collection of authoritative opinion, on the organisation and administration of the army has, at any previous time, been in the possession of the Government; nor do I think it will, at any future time, be in the power of the Government to augment the mass of materials thus collected. These materials, which are very voluminous, the Commission has annexed to its report, which bears conspicuous evidence of the conscientious care and labour devoted by it to the examination of them. It is now, therefore, possible for the Government, and, ere long, I trust it will also be possible for the public, to compare the recommendations of the Commission with the evidence on which they are based. All who read the report can thus judge for themselves how far its conclusions are sound, or its recommendations wise; and to what extent they are in accordance with verified fact or practical experience. That being the case, I must certainly say that both the Government of India and the Government of Her Majesty would gravely neglect their duty, and incur a most serious burden of responsibility on behalf of the increasingly important public interests, financial, military and administrative, which are involved in the result, if they failed, or delayed, to give to this report the most impartial and practical consideration. I cannot too highly express my lasting sense of our great obligation to my Hon'ble friend Sir Ashley Eden for the astonishing industry with which he has devoted his great intellectual powers to the accomplishment of one of the most arduous, and one of the most important, tasks ever undertaken by an Indian statesman. I wish also to express my appreciation of the work done by the able and distinguished officers who assisted Sir Ashley Eden in the labours of the Commission. There is one of those officers whose services in connection with that Commission were the latest but not the least of the many he has rendered to the Government of India. I refer to Sir Peter Lumsden; and I cannot refrain from making special mention of his services on that occasion, because they were given without stint, at a time, during the greater part of which he was simultaneously discharging the honourable and onerous duties of Chief of the Staff; a post of great importance during the progress of military operations, to which I had much satisfaction in appointing him in compliance with the strong recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"The second objection I have heard made to our financial policy, of which the results were shown by Sir John Strachey in his Statement of last Tuesday, is curiously derived from the unexpectedly re-assuring character of that Statement. It has been said that, if our financial prospects are so bright to-day, they could not have been, three months ago, so gloomy as we supposed or represented them to be. In short, that we ought to have foreseen from an earlier date the financial results which were announced last Tuesday; and that, if we did not foresee them, we have been singularly deficient in foresight.. I am unable to perceive how we could have foreseen the sudden and unprecedented expansion of our opium-revenue, for which we had estimated at a higher figure than it was ever estimated for before; or the partial recovery of our exchanges, upon which no cautious financier could have ventured to base any important calculation, or the other causes which have led to so remarkable an improvement in our financial position. But 'How does it happen,' we are asked, 'that, only two months ago, the Government was doubtful whether it could afford to remit taxation to the amount of £340,000 upon the poorer classes of traders and artisans without recouping itself by the extension of taxation to other classes?' Well, in reply to this inquiry—and I do not say that it is by any means an unnatural inquiry—I wish to make one observation. The

Government was certainly, and I venture to think rightly, anxious not to close the present or the coming year with a deficit, if it could legitimately avoid doing so. A deficit, whether small or great, brings with it a certain amount of dissatisfaction to the community and discredit to the Government, even when it is susceptible of explanation upon grounds that will satisfy all reasonable persons. There is much practical wisdom in a well-known remark by Mr. Micawber, whether that remark be addressed to individuals or nations. Mr. Micawber, as Hon'ble Members are aware, was a gentleman who had large experience about deficits. And on the subject of them he laid down the follwing golden precept. I will repeat it in his own words, which cannot be improved. 'Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, nineteen, nineteen, six. Result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, twenty, ought, six. Result, misery. The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and, in short, you are for ever floored.'

"Now, let me apply this maxim to our own position. With a revenue of 67 millions, it is obviously impossible, even in the last three months of the year, to foresee, with any certainty, whether or not a sum of less than a quarter of a million will be required to avoid deficit. As a matter of fact, this sum of £340,000 would have turned the scale between deficit and surplus; in other words, the part played by the license-tax in our calculation was that of Mr. Micawber's sixpence. Relatively indeed to the vast amounts of revenue and expenditure with which we are dealing, it would be more difficult for us, even when approaching the close of the year, to be certain whether we require £340,000 to balance our account, than for Mr. Micawber to calculate *his* account of £20 to a sixpence. And we had not only to provide for this year, but also for the next. As soon, however, as we were fairly assured of a surplus, we decided, for the reasons already explained by Sir John Strachey, not only to persevere in our resolution to reduce the license-tax by exempting from its operation all trade-incomes under Rs. 500, but also not to seek the recovery of the income thus abandoned, by the contemplated taxation of the professional and salaried classes; although, in our opinion, such taxation would have been perfectly justifiable, when, last November, we were seeking to protect the State from loss on the remission of the tax upon the poorer traders, by shifting the burden of it to stronger shoulders. Nor, indeed, am I prepared to maintain that, from any other point of view than that which I have endeavoured to explain, the exemption from taxation of any class which does not at present pay its fair contribution to the necessities of the State, is free from the animadversions we have heard to-day. By some, however, who do not dispute the point on which Sir John Strachey laid stress last Tuesday,—namely, that the license-tax and the land-cesses are so closely associated in principle and object that they must stand or fall together; and that, if the Government cannot afford to give up the one, it must not give up the other,—it has been urged that we have weakened this obvious reason for maintaining the license-tax, by our very endeavours to free that tax from its most objectionable feature; that, in short, the exemptions we have made on behalf of the poorer class of traders demand similar exemptions on behalf of the corresponding class of agriculturists; and therefore that, unless the whole of our famine-taxation can be thus re-adjusted, it ought to be entirely abandoned. I am unable to follow that argument. The reasons which led the Government to exempt the poorer class of traders are clearly inapplicable to the corresponding agricultural classes. Of these latter it has never been alleged that they were made the victims of maladministration and oppression in the assessment and collection of a tax which, if not improperly levied and collected, is neither unjust nor injurious to either of the two classes concerned.

"I must now say a few words about the cotton-duties. They shall, however, be as few as possible. My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, with much pathos, reproached us for our barbarous maltreatment of those suffering and now perishing duties. Well, I must admit that our pathology has not been conducive to the longevity of the patient. But our position in this matter has not been that of physicians who have bungled young Hopeful,

or perhaps I should say old Hopeless, to death. It has been rather that of engineers laying seige to to a hostile stronghold, with the avowed object of breaching its fortifications, when the prosecution of that object is restrained and retarded, partly by lack of powder, and partly by consideration for the terrified women and children who have taken shelter within the walls of the fort. In such circumstances, the engineers concerned would carry out with caution the orders of attack. They would extend their parallels slowly; and, trusting to time, patience, and their knowledge that the enemy's position could not permanently hold out, they would regard the spontaneous capitulation of the garrison as a result preferable, even if less rapid, than any which might have been obtained from the premature delivery of a general assault. That, at least, is the light in which I have always regarded my own position, and, apparently, we may now expect, ere long, the spontaneous capitulation of the fortress. I have purposely laid stress on the fact that this has been from the first not only our deliberate, but also our unconcealed, object; for, however highly I might approve the object itself, I trust I should be the last member of this Government to approve, or justify the insidious or deceitful attainment of it. I must, however, remind the Council that in every one of our Financial Statements for the last three years, the complete abolition of the cotton-duties has been openly avowed as the ultimate aim of the policy we have been pursuing, in accordance with repeated resolutions of the House of Commons, and repeated instructions from the Secretary of State. Every step taken by myself towards the attainment of this object has been restrained only by considerations of time, opportunity and expediency; never by disapproval of the goal to which, at every stage, those steps were tending, and to which, from the outset, they were addressed. On the question of the cotton-duties, I have always, when speaking in this Council, or on behalf of the Government of India, been careful to avoid controversial discussions to which I was not directly challenged. But I have never disguised my opinion about these duties. Speaking on the subject of them, and speaking from this chair, in 1877, I said—'I have the misfortune to differ on this subject from many able and honourable gentlemen. Some of them have wide experience on fiscal and commercial questions, and not a few of them are my esteemed personal friends.' I explained why, partly for this reason, I refrained then, as I refrain now, from all unnecessary discussion of the points on which we differed. 'But' I added—'There is one view of the question to which I must demur. It is that which assumes, on the one hand, that those who advocate the maintenance of these duties, do so regardless of their obligations as English statesmen to English interests; or, on the other hand, that those who, like myself, desire their removal, are recklessly indifferent to the duty which, as Indian legislators, they owe to Indian interests. I do not accuse our opponents of disregarding the interests of England; but I am not prepared to concede to them a monopoly of disinterested devotion to the welfare of India.' Well, I do not now wish to defend the views then expressed, in any controversial or aggressive spirit. I will not stop to discuss whether the consumers of the goods we have already cheapened are Englishmen or Indians. But what is the present practical effect, upon Indian interests, of the continued duty upon English cottons? Why, they are tempting, or driving, the English manufacturer in one direction, and the Indian manufacturer in another direction, to the manufacture of cloths which neither of them would wish to make, were it not that the one desires to escape the duty, whilst the other desires to produce goods protected by it. From those who still suppose that the pressure of a five per cent. duty upon cotton-imports is too light to have any appreciable effect, let me solicit consideration of the serious extent to which the whole character of the trade has already been actually changed by it.

"But on other points of more immediate moment our financial policy has been recently criticised by eminent and influential gentlemen whose statements call for serious notice. Mr. Forster, a distinguished Member of Her Majesty's late Government, is reported to have stated at Leeds that 'the expenditure of the Indian Government in 1840 was £22,000,000 sterling; and in 1878, £62,000,000 sterling.' Furthermore, that 'the taxation of India per head is now

more than double what it was in 1840.' Now I am quite satisfied that, in making this extraordinary statement, Mr. Forster had no desire to misrepresent fact, or mislead opinion. But his statement is a startling illustration of the scant study given to the facts of Indian administration and history even by Cabinet Ministers when in office, and of the disturbing and obscuring influences under which those facts are studied by them when out of office. Since the year 1840 the following five great Provinces have been added to British India:—Sindh, the Panjáb, Oudh, and the greater part of British Burma, and the Central Provinces. This additional territory represents an area of about 350,000 square miles, and comprises a population of 42,000,000. The number of the population is nearly equal to, and the extent of the area is nearly double, that of the whole German Empire. It seems inconceivable that any man, especially an ex-Cabinet Minister, who has participated in the joint responsibility of Her Majesty's Government for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, should attempt to compare the expenditure of this Empire before and after such vast extensions of its territory and population, without any reference to their acquisition, or the least allowance for their financial consequences. That Mr. Forster should have done so, and done so in good faith, as I sincerely believe, is an illustration of the danger of forgetting Indian history in the hurried study of Indian finance, under the heavy pressure of party claims on the leisure or the labour of English politicians. Mr. Forster, however, did not stop here. He went on to say that the debt of India in 1840 was less than £30,000,000, and that now it is close upon £140,000,000. I am not personally concerned to defend the administration of India during the past forty years; but as every honest administration has a great public interest in preventing the propagation of error, I must ask the Council to allow me to make a few observations upon this increase of our debt. The burden practically thrown upon any country by its debt must be measured by the annual charge for interest upon that debt. By no other means can the actual weight of it be correctly ascertained. Now, in the year 1840, the amount of the annual interest paid by India on her public debt was one and a half million sterling. The estimates presented last week to this Council show that in 1880-81, our liabilities for interest on debt will amount to 5¾ millions. The analysis of this estimate, however, yields very remarkable, and I venture to think very satisfactory, results. Of the 5¾ millions at which we estimate the present amount of interest payable on our public debt, 1¾ millions is on account of productive public works; and this sum will be completely covered by the revenue derived from the works on account of which that portion of our debt has been incurred. The actual amount of our liabilities for the repayment of debt is thus reduced to four millions sterling; that is to say, since the year 1840 the necessary annual provision for interest upon debt has been increased to the extent of two and a half millions. Now, I must ask the Council to remember that, during the last forty years, the Government of India has had to meet the cost of the Afghán wars carried on under the administrations of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough, the cost of the Sindh war, the cost of the two Sikh wars, the cost of the second Burmese war, the cost of the suppression of the mutiny in 1857, the cost, thus far, of renewed hostilities in Afghánistan, the cost of several severe famines, and, lastly, the heavy losses incurred by the fall in our exchanges during recent years. Furthermore, that the Government of India during this period has been compelled, in the highest interests of the country, to construct numerous and costly public works which are not of a productive character; such, for instance, as barracks, forts, jails, military roads, civil buildings, and the like. Now, in explanation of the causes of this expenditure, and as an illustration of its results, I shall ask the Council to allow me to read a few passages from a memorandum communicated a few years ago to a Committee of the House of Commons by my Hon'ble friend and colleague Sir John Strachey. Speaking of the condition of India between thirty and forty years ago, he then wrote:—

"'It is not too much to say that there was then, comparatively speaking, little in India of what we now think the first necessities of a civilized Administration. When I went from Calcutta to my first station in the North-Western Provinces, I was carried about a thousand miles in a box on men's shoulders; there were no other means of travelling through the richest and most advanced and most important parts of India. Speaking broadly, roads and bridges

had but begun to appear; there were no canals to save the people from destruction by famine, or those that existed were on a very small scale; there were few barracks in which English soldiers could live with tolerable health and comfort; there were few jails in which a sentence of imprisonment did not carry with it a serious probability that it would prove a sentence of death. The country at that time was entering on a phase of rapid change. The firm establishment of order was followed by improvements in all directions.

"'Ten thousand things were demanded which India had not got, but which it was felt must be provided. The country must be covered with railways and telegraphs, and roads and bridges. Canals must be made to preserve the people from starvation. Barracks must be built and every sort of sanitary arrangement be carried out.

"'This was not only true in regard to matters of imperial concern. Demands for improvement, similar to those which fell upon the Central Government, cropped up in every city and in every district of the country.

"'Twelve or fifteen years ago, in Calcutta, there was no drainage. The filth of the city rotted away in the midst of the population in horrible pestilential ditches, or was thrown into the river, there to float backwards and forwards with every change of tide. To nine-tenths of the inhabitants clean water was unknown. They drank either the filthy water of the river, polluted with every conceivable abomination, or the still filthier contents of the shallow tanks. The river, which was the main source of supply to thousands of people, was not only the receptacle for ordinary filth,—it was the great graveyard of the city. I forget how many thousand corpses were thrown into it every year. I forget how many hundred corpses were thrown into it from the Government hospitals and jails alone, for these practices were by no means confined to the poor and ignorant; they were followed or allowed, as a matter of course, by the officers of the Government and of the municipality. I wish the Committee could have seen the sights which were to be seen in Calcutta in those days in the hospitals, and jails, and markets, and slaughter-houses, and public streets. The place was declared by myself in official reports which I sent to the Government, when Sanitary Commissioner in the year 1864, of which the language, although strong, was not, and could not be, stronger than the truth required, to be hardly fit for civilized men to live in.

"'Only about a year ago, in the great city of Rangoon, containing more than 100,000 people, with half a million tons of shipping, there was not a single public lamp, no supply of wholesome water, not a single drain except the surface-drains at the sides of the streets, and no proper means of removing the night-soil and filth out of the town.

"'When I say that, to a great extent, the requirements of civilised life and of modern administration have had to be provided for India, for the first time, within the space of a few years, I do not speak only of material objects, of roads and railways, and canals, and barracks and city improvements, and so forth. The demand for improved administration has been so strong that it is not too much to say that the whole of the public services have been reorganised."

"Well, I venture to think that, if all these facts are fairly and impartially taken into account, the surprisingly small addition of two and a half millions to our annual liabilities, on account of debt, since the year 1840, cannot be reasonably regarded as matter for severe reproach to the Government of India. Reproach! Why, good heavens! the debt of England was increased to the extent of no less than 121¼ millions sterling by the American war of the last century; and to the extent of 601½ millions by the war with France during those twenty-four years of unavoidable military expenditure which were closed by the peace of 1816; involving extra annual burdens on the country for the interest payable on its debt, amounting, in the first case, to five, and in the second case to 22¾ millions sterling. The present annual charge on account of India's public debt, exclusive of that portion of it which is covered by our Public Works revenue, represents only one-sixteenth or seventeenth of our annual income; whilst the corresponding charge for which England is taxed, on account of *her* public debt, amounts to no less than one-third of her annual income.

"Mr. Forster, however, is not the only one of Her Majesty's late advisers who has recently turned his attention to the finances of India for the purpose of enlightening the constituencies of England, and with very remarkable results. In the month of November last, Mr. Gladstone addressed a large public meeting at Edinburgh, and on that occasion he is reported to have made the following statements:—'The expenditure of India,' he said, 'during our time (that is to say, during the time of the late Liberal Ministry) was £50,400,000 on the average; it was £49,200,000 for our last year in office, and I know it has now risen to £58,970,000 or very nearly £60,000,000.' Now, I do not know whence Mr. Gladstone obtained his figures. At any rate, they are not those recorded in our accounts. The last year of the Liberal Ministry was the year 1873-74. The total recorded ordinary expenditure of that year was £51,405,921. The last year for which the accounts had been closed

at the time when Mr. Gladstone spoke was 1877-78. The expenditure in that year was £62,512,388. Thus, although Mr. Gladstone's figures do not agree with those recorded in the accounts of the Government of India, still no doubt the fact remains that an increase of eleven millions is shewn in the accounts of our expenditure. My Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey has already explained that of these eleven millions no less a sum than eight and a half millions is due to entries on both sides of the account under the heads of Railways, Provincial and Local Expenditure; and that, consequently, to that large extent the increase is purely nominal. There remains, then, an actual increase of two and a half millions; and this remaining increase is due to two causes, for which, I must be allowed to say, neither the Government of India, nor any English Ministry, can fairly be held responsible. These causes are famine, and the depreciation of silver in relation to gold. Famine-expenditure and loss by exchange amounted, in 1873-74, to £4,851,203. In 1877-78, they amounted to £6,999,152, constituting an increase of more than two millions sterling. I am, therefore, unable to find in the ascertained facts and verified figures of the two periods any foundation for the inference drawn by Mr. Gladstone from his comparison between them, namely, that the expenditure for which the present Ministry is responsible exceeds by ten millions sterling the amount of the expenditure incurred in India under the late Liberal Government. I have not, however, allowed myself to be hastily satisfied with this conclusion. Mr. Gladstone, speaking on questions of finance, whether Indian or English, speaks with the undoubted weight, and I must be allowed to add with the serious responsibility, of an unrivalled authority on such questions. Not only my respect for the eminent position and splendid talents of that Right Hon'ble gentleman, whose high reputation must be precious even to his political opponents, but also, I will frankly add, my reliance on the fairness and generosity of his character, have induced me to examine with great care the facts and figures in dispute between us. And as these do not concern my personal reputation only, but also the interests of India and the character of her Government, I shall not be deterred from recording the result of that examination by the unavoidable invidiousness of presenting comparisons between the Government of India under my own administration, and under that of my distinguished predecessor, the Earl of Northbrook. I feel assured that the noble Earl will acquit me of any intention to disparage his great services and high character; and, indeed, I expect his sympathy in the distasteful task imposed upon me by his illustrious political leader. Lord Northbrook assumed charge of the Government of India on the 3rd of May, 1872; and he relinquished it on the 12th of April, 1876. Her Majesty's present Ministry came into office on the 22nd February, 1874. I have therefore taken, for the purpose of comparison, the actual expenditure of this country for each year from 1872-73 to 1878-79, and the estimates for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81; and I find that, excluding expenditure incurred on account of famine-relief and loss by exchange, two items obviously not under the control of any Indian administration, the total nett expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of Lord Northbrook's administration, that is to say, from 1872-73 to 1875-76, amounted to the sum of £146,940,546, and the total nett expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of my own administration, that is to say, from 1876-77 to 1879-80, has amounted to the sum of £147,469,508. It will thus be seen that the total nett expenditure during the last four years exceeds the total nett expenditure of the four preceding years by only £528,962, that is to say, little more on the average than £130,000 a year. And this excess is much more than accounted for by the growth of our military expenditure, to which I shall presently advert. For the estimates of the year 1880-81, I take no credit. My noble friend the Earl of Northbrook will, I feel sure, be just as little surprised as I am myself at the proof furnished by the figures I have mentioned, that the accession of a new Viceroy cannot practically impart any immediate impulse to the ponderous wheels of the administration of this great Empire, even should that impulse assume the acceptable and unwonted form of an access of extravagance. Speaking for myself, I will only say that, though duly conscious of this obvious fact, I was not prepared to find, from any comparison of the last eight years, so satisfactory an illustration of the steadiness

of our financial administration as a whole. It gratifies me, and I trust it will equally gratify the Right Hon'ble gentleman who has afforded me the opportunity of recording these facts, to find in them proof so conclusive, and so reassuring, that the good administration of the finances of India is not dependent on the political opinions of Her Majesty's Government for the time being. Doubtless the Right Hon'ble gentleman was misled by that change in the form of our accounts which Sir John Strachey has already explained. The only other point to which I need further refer in connection with the Right Hon'ble gentleman's remarks at Edinburgh is the increase in our military expenditure. That increase is unquestionable, and by no one is it more regretted than by me. It began under Lord Northbrook's administration. The estimates for 1876-77, prepared by that noble Earl before his departure from India, provided for a nett expenditure upon the army of £15,101,000. The actual nett expenditure, however, turned out to be only £14,866,639; which was, nevertheless, an increase of £603,791 over that of the previous year. This increased expenditure has, since then, been somewhat further, though not largely, augmented by the high prices due to famine. In the present year, the charge for it is £15,487,000, and for the coming year, it is estimated at £15,330,000, thus barely exceeding the actual nett charge in 1869-70. No one knows better or appreciates more highly than I do the constant personal attention devoted by the Earl of Northbrook to the reduction of military expenditure: and, without now troubling the Council with any detailed explanation of its increase in the estimates framed by the Government of the noble Earl, I can confidently assert, that those causes were beyond the control of the Government of India.

"Mr. Gladstone, however, in a recent pamphlet has recapitulated and specified his accusations against our Financial administration. I quote them in his own words—'I have alleged,' he says, 'as follows:'—

"'1. That if for a few years more—say through a new Parliament, for which the Ministry are inviting a renewal of their power—the finance of India is to be handled as it is now handled, the people of this country will probably have to undertake, themselves, the charges of Indian Government, and the 134 millions of the Indian debt.

"'2. That to match the deficit of six millions for this country, the Ministry already show another deficit of (about) six millions for India.

"'3. That at a time when, owing to whatever cause, there had been a vast increase in the expenditure of India, and its finance was most critical, the Ministry chose that time for a policy both of dishonour and of wanton and destructive war in Afghánistan.

"'4. That having created by severe taxation a fund of famine-insurance (one million and a half), with the most definite and solemn pledges to the people of India as to the exclusive application of it to the relief of famine, they have diverted the great bulk of it to the prosecution of this destructive war, and have applied £200,000 or more to the remission of duties upon imports.

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"'6. That there is now a widespread belief that the real cost of the Afghán war has not been made known to the country; among other things, that stores and *materiél* have been largely consumed and not replaced; and that I mentioned the allegation in order that it might be contradicted from authority.'

"Well, the Right Hon'ble gentleman's first sinister prediction has been, I trust, sufficiently refuted by the Statement to which we listened last Tuesday, and I cordially re-echo Sir John Strachey's repudiation of any desire on the part of this Government to throw the burdens of India, or of India's administration, on the people of England. The question whether India or England should pay the expenses of the present Afghán war must be considered in connection with the far wider question whether the British rule is or is not beneficial to India. If England is ruling India for the advantage of British interests only, and without any reference to India's own welfare, then unquestionably England alone should pay for the protection of her Indian possessions. But, if the British rule is maintained with due regard to the interests of India, and if that rule is presumably more advantageous to India than any other rule which could be substituted for it, then India, if she has the means, should assuredly bear all the charges which are requisite for her maintenance and preservation as a great State, including the cost of wars for the security of her frontiers. To distinguish between paying for the maintenance of an army and paying for the employment of that army in the performance of the duties for which it is

maintained is not only unreasonable but impossible. It is the frontiers of India, not the shores of England, that have been threatened by the advance of Russia and the hostility or treachery of the two last Amírs of Cabul. It is for the safety of India's Provinces, not for the defence of the British Isles, that war is being waged. My Hon'ble colleague has pointed out that circumstances might conceivably occur, in which India would, perhaps, be required to take up arms for a cause in which she had no special interest of her own; and that, in such cases, England would be rightly liable for the cost of India's armed co-operation. But, in a war undertaken solely for the security of India's own frontier, no one can justly affirm that the interests involved are exclusively English, or that they are not directly and materially Indian. This, at least, can only be affirmed with any show of reason on the assumption that the downfall of the British power in India would be either beneficial or immaterial to India. All argument as to the justice or expediency of the war, and all remarks about the people of India having had no voice in it, are absolutely and obviously beside this question. The acts of a Government are the acts of the State, whether the administration of that State be republican, monarchical, absolute, national or alien. Those who affirm that India should not pay the expenses of the Afghán war, because that war was the unjustifiable act of a wicked Government, or because her people have had no voice in the matter, might as reasonably urge that the people of France should not pay the cost of the Franco-German war, because the Government of France unjustifiably attacked Germany; or that the people of Russia should not pay the expenses of the war lately waged by their Government against the Sultán of Turkey, because Russia is ruled by an absolute sovereign, and her tax-payers have no voice in the conduct of his policy. It is, I trust, scarcely necessary to point out that, if England profits by her association with India, India also profits by it, at the very least, to an equal extent. That association gives both England and India a nobler place among the nations of the world than either of them could separately hold; but, so far as regards the purely domestic and material advantages of their union, it is assuredly India that is the greater gainer by it. Her peace at home and security abroad are guaranteed by it. And what constitutes this guarantee? It is not the comparatively small garrison of British and Native troops maintained in India—a force which, in proportion to the population, is less than the force maintained for similar purposes by any known State,—it is the vast reserve of military power and appliances of all sorts, war-material, arms of precision, &c., which India owes to her connection with England. And if we regard from a purely monetary point of view the benefits which this connection confers upon India, be it remembered that India is at this moment reaping in peace and security (for the development of her steadily expanding resources and the satisfaction of her growing commercial requirements) all the advantages derived from many thousand miles of railway, which, under any Asiatic Government—such, for instance, as that of Persia or China, or the old Mogul Power—she would have either gone without altogether, or obtained only by paying for them the ruinous rates of interest at which alone Asiatic Governments can raise money. The only ground, therefore, on which India could ask England to pay the expenses of the Afghán war would, I repeat it, be the ground of charity. Her position would be that of a poor country appealing to a wealthy one for eleemosynary aid in dire distress. I can imagine nothing more unjustly humiliating to India; nothing more degrading to the dignity of her Princes, more corrupting to the character of her people, more destructive, as my Hon'ble colleague rightly pointed out, to all ideas of self-reliance or self-respect. Nor can I imagine anything more certain, in the end, to subject India to incessant English interference of the most vexatious and mischievous character. She would soon become a *corpus vile* for the ruthless experiments of administrative quacks, or an arena for the reckless antagonisms of political parties. No, the suggestion to transfer to the English tax-payer the burden of this Indian war, however admirable may have been the motives in which it originated, has, I am convinced, been used insidiously by many whose real object is, not to relieve Her Majesty's Indian subjects, but to embarrass Her Majesty's English Government.

"The deficit of six millions assigned to us by Mr. Gladstone is a purely imaginary deficit. It is, I am aware, maintained by some persons that our expenditure on productive works should be charged against revenue, and that if it were so charged, our finances would be in a constant condition of deficit. I regard this proposition as unreasonable, and I think that the calculations on which preceding Governments (including that of Mr. Gladstone himself) founded their decision that the Government of India could safely and advantageously borrow a certain sum annually for the construction of *bonâ fide* productive works were thoroughly sound calculations. I am not, indeed, prepared to deny that the exclusion of expenditure on productive works from ordinary charges was, at first, extended to some works which ought not to have been constructed out of borrowed funds. But I can truly say that the present Government of India, and the present Government of Her Majesty, have strenuously endeavoured to maintain the principle we approve, by including in our charges against revenue every public work which cannot, with confidence, be expected to pay both its working expenses and the interest on the capital invested in its construction. Reference to the Abstract No. II attached to my Hon'ble colleague's Financial Statement will show that, whilst the interest and working expenses on productive public works amount in the regular estimates for 1879-80 to the sum of £8,676,000, the revenue derived from those works is £8,090,000, whilst for next year we estimate that revenue at an amount which will exceed the expenditure on these works by £313,000. Thus, no permanent burden is thrown upon the tax-payers of India on account of public works constructed for the development of her resources; and the exclusion of the capital-expenditure on their construction from charges against revenue has been, I think, fully justified. My own confident expectation is that, not only will these works involve no permanent burden on the Indian tax-payer, but that they will also yield, ere long, a surplus-revenue, which may facilitate the further reduction of taxation. Fairly excluding, therefore, this expenditure from charges against revenue the result is—that after meeting all extraordinary charges for war, inclusive of frontier-railways, to the amount of £9,250,000, extraordinary charges for famine amounting to £14,607,000, and loss of revenue from famine amounting to £3,000,000, that is to say, after meeting extraordinary claims upon it to the total amount of £26,857,000, our revenue for the ten years ending 1880-81 will have been only £967,000 less than our expenditure, as shewn in Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement. But, if we exclude from the account this extraordinary expenditure on account of war and famine, including loss of revenue from famine, it will be seen that we should have had a surplus-revenue, of £25,899,000, while, again, if we exclude loss by exchange, that surplus would have been swollen to no less a sum than £43,165,200, that is to say, more than £4,000,000 a year.

"Now, I am not here concerned with the wisdom or the wickedness of the steps taken by this Government, in consequence of the hostile alliance formed by the Court of Cabul with the Russian Power. Nor will I discuss the question whether it was practically in our power to choose our own time and opportunity for hostilities forced upon us by the Amír's rejection, first, of our Mission, and then, of our ultimatum; but I think I have shown that, in any case, the war in Afghánistan was not deliberately undertaken at a time when our expenditure had largely increased, or when our finances were in a most critical condition.

"Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the additional revenue created by severe taxation has been diverted from the purpose to which we had solemnly pledged ourselves to apply it in all circumstances exclusively, is founded on a misconception which has, I grieve to say, been so general that, much as I may regret, I cannot certainly resent, the ready credence given to this charge by that Right Hon'ble gentleman. The copious explanations contained in the Financial Statement made to this Council last Tuesday were not before Mr. Gladstone when he re-echoed this indictment against us. I can only now repeat that, even previous to the reductions which have been made in it, the taxation referred to by Mr. Gladstone was not, in my opinion, severe. But that it is now severe, it seems to me impossible for any one to assert with seriousness. Those who object to all direct taxation may reasonably object to these taxes on that ground, and

others may object to them on the ground that they are unscientific or illogical; but I am unable to perceive how any man can fairly object to them on the ground that they are severe. As regards the alleged diversion of our famine-surplus from the purpose for which it was raised, I think that my financial colleague has sufficiently shown that there has been no such diversion of it. The Government of India, when defining that purpose, distinctly repudiated any intention of regarding, or treating, the proceeds of famine-taxation as a separate fund, or a branch of the revenue in any wise differing, as regards the financial conditions of it, from the funds required for the administration of justice, the maintenance of military establishments, the provision of public education, or any other recognised permanent claims upon the revenues of the State. It is true, indeed, that the construction of certain kinds of preventive works indicated by me in the speech referred to last Tuesday by my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, has been checked,—I trust not permanently checked—by orders from the Secretary of State to which I will hereafter more fully refer. But I maintain that there has been no breach of faith in our employment of the revenue raised either from the land-cesses or from the license-tax; no diversion of this revenue to any purpose other than that to which the Government was pledged to apply it; and no failure, financially speaking, in the complete accomplishment of the object for which these taxes were imposed.

"And now I come to Mr. Gladstone's last allegation. It is that we have deliberately falsified our military accounts, in order to conceal the real cost of the Afghán war. Now, I need not remind this Council that the Government of India is not a party Government. I hope it will never become a party Government, and in the interests of this country I cannot too strongly deprecate attempts to treat Indian questions as party-questions. But, even with every allowance for the invariable, and doubtless unavoidable, exaggeration of party-oratory addressed to large popular audiences, I must really express my astonishment that a Statesman whom we all know to be himself incapable of deliberately sanctioning or abetting financial dishonesty, should have stooped to pick up, and fling, such a charge against the Government of India. Had that Right Hon'ble gentleman been the object, instead of the exponent, of it, I should not, for my own part, have hesitated to denounce it as an incredible calumny. When Mr. Gladstone endorsed this allegation, he must have been aware that it was not then in the power of the Government of India to show on its accounts the actual and yet unascertained cost of its military operations. Our estimates, so far as it has hitherto been possible to verify them, have proved to be remarkably accurate; and for this we are greatly indebted to our able Accountant General in the Military Department,—Major Newmarch. One fact, however, these estimates already place beyond question. So far from seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghán war, we have not only included in our military accounts all stores, and *materiél*, the amount and value of which it has been possible to ascertain, but we have also, under orders from the Secretary of State, actually charged as war-expenditure the cost of frontier-railroads, lines of telegraph, postal communications and other similar items of expenditure, much of which we had contemplated in times of peace and should probably have been in any case obliged to incur at no distant date,—expenditure which will, I trust, be of permanent benefit to the country.

"So much for these accusations. The facts and figures which illustrate the comparative financial position of India at different periods are open to any one who will take the trouble to examine them. My Hon'ble colleague was fully justified in the observation he made last Tuesday, that few countries now publish such full and accurate accounts as India. Not only do our abstract-statements of account contain an unusual amount of financial information, but they are also accompanied by elaborate and detailed explanations of the more important variations in every item of revenue or expenditure, together with a mass of other statistical information bearing on the finances of the country. In point of fact, what is, I believe, most commonly complained of in our financial accounts, is that they contain more information than the public cares to receive. I am far from saying, however, that a perfectly correct comparison of our financial position, during different periods, and under different administrations, is an

easy task. On the contrary, I believe, that in such comparisons absolute accuracy and completeness are rendered almost impossible by the nature of the case. A mercantile company or firm, for instance, or any owners of property involving the annual receipt and disbursement of money, when desirous of comparing their present with their previous position at any particular period, would take account, not only of their incomings and outgoings, but also of the amount and quality of their stock, in other words, the present value of their property at such particular periods; and this they would include in the comparison. Now, a great Empire cannot take stock like a private firm; yet, without such a comparative valuation of the national stock at different periods, it is impossible to form any correct idea of the comparative wealth of this Empire during those periods. To estimate correctly our present financial position as compared with that of ten, twenty or forty years ago, it would be necessary to ascertain the comparative value now, and then, of that splendid property which we call the Indian Empire. Every railway, every canal, every road, every telegraph, every military work for the protection, and every civil building for the better administration, of the country is an asset of this great national property. Were it possible to make the comparison thus completely and correctly, the Government of India would assuredly have no reason to shrink from it. The increase during the last thirty years, in the value of India as a State property, is incalculably great; and it could not have been effected without the investment of public money either derived from the revenues of the State or borrowed or guaranteed by Government for the purpose. In this respect, India differs essentially from every other country possessing a civilised Government, and it is this feature peculiar to her administration which is so frequently ignored by the superficial critics of Indian finance; yet, without the most careful recognition of it, Indian finance is unintelligible. Where will you find any parallel to the case of a Government which, in the shape of a rent-charge, rather than a tax, receives more than twenty millions as its share in the produce of the land; nine millions of revenue from public works constructed at its own cost, and ten millions from the monopoly of one of the great staples of the country; a Government which is therefore called on to expend annually vast sums of money on the direct improvement of the land and its resources, and to undertake, as public services, expenses usually provided in all other civilized countries out of private funds.

"Now, in the course of these remarks, I have said more than once that, before concluding them, I should take occasion to refer to that programme for the rapid and uninterrupted prosecution of works specially designed for the mitigation or prevention of famine, which I explained to this Council in connection with the Financial Statement of 1876-77, and to which reference was made last Tuesday by my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey. It was certainly my hope that, by this time, I should have been enabled to announce considerable progress made in the prosecution of that programme, with the assistance of the Provincial Governments on whose intelligent co-operation its successful completion must always be dependent. It is with great and deep regret that I acknowledge the disappointment of that hope, but its disappointment is not due to any change in the public works policy of the Government of India, or to any want of sympathetic co-operation from the Provincial Governments in what I still regard as an undertaking of the highest and most pressing importance. It has been caused by orders from the Secretary of State; which, in any case, it would have been our duty to obey, but which, in the present case, have been rendered doubly binding on our obedience by the fact that they are in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of the House of Commons lately appointed to enquire into the subject of Indian Public Works. The Secretary of State has largely reduced our authorized expenditure on productive works, coupling that decision with very stringent conditions as to the character of the works which this Government is allowed to construct by means of borrowed capital,—conditions which exclude from that category a great number of the preventive works I conceive to be most requisite as insurances against famine. I do not think the Government of India can fairly complain of these restrictions on its public works expenditure, *provided* they are temporary *only*,

and conditional on annual revisions of the financial resources, as compared with the agricultural requirements, of the country. I trust that they will not be permanent; for I regard public works, if well selected and constructed in accordance with sound financial conditions, as the greatest national benefit which British rule can bestow upon India. But for the present, at any rate, these temporary restrictions have at least facilitated the improved organization of our public works expenditure, and the reduction, not a day too soon, of our overgrown public works establishments. Nor, in spite of these restrictions, has the preparation of our programme of preventive works been abandoned. Projects for the construction of light cheap railroads have been, and are being, prepared. Some of these railroads are already commenced. Others have been surveyed and estimated; and we shall continue our preparations for an extended scheme of cheap railway-communication, so that it may be ready for execution whenever we are in a position to undertake it with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

"I think that the Government of India may still record with satisfaction the results which, in these circumstances, it has already achieved. The country at present possesses 8,724 miles of railway, which by the end of next year will, we anticipate, be increased to 9,712 miles. It has been furnished with 17,971 miles of completed telegraphic communication, which will, next year, be increased to 19,108 miles; while the area directly served by artificial irrigation will then be not much less than ten millions of acres. For future years, we have under preparation a programme suited to our restricted expenditure, but capable of immediate expansion whenever the limit is enlarged. Up to the end of the year 1880-81, the capital-expenditure on railways, telegraphs and canals will have been as follows:—

"On railways, under the Government guarantee of a minimum rate of interest, £66,816,000 will have been spent. From what is called productive public works grants, we shall have spent £64,800,000; and this sum includes the purchase-money of the East Indian Railway. A sum of £4,651,000 will have been spent on railways from the ordinary annual revenues; and as regards telegraphs, we shall have spent upon these £4,792,000, also from ordinary revenues. Upon canals, £12,680,000 will have been spent from the productive works grant, £7,619,000 from ordinary revenues, and £1,000,000 of guaranteed capital, besides £600,000 lent to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. Thus, the total expenditure on these classes of productive works has been close upon £163,000,000 sterling. The burden on the tax-payers caused by this enormous expenditure is, as I have already shown, rapidly disappearing.

"The saving we expect to make by recent reductions in Public Works establishments, together with travelling allowances and other contingent charges, will amount to nearly half a million sterling per annum. I may here mention that the Central establishments of the Imperial Government have not been exempted from these reductions. The reductions effected in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, and in the office of railway-administration, is not far short of £7,500 in the pay of officers alone; whilst another £8,000 will be saved by not filling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Public Works Member of Council. To these amounts must be added the saving in contingencies which necessarily accompanies reduction of establishments. As a complement to the statistics of our nett expenditure presented to this Council by Sir John Strachey, I have requested Mr. Chapman to lay upon the table a statement of our nett revenue during the years 1868-69 to 1880-81. I will not now trouble the Council with all the details of that statement; but I may say that it shows in every branch of our revenue an elasticity not commonly attributed to the financial resources of this country. The only items in which there is any noticeable decrease are the assessed taxes, the inland sugar-duties, which we have abolished, and the customs-import-duties. The revenue from land has increased by one million; that from opium by about a million and three quarters; the excise on wines and spirits by nearly three quarters of a million; salt by nearly a million and a half; stamps by three quarters of a million. Altogether, the average nett revenue of the

two years 1878-79 and 1879-80 exceeds by more than six and a half millions, the average nett revenue of 1868-69 and 1869-70; and the average nett estimated revenue of the three years 1878-81 exceeds by more than five and three quarter millions the average nett revenue of the three years 1868-71. Nor does a detailed examination of this statement suggest any misgiving that this great improvement in our revenue is the result of oppressive taxation or a scourging fiscal system. Although there has been, since the year 1869-70, a great increase in the public revenues, it is undoubtedly due to a steady growth of national prosperity, largely resulting from improved administration, and healthfully exhibiting itself in the even expansion of all the great sources of income. It has not been caused by the imposition of new taxation. The salt-tax, no doubt, has been increased to some of our population, but it has been simultaneously reduced to an immeasurably greater number of that population; if provincial rates have been imposed, customs-duties have, on the other hand, been taken off, which yielded a larger revenue; and, in lieu of an income-tax, which in 1869-70 produced a million, and in the following year nearly two millions, sterling, we have now a license-tax, expected to produce next year only half a million.

"Now, when this Government is charged with having, in wanton and criminal disregard of the great interests committed to its care, insidiously sought occasion for that war which we first undertook, God knows, in reluctant recognition of its unavoidable necessity, and solely for the preservation of the splendid national heritage I have now endeavoured to describe,—a war of which the renewal has been forced upon us by the flagrant violation of most solemn treaty-obligations, and the cruel massacre of our whole Mission at Cabul,—when, I say, this odious charge is made against our character as Englishmen, and our conduct as Indian administrators,—I am content to ask all those whose common sense is still unbiassed, to consider, first, the startling magnitude of the war-power and material which Sher 'Alí, as the world now knows, had long been accumulating and organising on our immediate border, at a time when we commanded not a single one of its mountain-passes; and then, to reflect on the ruinous condition of chronic panic and unrest, the intolerably increased burden of permanent military expenditure, which we should have bequeathed to India, if, when fully warned of her danger, we had left this great and growing war-machine planted on the very threshold of her Empire, not only at the uncontrolled command of a Prince avowedly hostile to her, but also under the established influence, and undisputed direction, of that despotic and aggressive military Power which has for years been steadily advancing to her gates.

"In the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whose personal organization, and constant supervision, of all its operations have so greatly contributed to the successful results, thus far, of a war which will soon, I trust, be satisfactorily finished, it would be presumptuous in me to make any comment on the military conduct of it. But I esteem it nothing less than an imperative, though it is also a congenial, duty, to take this, the earliest opportunity in my power, of vindicating, from the cruel aspersions lately cast on it, the high character of that fine soldier, and true gentleman, Sir Frederick Roberts. To all who have the privilege of being intimately acquainted with General Roberts, the marked humanity of his character is well known. The armed mission on which that officer went to Cabul was primarily, and essentially, one of stern retribution. He has been accused of indiscriminate severity in the discharge of the painful task imposed on him. The number of those who instigated the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions, we shall probably never know. The number of those who participated in that crime we cannot accurately estimate, but it may certainly be reckoned by hundreds. The total number of persons tried at Cabul, under the authority of General Roberts, for that crime, and on other charges, was 163. The total number of persons executed under his authority was 87. But it has been alleged that some of the persons thus executed were *boná fide* combatants, punished by General Roberts under a cruel and fictitious charge of rebellion, for no worse deed than the defence of their country. It is with great satisfaction that, on behalf of General Roberts and this Government, to which he has rendered a strict account of his proceedings, I deny the truth of that allegation. The fact is, that no combatant, or non-combatant, has been put to death by General Roberts on any mere charge of rebellion, or for openly bearing arms against us; no man has suffered death under any charge not punishable with death by the ordinary practice of civilized warfare, or without the fullest trial compatible with the inevitable conditions of martial-law in a barbarous country under hostile occupation. General Roberts has explained that his reason for offering rewards for the apprehension of the men who fought against him at Charasiab, and who were declared by the Amír to be traitors to himself, was the knowledge that the assailants and murderers of the Embassy were to be found in their ranks. But not one of those men has been executed unless, and until, the Court which tried him was satisfied by the evidence before it that he had either participated in the attack on the Residency or committed some other crime to which the recognised usages of war apply the penalty of death. To rummage amongst the refuse of hearsay for every crooked pin, dropped there by the recklessness of rumour or the rancour of personal spite, and then to employ these ignoble little weapons in scarifying the character of men who are labouring to serve their country in conspicuous positions of constant anxiety and tremendous responsibility,—this, I must be allowed to say, is not merely cruel, it is essentially cowardly. Neither a swaggering patronage of the public conscience, nor ostentatious professions of a superior personal morality, never tested by the dread conditions of responsible public action, can mitigate or conceal—in my opinion they seriously aggravate,—all that is either frivolous or despicable in such conduct.

"I have but one word more to say about the Afghán war. It is with astonishment that I read, four days ago, the assertion reported to have been made in Parliament by a noble Duke, that the Government of India, or some of its members, had communicated to the Press confidential orders received on the subject of this war from the Secretary of State with the 'object of raising excitement in India,' and 'exciting the Indian Services against the decision of Her Majesty's Government;' and that I myself, with a similar object, had circulated in England 'an elaborate document recommending measures much more severe and violent than those approved of' by the Queen's responsible advisers; furthermore, that an article lately written by Sir Henry Rawlinson on the subject of the Afghán war, was written in communication with the Viceroy, as a manifesto on my behalf against Her Majesty's Ministers, whose policy it is my clear duty, as it is certainly my earnest desire, to carry out in this matter. Had I been guilty of any such conduct, I should, indeed, have been unworthy of the high office which I hope to transmit uninjured and unsullied to my successor. But, whilst giving to these incomprehensible assertions the most unqualified contradiction on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I now declare that neither between the members of the Government of India, nor between this Government and Her Majesty's Ministers at home, is there any conflict of opinion or purpose respecting our relations with Afghánistan, or the prosecution and objects of the war imposed on us by the condition in which we found them. It has been, it is, and it will, I feel sure, continue to be, our unanimous desire and unceasing effort in loyal co-operation with each other, and complete concurrence with the Government of Her Majesty, to bring this unsought war to the earliest conclusion compatible with the honourable and secure attainment of the purely defensive objects for which it is being waged."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th March, 1880.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd March, 1880.

STATEMENTS.

NET REVENUE, EXCLUSIVE OF REVENUE FROM LOCAL FUNDS, 1868-69 TO 1880-81.

REVENUE.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I & 4.—Land Revenue (omitting *Capitation Tax*) ...	18,874,663	20,168,629	19,786,268	19,723,595	20,470,162	20,135,231	20,398,821	20,554,230	18,952,185	19,148,307	21,547,798	21,379,600	21,149,100
I.—Capitation Tax	217,175	221,395	204,363	203,647	212,442	221,829	228,364	222,440	235,707	241,065	252,237	253,300	253,300
III & 5.—Forest	145,326	153,144	71,251	140,155	166,003	227,831	157,615	267,113	160,730	240,039	142,552	133,300	153,600
IV—VII & 6—9.—Excise including *Customs* duties on imported wines and spirits ...	2,261,696	2,274,908	2,322,414	2,468,611	2,451,975	2,457,621	2,541,655	2,718,464	2,759,838	2,713,810	2,886,715	3,017,000	3,002,500
V & 7.—Assessed Taxes ...	446,493	1,025,799	1,988,023	772,569	561,962	17,736	3,394	1,639	—63	81,457	837,309	731,600	500,600
VI & 8.—Provincial Rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234,847	433,200	494,900	568,600
VII.—Sugar duties (Inland) ...	131,359	134,719	151,040	196,835	160,092	171,527	151,720	154,888	159,537	124,752	...	...	...
VII & 9.—Customs duties on exports ...	552,172	435,938	587,209	634,443	735,779	669,483	618,374	680,331	559,368	517,644	573,168	591,300	592,600
VII & 9.—Customs duties on imports	1,461,470	1,312,818	1,374,867	1,276,721	1,248,332	1,270,230	1,365,298	1,324,195	1,174,767	1,352,179	1,125,787	1,007,300	981,600
VIII & 10.—Salt	5,176,427	5,462,016	5,685,259	5,455,690	5,642,895	5,646,059	5,735,262	5,702,218	5,785,707	5,878,417	6,503,054	6,948,500	7,138,400
IX & 11.—Opium	6,731,295	6,130,845	6,031,034	7,657,187	6,870,415	6,323,395	6,214,782	6,252,026	6,280,781	6,521,337	7,699,061	8,398,400	7,241,900
X & 12.—Stamps	2,149,905	2,224,928	2,349,875	2,341,282	2,481,652	2,575,644	2,597,011	2,692,418	2,706,802	2,856,994	2,959,931	3,054,400	3,053,000
XI & 13.—Registration ...	38,772	57,722	40,310	46,032	58,248	56,811	53,217	48,664	36,797	60,527	105,600	100,000	99,000
XII & 14.—Mints	78,223	56,150	—32,859	11,830	—30,492	—9,685	27,928	2,863	128,253	311,776	68,300	150,000	85,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE ...	38 264,976	39,659,011	40,559,054	40,928,597	41,029,465	39,763,712	40,093,441	40,621,489	38,940,409	40,283,151	45,134,712	46,259,600	44,819,200
[illegible]													
[illegible]—*and Assignments*	*1,778,358*	*1,863,615*	*1,756,973*	*1,724,510*	*1,749,890*	*1,856,700*	*1,738,368*	*1,713,724*	*1,672,543*	*1,646,093*	*1,826,484*	*1,900,000*	*1,846,000*
[illegible]—*tes*	*687,363*	*765,126*	*719,421*	*744,036*	*741,465*	*768,544*	*724,972*	*726,188*	*694,934*	*675,120*	*703,660*	*714,000*	*698,000*
[illegible]—t deductions ...	1,090,995	1,098,489	1,037,552	980,474	1,006,425	1,088,156	1,013,396	987,536	977,609	970,978	1,122,824	1,186,000	1,148,000
INDIAN REVENUE	37,173,981	38,560,522	39,521,502	39,948,123	40,021,040	38,675,556	39,080,045	39,633,953	37,962,800	39,312,178	44,011,888	45,073,600	43,671,200

Comparative Analysis of the whole Net Expenditure 1868-69 to 1880-81. (The transactions of

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£	£	£	£
4.—*Land Revenue* (except Surveys), Settlements and Charges of collection, which are treated as sets-off to *I, Land Revenue*	1,948,131	1,874,682	1,861,478	1,881,999	1,865,402
15 & XIII.—Post Office	—14,476	—23,215	—17,124	—132,365	137,748
17.—Administration	1,441,277	1,469,194	1,360,702	1,367,665	1,371,703
18 & XV.—Minor Departments ...	266,827	266,538	244,358	281,017	363,096
19 & XVI.— *Jails* and *Penal Settlements*...	447,457	496,601	562,766	440,973	483,748
19 & XVI.— Other charges under *Law and Justice*	1,511,574	1,681,632	1,773,481	1,860,816	1,778,126
20 & XVII.—Police...	2,190,743	2,138,925	2,005,925	2,028,724	2,030,588
21 & XVIII.—Marine	456,023	(c) 668,160	426,967	379,288	356,142
22 & XIX.—Education	533,438	553,613	563,461	551,228	558,175
23.—Ecclesiastical	163,590	161,083	153,544	157,928	156,540
24 & XX.—Medical	414,064	486,580	571,485	486,511	532,953
25 & XXI.—Stationery and Printing ...	331,265	296,960	387,978	280,690	287,894
26.—Political	352,831	418,087	354,294	315,410	390,816
30 & XXIV.—Miscellaneous	(a) 187,573	162,343	137,576	35,650	(e) 28,768
NET CIVIL EFFECTIVE CHARGES ...	10,230,317	10,651,183	10,386,891	9,935,534	10,341,699
1, 2 & XXII.—Interest	5,413,032	5,248,483	5,499,156	5,604,099	5,352,339
28.—Civil Furlough and *Absentee Allowances*	122,461	157,918	175,068	173,028	156,059
29 & XXIII.—Superannuations. (No credit taken for transfers from Military Funds)	(b) 1,057,922	(d) 994,158	1,121,964	1,102,103	1,241,653
NET CIVIL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES ...	6,593,415	6,400,559	6,796,188	6,879,230	6,750,051
37 & XXX.—Loss by Exchange ...	132,139	142,555	492,399	380,142	694,845
31.—Famine	...	73,649	...	...	...
FAMINE AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE	132,139	216,204	492,399	380,142	694,845
16 & XIV.—Telegraphs	410,597	296,266	260,037	222,234	233,747
32.—Railways—Expenditure ...	*4,331,965*	*4,485,720*	*4,503,074*	*4,671,201*	*4,869,757*
XXV.— Do. Revenue ...	*2,333,265*	*2,818,773*	*2,436,831*	*3,143,077*	*2,880,469*
Net *Railways* ...	1,998,700	1,666,947	2,066,243	1,528,124	1,989,288
33, 34.—Irrigation and Navigation and *Other Public Works.* Expenditure	*6,346,847*	*5,039,981*	*4,056,669*	*3,925,298*	*4,344,198*
XXVI & XXVII.—Ditto Revenue ...	*560,834*	*703,948*	*866,887*	*597,610*	*613,625*
Net *Irrigation and Navigation* and *Other Public Works* ...	5,786,013	4,336,033	3,189,782	3,327,688	3,630,573
NET EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPHS ...	8,195,310	6,299,246	5,516,062	5,078,046	5,853,608
36 & XXIX.—The Army	15,136,593	15,250,779	15,119,302	14,733,692	14,596,802
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,287,774	38,817,971	38,310,842	37,006,644	38,237,005
GRAND TOTAL, EXCLUDING LOSS BY EXCHANGE AND FAMINE RELIEF	*40,155,635*	*38,601,767*	*37,818,443*	*36,626,502*	*37,542,160*

Exclusive of—
(a) a credit of 276,340*l.*—Securities confiscated in the mutiny.
(b) an arrear charge of 328,374*l.* for Military Fund Pensions.
(c) a special charge of 320,046*l.*, being certain debit balances of Marine Funds written off in the Bengal Accounts.
(d) 451,211*l.* balances of Police Superannuation Fund credited this year.
(e) 163,318*l.* awarded by the Privy Council to the representatives of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre.

* 341,516*l.* saved in 1874-75 and 108,484*l.* more in 1875-76 making 450,000*l.*

Local Funds, and the special items at foot are excluded, because they disturb the comparisons.

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1879-80.	BUDGET, 1880-81.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,858,548	1,856,310	1,893,162	1,885,402	1,931,683	1,938,400	1,880,800	2,008,000
143,936	104,680	84,047	66,468	58,148	64,543	107,100	74,400
1,373,708	1,349,094	1,411,059	1,474,095	1,473,764	1,478,300	1,474,800	1,454,000
333,000	330,360	318,442	297,787	262,168	253,946	251,200	336,900
493,739	506,422	515,885	528,928	578,460	711,500	689,800	621,500
1,866,953	1,926,781	1,967,448	2,035,122	2,027,409	1,986,514	1,989,100	2,098,500
2,021,198	2,030,957	2,056,091	2,104,355	2,085,350	2,013,709	2,058,200	2,051,600
298,467	297,035	397,571	466,975	310,892	298,861	352,200	342,200
592,827	597,412	634,018	626,224	634,797	613,407	607,800	610,300
163,696	165,930	161,988	163,866	158,039	155,200	156,000	159,000
548,908	562,918	580,677	569,608	583,191	555,659	537,800	570,600
328,183	393,697	425,599	415,133	392,356	424,125	389,800	435,700
366,209	404,223	429,535	505,228	468,975	448,700	470,900	435,900
—7,503	16,774	521	—33,414	—1,490	53,789	71,000	56,700
10,381,869	10,542,593	10,876,043	11,105,777	10,963,742	10,996,653	11,036,500	11,255,300
5,338,460	4,869,632*	5,003,811	5,266,888	5,568,035	5,736,345	5,716,900	5,491,800
258,464	216,704	229,199	235,990	237,362	231,600	220,000	233,000
1,191,587	(f) 1,443,506	1,603,766	1,474,597	1,543,378	1,675,204	1,788,300	1,632,300
6,788,511	6,529,842	6,836,776	6,977,475	7,348,775	7,643,149	7,725,200	7,357,100
882,718	787,328	1,357,156	2,059,613	1,555,833	3,225,800	2,864,000	3,174,000
3,864,673	2,237,860	508,554	2,145,431	5,345,775	313,400	99,000	5,000
4,747,391	3,025,188	1,865,710	4,205,044	6,901,608	3,539,200	2,963,000	3,179,000
161,199	145,630	184,120	131,900	102,716	99,231	6,000	—19,000
4,927,061	*5,275,109*	*5,145,230*	*5,306,520*	*5,941,246*	*6,561,800*	(h) *6,987,000*	(h) *6,521,000*
3,656,335	*4,262,550*	*4,549,722*	*5,459,332*	*7,141,987*	*6,178,100*	*6,701,000*	*7,545,000*
1,270,726	1,012,559	595,508	—152,812	—1,200,741	383,700	286,000	—1,024,000
4,573,363	*3,941,947*	*4,679,930*	*4,065,105*	*4,031,644*	*4,206,600*	*4,220,700*	*4,155,800*
705,311	*637,389*	*646,089*	*718,544*	*866,681*	*1,235,600*	*1,251,900*	*1,229,900*
3,868,052	3,304,558	4,033,841	3,346,561	3,164,963	2,971,000	2,968,800	2,925,900
5,299,977	4,462,747	4,813,469	3,325,649	2,066,938	3,453,931	3,260,800	1,882,900
14,217,390	14,386,321	14,262,848	14,866,639	15,769,780	(g) 15,441,500	)15, 487,00 0	(k) 15,330,000
41,135,138	38,946,691	38,654,846	40,480,584	43,050,843	41,074,433	40,472,500	39,004,300
36,687,747	*35,921,503*	*36,789,136*	*36,275,540*	*36,149,235*	*37,535,233*	*37,509,500*	*35,[illegible]*

Exclusive of—
(f) 3,051,918*l.* the balance of the Civil Service Annuity Fund credited this year.
(g) 676,381*l.* Afghán War charges.
(h) 230,000*l.* spent, each year, on the Rawalpindí-Jhelum Line, treated as war charges.
(i) 4,656,000*l.* Afghán War charges.
(k) 4,130,000*l.* ditto ditto.
in all, by the redemption of the Capital Stock of the East Indian Company.

Net Expenditure of British India during the first four years of the present Viceroyalty, compared with the Net Expenditure during the preceding four years. (Laid before the Legislative Council of India by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.)

(NOTE.—The object being to make as fair a comparison as possible, expenditure on War, Famine and Loss by Exchange is eliminated throughout.)

YEAR.	Preceding Administration.	YEAR.	Present Administration.
	£		£
1872-73	37,542,160	1876-77	36,275,540
1873-74	36,687,747	1877-78	36,149,235
1874-75	35,921,503	1878-79	37,535,233
1875-76	36,789,136	1879-80	37,509,500
TOTAL ... £	146,940,546	TOTAL ... £	147,469,508

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE:
The 2nd March 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BSTRACT 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 5th March, 1880.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
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.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would remember that the primary object of this somewhat heterogeneous, but, he hoped, useful Bill was to legislate in respect of unsafe and unseaworthy ships on the lines of the English Statute commonly called Plimsoll's Act; and he would now state shortly the principal modifications made by the Committee in the Bill.

The Committee had exempted from the operation of the chapter corresponding with Plimsoll's Act, vessels under 150 tons burthen engaged in the Native coasting-trade. It was urged that these vessels went to sea only in fair weather; for example, vessels of this class left the Madras ports when the south-west winds began, and did not return from Penang or Burma until the settled north-east breeze was blowing. "Thus," said the District Magistrate of Madura, "they incurred little risk, and lives were seldom lost from wrecks or foundering caused by unseaworthiness." To subject them to the stringent provisions of the Bill was unnecessary, and would probably have the effect of stamping out the Native coasting-trade altogether. The Committee had been informed that the same considerations applied to the Native coasting-trade of the Bombay Presidency, and had ascertained that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal saw no objection to the proposed exemption. They had accordingly introduced, in section 3, a clause exempting coasting and fishing-vessels of less than 150 tons burthen from the operation of the chapter altogether.

As it was obviously desirable that there should be a certain harmony between our general and our special punitive laws, the Committee had reduced the penalty for sending or taking unseaworthy ships to sea (section 5) to six months' imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine, the penalty provided for similar offences by the Indian Penal Code, sections 280, 282.

They had, in the sections relating to deck and load-lines (33—43), fixed the responsibility entirely on the master, as, in a large proportion of the cases to which this portion of the Bill applied, the owner would be at too great a distance to exercise any effective control.

The Committee had, in accordance with a suggestion which he had made when the Bill was introduced, added to section 69 a proviso to enable the surveyors to Lloyd's Register and to the similar association called Bureau Veritas to discharge their duties as such without qualifying as ship-surveyors in the manner prescribed by the Bill; and he had given notice of an amendment which, if carried, would extend the operation of this proviso.

They had omitted chapters VII and VIII of the Bill as introduced, relating respectively to Port-inspectors and the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875, as they considered that the matters to which these chapters related would be more fitly dealt with in a Bill to consolidate Act IV of 1875 and the sections of Act XIII of 1878 by which it was amended. The Indian law of merchant shipping, scattered, as it would be when the present Bill was passed, through nine Indian Acts and ten or twelve British Statutes, was indeed, from the draftsman's point of view, in a most unsatisfactory condition; and anything that could be done to reduce the number of these enactments would be a boon, not only to the Courts and the legal profession, but to all merchants and sailors concerned in Indian commerce.

These were the chief modifications made in the Bill. The Council would see that the chapter on unsafe and unseaworthy ships was in the amended Bill, as it was in the Bill as introduced, restricted in its operation to British ships, although it had been urged on us from more than one quarter that it was chiefly in the case of ships owned by the subjects of foreign States in Asia that such a law was required; that it was notorious that such ships were the most unseaworthy and unsafe that left Indian ports; that it was in them the greatest number of lives was lost; and that this chapter should accordingly be extended to them.

The suggestion was one which, in the opinion of the Committee, should not be lost sight of; but they were not prepared to deal with it in connection with the present Bill. They believed the only precedent for such legislation in regard to foreign ships was to be found in section 13 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, and they were informed that, up to this moment, no attempt had been made to enforce that section. The Committee thought that, as it touched only the matter of overloading, it would not be sufficient to apply its provisions to the class of ships now referred to, the complaint regarding which was not so much that they were overloaded as that they were thoroughly rotten and insufficiently equipped.

It might be that, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Council would be warranted in legislating for some classes of foreign Asiatic ships frequenting Indian ports to an extent to which it was not usual to legislate for foreign ships in England; but the Committee were unable to judge from the papers before them whether they should or not. To enable them to form an opinion on this point, it would be necessary for them to have the fullest information as to the description of the various classes of ships in question, the sources from which their crews were drawn, the particular trade in which they were engaged, the States to which they belonged, and the nature of their relations with those States. To call for such information now would unduly delay the passing of the urgent measure before the Council, and the Committee accordingly recommended that the question of these foreign vessels be reserved for separate treatment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the following words be added to the title of the amended Bill, (namely):—

"and for other purposes."

He said, the object of this amendment was to make the title correspond more accurately with the subject-matter of the Bill, which would not relate merely to Merchant Shipping, if, as he anticipated, his amendment relating to assessors in admiralty-cases were carried.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the following words be added to section 69, (namely):—

"or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section."

Chapter IV of the Bill, section 68, enabled the Local Government to appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship-surveyor, and to make rules for the conduct of such examinations, and the qualifications to be required, and for the grant of certificates to qualified persons, and section 69 declared that no person should, in any port in which there was a person exercising the profession of a ship-surveyor,

and holding such a certificate, exercise such profession in such port unless he also held a certificate granted under section 68. The object of the chapter was two-fold; first, by creating a monopoly in favour of persons who had passed examinations, to induce them to go to small ports in which there were no ship-surveyors at present; and, secondly, to amend the present system of ship-surveying as practised in Calcutta by subjecting to some control men on whose professional skill, and on the care with which they exercised it, the safety of valuable property and still more valuable life so greatly depended. The desirability of making such amendment had been recognised not only in India but in England, owing to the startling statements made in the last report of the Registrar of Wrecks. He had not yet seen this report; but the *Pall Mall Budget*, for February 6, 1880, after remarking that the last return of wrecks and casualties in Indian waters seemed to shew that there was need of a Plimsoll in this country, quoted the report and proceeded—

"The *Coda Bux*, with fifty souls on board, left False Point for Madras in May, 1877, and has not since been heard of, though there was no very bad weather at the time. One surveyor refused her a certificate on any terms, yet two other experts were found who passed her as seaworthy. The *Wild Rose*, which left the Hugli in June, 1878, has, so we learn from the same report, 'a reputation so bad that a crew can scarcely be got to sail her, and she has been the cause of more unfortunate seamen being sent to gaol than almost any vessel afloat.' Notwithstanding all this, and that she had some time previously put back to Adelaide in a leaky condition after having been a month at sea, though only in ballast trim, and that no repairs were executed in Calcutta, surveyors were found willing to pronounce her a good vessel. The cause of this state of things is not far to seek; for the Registrar adds that 'the present system of ship-surveying, as practised in Calcutta, offers a premium to dishonesty, inasmuch as a man who does his duty strictly and understands it may almost starve, whilst dishonourable competition makes a rapid fortune.'"

MR. STOKES did not endorse the truth of that statement, as he had not enquired into the facts of the two cases just mentioned; but he believed the Council would admit that a *primâ facie* case was established in favour of legislating in the way proposed.

Since the Select Committee's report was signed, the Government of India had received, through the Secretary of State, letters not only from Lloyds, but from the General Shipowners Society, objecting that the application to their employés of the provisions as to ship-surveyors was not needed and might cause inconvenience and hardship. The Committee had already exempted persons employed by Lloyds or Bureau Veritas from the provisions of the Bill requiring examinations and certificates. The General Shipowners Society, however, pressed for further exemption. They said,

"the shipowners of this country are supremely interested in this proposal of the India Government, seeing the immense value of the property which is now engaged in loading to the Indian ports. If Your Lordship will reflect for one moment on the value of one canal-steamer and on the amount at risk on ship and cargo when any accident happens to such a ship, it will be no surprise to learn that, in such circumstances, it is not an uncommon thing to send experts possessing the confidence of both shipowner and merchant to India from this country for the special purpose of surveying and directing repairs. The very best men who can be found are invariably sent, and if this Bill becomes law, no such surveyor can commence his duties until he has passed an examination by Indian officials, of whom those interested know nothing, and who themselves would never be employed for surveying purposes in preference to the man whom they have by law to examine."

Now it seemed to him that a gentleman sent out to survey and direct repairs of a single specified ship, and making that survey and directing those repairs in an Indian port, could hardly be said to "exercise the profession" of a ship-surveyor within the meaning of our section. Nevertheless, to preclude all possible chance of hardship to competent persons, he proposed that the Council should empower the Local Governments to exempt specially any person from the operation of section 69; and he had no doubt that each of the four Local Governments concerned would readily exercise this power whenever it was applied to, by, or on behalf of, any person sent out by the General Shipowners or any other respectable society. The power might also be exercised in favour of any person of skill, experience and character now practising as a ship-surveyor in Calcutta or any other British Indian port.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that, for the title to chapter VII of the amended Bill, the word "MISCELLANEOUS" be substituted. He said, that the adoption of this amendment would depend upon the adoption of the next amendment which he would propose, and which he had reason to believe the Council would accept.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the following section be added to the Bill, (namely) :—

"85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows :—

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

"In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

"Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct."

The reason for making this amendment was known not only to the Committee but to the Council. It was suggested by a case recently heard by Mr. Justice White, who was kind enough to send him a letter which had been printed as paper No. 12 and circulated to Hon'ble Members. The learned Judge said, that he thought it was very desirable that the Court should have the assistance of nautical assessors as the Courts in admiralty-cases had in England, and then he went on to say—

"It is very unsatisfactory to the public and very perplexing to the Judge that causes of collision should be tried, as they now are in our Court, by a single Judge sitting alone. I experienced the difficulty very recently in the case of *The Ava* v. *The Brenhilda*."

The Hon'ble and learned Advocate General had also favoured the Council with a note which was printed as paper No. 11, in which, referring to that very case, he said the presiding Judge expressed a desire to have the assistance of a nautical assessor.

"There being no provision in the existing law for the appointment of an assessor, it was proposed to nominate one by consent; but the parties not having been able to agree to the selection of an assessor, the learned Judge was obliged to hear the admiralty-cause without the required assistance. In having to call and examine a great many skilled witnesses as experts, the parties were necessarily put to great expense, and the Court lost much time in recording their examination. Such expense and inconvenience would have been avoided, either altogether or to a great extent, had the cause been tried by the Judge and an assessor."

Therefore, his Hon'ble and learned friend proposed that a clause be added to this Bill providing for assessors in cases of salvage, towage and collision. The majority of the Committee, however, thought that such a clause would not be appropriate in a Bill relating merely to Merchant Shipping, and that, as the matter did not appear to be pressing, it would be better to put it into the Code of Civil Procedure when next that Code was amended. But since the Report of the Committee was presented, he learned from the Advocate General that the matter was really a pressing one, and MR. STOKES had accordingly framed the section for the insertion of which he now moved.

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL observed that, in his opinion, the section which was proposed was essential for the due administration of justice, and he should be glad if the Council accepted its introduction. He had already expressed in a short letter his reasons for urging on the legislature the necessity of introducing such a clause. The reasons for its insertion in the Bill were so very obvious, that he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council. The power was absolutely required for the proper trial of admiralty-cases. It would doubtless be more appropriate to insert such a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, but he thought it would be detrimental to the interests of justice to wait until the time arrived for the further amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure; he had therefore suggested that the present section be introduced in the Bill. If, for the sake of uniformity, it be necessary to incorporate this section hereafter in the Code of Civil Procedure, that of course could be done.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, before the question was put, he thought it right to mention that the Secretary of State had just sent us a set of draft Rules for the Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, which had been received from the Colonial Office. These Rules had been framed by a Committee nominated by the Colonial Office for the purpose of revising the procedure and scale of fees in the Vice-Admiralty Courts in the Colonies, with a view to the establishment of an uniform system in all those Courts, based on the present practice in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in England. They provided for assessors as follows :—

"97. The Judge, on the application of any party, or without any such application, if he considers that the nature of the case requires it, may order the attendance at the hearing of one or more nautical or other assessors to be appointed by him.

"98. The fees of the assessors shall be paid, in the first instance, by the plaintiff, unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

And the tables of fees provided for payments to each assessor of sums varying, according to the case, from £1 to £5. It would be seen that there was no very substantial difference between his section and the Rules proposed by the Colonial Office. Those Rules would be referred for consideration to the Presidency High Courts and, he presumed, the Recorder of Rangoon, who exercised admiralty-jurisdiction under Act XVII of 1875, section 65; and if the shape which they would ultimately assume involved any conflict with the section before the Council, nothing could be easier than to repeal that section.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1880.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

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.

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 12th March, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
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.
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.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. He said that the Code of

Civil Procedure, section 366, as amended by Act XII of 1879, provided that where a sole plaintiff died and his legal representative did not, within the time limited by law, apply to be placed on the record, the Court should, on the application of the defendant, award him certain costs or pass a certain order. The "time limited by law" for the application by the representative was sixty days from the date of the plaintiff's death, and the intention was that the defendant should have a further period of sixty days in case the representative failed to make his application within due time. Owing, however, to a clerical error, the period prescribed for the defendant's application was also sixty days from the date of the plaintiff's death, and the result was (as had been observed by a learned Judge) that the right to apply under the Code, section 366, was barred by limitation as soon as it accrued. The object of the present Bill was simply to correct this error by giving the defendant a period of sixty days from the expiration of the period allowed to the representative.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"*A Bill to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.*

In the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words 'The date of the plaintiff's death' the words 'The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death' shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The error might involve serious consequences, and should be corrected at once.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He believed that it would effect its object, and he was sure that it had one merit—extreme brevity—which would be appreciated by the Council and the public.

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.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Leave was granted.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN asked leave to postpone the Motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories be taken into consideration. He said that objection had been taken to proceeding with the Bill on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for discussing the change which the Select Committee had introduced into the Bill, by which it had been converted from a permissive, into a compulsory, measure, and he understood that the Government wished to give further time for a full discussion of the proposed alteration.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March, 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			St. Lucia.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	13	16	29	8	4	12	10	5	15	2	...	2	33	25	58	
From 2 to 10 years	68	41	109	26	16	42	22	9	31	3	4	7	119	70	189	
„ 10 to 20 „	160	74	234	91	30	121	70	42	112	7	4	11	328	150	478	
„ 20 to 30 „	357	215	572	238	81	319	156	59	215	28	12	40	779	367	1,146	
„ 30 to 40 „	33	16	49	10	10	20	10	2	12	4	1	5	57	29	86	
„ 40 to 50 „	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	6	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963	

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

Orissa	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Western Bengal	17	12	29	6	2	8	3	4	7	...	...	...	26	18	44
Central ditto	4	7	11	3	2	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	11	18
Eastern ditto	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	6
Behar	62	53	115	78	22	100	44	15	59	...	...	...	184	90	274
N.-W. Provinces	383	220	603	207	76	283	181	73	254	16	14	30	787	383	1,170
Oudh	89	43	132	66	32	98	33	18	51	21	6	27	209	99	308
Central India	38	18	56	10	6	16	3	2	5	...	...	...	51	26	77
Punjab	28	5	33	3	1	4	2	...	2	7	...	7	40	6	46
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	8	3	11	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	11	6	17
GRAND TOTAL	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Hindus: Brahmins, high caste	100	49	149	42	13	55	24	5	29	12	3	15	178	70	248
Hindus: Agriculturists	138	70	208	134	34	168	74	26	100	16	6	22	362	136	498
Hindus: Artizans	47	19	66	18	9	27	17	9	26	...	...	...	82	37	119
Hindus: Low castes	198	121	319	107	47	154	81	38	119	12	9	21	398	215	613
Mussulmans	147	105	252	73	38	111	73	39	112	5	3	8	298	185	483
Christians	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
GRAND TOTAL	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus ...	1,020	458	1,478
2. Mussulmans ...	298	185	483
3. Christians ...	2	...	2
TOTAL ...	1,320	643	1,963

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 8th February 1879.	For week ending 7th February 1880.	Total from 1st January to 8th Feby. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 7th Feby. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,99,717	9,14,331	43,72,774	49,03,707	...	94,062
	„ Jubbulpore	1,20,405		6,24,995			
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	73,354	1,04,819	3,50,007	4,47,242	97,235	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,17,858	85,286	6,60,933	4,55,399	...	2,05,534
21st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,98,584	2,34,800	10,39,963	12,85,945	2,45,982	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,31,347	1,13,706	6,36,174	6,28,316	...	7,858
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,945	63,190	3,33,108	3,54,310	21,202	...
28th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,14,233	6,22,801	32,41,039	28,47,974	...	3,93,065
28th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,00,817	1,62,077	9,11,174	8,01,655	...	1,09,519
	TOTAL ...	23,17,260	23,01,010	1,21,70,167	1,17,24,548	...	4,45,619
	State.						
21st Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,721	2,398	14,720	15,004	284	...
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,753	1,934	9,614	9,435	...	179
21st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	90,611	1,17,850	4,73,253	5,33,314	60,061	...
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,208	19,550	84,984	1,00,539	15,555	...
21st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,026	915	5,060	4,902	...	158
21st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,797	1,645	7,895	8,367	472	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,909	3,185	13,837	34,516	20,679	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,688	15,109	68,897	71,814	6,917	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	12,082	11,499	54,420	52,200	...	2,220
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	26,969	49,639	1,47,852	2,30,655	82,803	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,281	6,840	35,856	35,861	5	...
14th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,313	29,514	88,805	1,18,336	29,531	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,022	30,000	1,06,666	1,64,319	57,653	...
...	Sindia ...	1,947	(a)	9,881	...	...	9,881
21st Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	7,568	10,384	47,613	69,992	22,379	...
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,073	53,941	2,87,461	4,31,939	1,44,478	...
21st ditto ..	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,422	...	48,643	48,643	...
14th ditto ..	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,100	2,053	10,471	11,695	1,224	...
14th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	10,204	...	53,073	53,073	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	651	...	3,760	3,760	...
	TOTAL ...	2,76,068	3,75,733	14,67,285	20,01,364	5,34,079	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,93,328	26,76,743	1,36,37,452	1,37,25,912	88,460	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			67,10,990	67,25,696	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			69,26,462	70,00,216	73,754	

(a) Return not received.

No. VI of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th Feb. 1879.	For week ending 14th Feb. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 15th Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 14th Feb. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	8,14,803	9,14,855	51,87,576	58,18,562	...	90,244
	„ Jubbulpore	96,235		7,21,230			
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,398	81,042	4,37,405	5,28,284	90,879	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,347	80,932	7,89,280	5,36,331	...	2,52,949
21st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	3,10,532	2,41,200	13,50,495	15,27,145	1,76,650	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,936	(b) 1,15,742	7,49,111	7,44,058	...	5,053
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,517	57,254	3,89,625	4,11,564	21,939	...
28th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,60,612	6,54,030	39,01,681	35,02,004	...	3,99,677
28th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,87,810	1,52,195	10,98,984	9,53,850	...	1,45,134
	TOTAL ...	24,55,220	22,97,250	1,46,25,387	1,40,21,798	...	6,03,589
	State.						
21st Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,621	2,333	17,341	17,337	...	4
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,829	1,858	11,443	11,293	...	150
21st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	82,613	1,09,186	5,55,866	6,42,500	86,634	...
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,243	16,591	1,02,226	1,17,130	14,904	...
21st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,551	1,591	6,611	6,493	...	118
21st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,138	2,036	10,033	10,403	370	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,721	3,102	16,558	37,617	21,059	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,887	12,117	81,784	86,931	5,147	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,851	10,283	64,271	62,483	...	1,788
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	40,268	48,177	1,88,120	2,78,832	90,712	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,848	6,845	42,704	42,706	2	...
14th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	24,436	40,278	1,13,240	1,58,614	45,374	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	25,420	30,200	1,32,085	1,94,519	62,434	...
	Sindia ...	1,564	(a)	11,445	...	...	11,445
21st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	8,188	12,946	55,801	82,938	27,137	...
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,273	54,357	3,33,734	4,86,296	1,52,562	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,072	...	56,716	56,716	...
14th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,276	1,903	12,748	13,598	850	...
14th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,048	...	64,121	64,121	..
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	835	...	4,595	4,595	...
	TOTAL ...	2,88,727	3,73,758	17,56,010	23,75,122	6,19,112	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,43,947	26,71,008	1,63,81,397	1,63,96,920	15,523	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			80,61,285	80,34,491	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ..			83,20,112	83,62,429	42,317	...

(a)—Return not received. (b)—Return not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts of the five previous weeks.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canal: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canal: Estimated discharge utilized.	Khurreef: Five-year Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Khurreef: Five-year Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Khurreef: Five-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khurreef: Three-year Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Khurreef: Three-year Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Khurreef: Three-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khurreef: Annual Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Khurreef: Annual Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Rubbee: Three-year Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Rubbee: Three-year Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Rubbee: Three-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Rubbee: Annual Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Rubbee: Annual Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Sugarcane: Leased in January 1880.	Sugarcane: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Grand Total: Khurreef.	Grand Total: Rubbee.	Grand Total: Sugarcane.	Grand Total: Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of previous 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.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	234·48	...	55	2,179	40,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,066	...	25	40,246	1,063	25	41,337	33,111				
		Patamoondee				455	682	11,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	11,225	89	...	11,314	10,258				
		High Level Section I	675	168·60	...	...	942	13,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	690	...	18	13,860	690	18	14,568	12,916	0·05	59·59	...	
		Taldiundah	1,500	118·00	...	...	46	9,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	274	4	4	9,880	274	4	10,158	9,784				
		Matchgong	650	66·00	...	...	1,347	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	362	2	22	25,079	362	22	25,463	23,810				
		Gobri			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month		...	...		510	5,196	100,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	2,481	6	69	100,290	2,481	69	102,840	90,061	...	...	...	
	Total of the *corresponding* month of previous year		...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	1,944	...	286	87,831	1,944	286	90,061	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	575	103·00	...	120	36,464	85,107	16	28	28	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,351	...	...	85,351	49,309	0·07	35·03	(10 years) 52·27 (9 years)	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	12·00	...	53	4,447	10,403	...	...	...	140	867	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	11,270	124	...	11,394	6,089	...	35·12	52·10	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	173	40,911	95,510	16	28	28	140	1,083	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	96,621	124	...	96,745	55,398	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	16	54,566	...	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,398	...	...	55,398	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	1,213	1,213	...	...	...	...	846	1,915	...	2,677	...	...	285	285	121	519	...	1,284	2,677	519	1,284	4,480	37,390	...	51·00	40·03	
		Buxar							...	6,212	6,956	...	30,779	...	3,347	3,347	6,332	16,448	...	658	6,710	5,765	4,203	6,710	16,678					
		Arrah	1,060	716	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,785	19,795	9,328	66,588	77,618	0·25	47·50	39·81	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern main	1,466	353	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	...	129	129	...	4	...	25	545	133	25	673	11,978	...	41·71	40·13	
		Patna				...	...	...	...	2,140	2,519	...	3,864	...	857	857	760	7,240	...	1,821	6,363	8,097	1,321	15,801					
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,420	...	41,655	...	4,618	4,618	8,010	25,129	658	13,068	63,105	32,747	18,668	104,520	126,986	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	70,501	320	480	...	23,933	41,696	9,559	12,687	72,723	12,176	12,087	126,936	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	683	46,107	195,800	16	9,226	11,448	140	42,768	...	4,618	4,618	8,239	30,734	664	18,737	250,016	35,352	18,737	304,105	272,445	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	16	142,397	...	...	2,222	...	...	71,333	320	480	...	24,063	43,640	9,559	12,373	215,952	44,120	12,373	272,445	...	...	...	...	

The 8th March 1880.

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1880: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Water distributed during January 1880: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Actual average throughout.	Water distributed during January 1880: Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Water distributed during January 1880: 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.	Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st October 1879 to 31st January 1880.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	462	27,122	30,076	Saháranpur	46,137	693	451	557	4,519	52,357	1·1	3·9	
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	885	29,019	54,661	Muzaffarnagar	57,151	1,349	2,024	3,230	7,728	71,482	·4	2·3	
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	950	61,371	85,376	Meerut	83,329	2,332	1,697	6,181	2,592	96,131	1·4	2·5	
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	590	21,631	98,424	Bulandshahr	23,460	6,748	258	6,196	1,433	38,095	3·9	1·9	
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	987	71,763	118,821	Aligarh	21,905	16,030	316	5,923	1,057	45,231	1·8	1·9	
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	401	83,271	98,965	Muttra	2,725	2,026	176	1,409	673	7,009	·5	1·7	
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	649	89,890	112,824	Agra	4,432	7,495	383	4,287	261	16,858	·5	1·8	
							Etah	17,004	10,244	508	4,148	887	32,791	·9	2·1	
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,921	384,067	599,147	Mainpuri	28,775	19,890	97	797	1,712	51,271	1·7	2·2	
							Fatehgarh	9,988	7,236	21	36	2,620	19,901	1·0	2·5	
							Etáwah	21,545	19,761	88	445	5,174	47,013	·6	2·5	
							Cawnpore	19,704	38,988	132	778	3,438	63,040	1·9	2·2	
							Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·3	
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	1,817	140	82	124	752	2,915	2·5	2·3	
Lower Ganges. Káseganj	...	...	...	137	10,030	11,045	Dehra Dún	5,606	381	36	213	551	6,787	2·3	3·9	
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	168	10,596	5,586	Bijnor	823	65	4	473	4	1,369	1·1	2·9	
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tarái	3,601	692	63	102	2	4,460	2·9	2·8	
							Bareilly	9,444	1,185	219	1,139	44	12,031	2·6	2·7	
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	305	20,626	16,631	Pilibhit	34,534	2,935	438	2,247	98	40,252	...	...	
							Jhánsi	93	87	10	30	20	240	1·5	1·4	
							Hamírpur	24	662	21	22	29	758	3·7	1·8	
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	898	114,708	149,675	Total	392,097	138,939	7,024	38,337	33,594	609,991	...	...	
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	654	24,693	61,959	Total for the same period last year	528,392	181,438	14,297	81,791	81,831	887,749	...	...	
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	56,743	51,850										
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,369	6,914										
Dún	...	...	...	...	6,787	240										
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	240	625										
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	758	708	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	609,991	887,749	Decrease	136,295	42,499	7,273	43,454	48,237	277,758	...	...	

Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct . . 5,625 Cubic feet per second.
Siyana escape 64
Jani ,, ... 139
Cawnpore escape and tail 491
Etawah ,, ,, ... 7
701 — 701
Net consumption . 4,924

Bulandshahr Division reports the rain fall of 27th and 28th December 1879 stopped demand and caused a closure till the 10th January of all rajbahas in this division. Rain fell again on the 19th, and it remained cloudy till the 22nd evening, causing a closure of the right Dasna and Kalda rajbahas, and a partial closure of nearly all the first sub-division rajbahas till the 26th. This most extraordinary season has told on the demand for water in the second sub-division especially, this sub-division having irrigated 6,200 acres only.

Lower Ganges Canal—
Entering canal 729
Narora escape 126
Kasganj ,, ... 298
424
Net consumption . 305

Eastern Jumna Canal—
Entering canal 1,029
Leaving 20
Kheri escape 20
Gokulpur escape 91
131
Net consumption . 898

Eastern Jumna Canal reports no demand in the lower part of Meerut district till about 26th. Demand in upper part of Saháranpur district ceased after the rain on 19th.

Agra Canal—
Water entering 1,038
Leaving 5
Bata escape 285
Kitam ,, ... 94
384
Net consumption . 654

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th February 1880.

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 JANUARY 1880.

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.
Grain.												
Wheat	24	...	4,678	...	4,702	...	...	...	640	...	640	...
Gram	332	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	6,458	...	6,458	...
Rice	1,634	...	50	...	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	898	...	...	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	...	1,335	...
Dál	3,004	...	7,868	...	10,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	13,844	...	...	...	13,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	206	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	2,569	...	4,501	...	7,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22,511	...	17,097	...	39,608	...	...	...	8,433	...	8,433	...
Cotton	...	...	16,834	...	16,834	...	...	...	265	...	265	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	5,095	...	5,095	...	...	...	1,403	...	1,403	...
Salt	825	...	26,911	...	27,736	...	...	...	35	...	35	...
Metals	4,387	...	37	...	4,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	9,941	...	...	...	9,941	...	...	...	19,850	...	19,850	...
Miscellaneous goods	10,113	...	32,106	...	42,219	...	...	...	1,002	...	1,002	...
Firewood	3,715	...	9,517	...	13,232	...	...	...	945	...	945	...
Bamboos	20	40	4,655	93,100	4,675	93,140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	240	240	21,594	23,744	21,834	23,984	...	...	275	...	275	...
Miscellaneous timber	890	1,780	...	...	890	1,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	52,642	2,420	1,33,846	116,844	186,488	119,264	20,450	...	11,758	...	32,208	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	105,560	9	1,74,755	114,928	280,315	114,937	7,925	...	45,594	...	52,819	...
Increase	...	2,411	...	1,916	...	4,327	13,225	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	52,918	...	40,909	...	93,827	...	...	...	33,836	...	20,611	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

There is a very great falling off in the quantity of grain loaded during January as compared with the same period last year; a sudden rise in freight to England checked exports and there was but little demand for local train.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	16,382	6,607	1,588	1,150
Ton mileage	1,487,146	1,003,155	202,015	123,827
Value of goods	10,43,745	7,76,240	72,262	43,222
Number of passengers.	...	12	...	...

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th February 1880.

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 MARCH 1880.

General Remarks.—Some rain has fallen in northern Bengal and Assam. The harvest of the spring crops is proceeding with a satisfactory outturn, but that of dry crops in the southern districts of Madras is generally poor. The public health is on the whole good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 17th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·25; standing crops generally fair; harvest of white *cholum* and cotton.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 30·93; harvest of white *cholum*, pulse and cotton, outturn fair; *ragi* and second crop paddy generally flourishing.
Ganjam ...	...	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·26; harvest of some dry grains.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·43; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops, outturn ½ to ¾.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 23·42; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full, dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·93; crops generally good.
Madura ...	·69 (average of two stations.)	*Ragi* 25·49.
Malabar ...	...	*Ragi* 21·23.
Travancore ...	...	Paddy 25·08.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; harvest of dry crops generally poor in southern districts.
Bombay—(Mar. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	·05 in Manora.	Harvesting going on throughout district; small-pox in Dadu, 3 cases, all fatal; cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox continues in Kandiaro and Naushahro; disease amongst camels in Tanda division and amongst cattle generally in Badin taluka; *rabi* promising; weather sultry.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; hot season commenced.
Baroda ...	...	Wheat and cotton harvest progressing satisfactorily; public health good.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in three; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 1 degree warm; vapour in air in excess of normal except on 10th; abnormal wind southerly except on 10th.
Poona (March 15th)	...	Weather warm.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished; land being prepared for next season.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest continues; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops progressing; slight fever in four talukas; cotton-picking progressing.
Kánara ...	...	Second crop in ear on coast; fever prevails; weather hot.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rabi harvest progressing satisfactorily; public health on the whole good, but fever in some districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 16th)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and airy; state of crops promising; cholera in Moiscal and Ukhea.
Dacca ...	1·85	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Sugarcane thriving well; ploughing still going on; a few cholera cases in Satkhira; in Baraset small-pox prevailing and cholera still continues.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops going on; prospects good; fever and cholera still in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather gradually getting warmer; sowing of *amun dhan* and *til* and transplanting of *boro dhan* continue; *choitali* crops being cut; yield generally good; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects good; cholera has appeared in thanas Raneegunge, Burdwan, Raynah, Khundghose, Bood-bood, Gangooria and Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	0·50	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; public health good; but stray cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; *rabi* crop ripening; small-pox and one or two cases of cholera in town.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *bhadoi* cultivation progressing; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; east wind; prospects of *rabi* continue good and promise a full crop; sugarcane pressing in progress; indigo coming up well; prices fallen; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; day warm, but night still cool; *rabi* being harvested and yielding a 12-anna crop; prices cheap; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	*Dalua paddy* requires rain; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Some rain in parts of Northern Bengal and in Dacca; a heavy hail-storm in Darjeeling; ploughing progressing; in some places sowing of early rice commenced; sugarcane still being cut and pressed; *rabi* crops being harvested in many districts with prospect of good outturn; in Behar *rabi* promises an excellent harvest; spring crops doing well; some cholera and small-pox still in places; small-pox very prevalent in Cooch Behar.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 17th)		
Benares (Mar. 16th)	...	Health and prospects good; *rabi* being cut.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting very warm; cutting of *rabi* progressing rapidly; occasional cases of cholera still continue to occur in the south of district; health otherwise good; wheat 16¼, unhusked *dhan* 27⅛ coarse rice 19⅓ seers.
Gorakhpur (Mar. 15th)	...	Weather warm but seasonable; wheat and barley being cut; prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 17th)	...	Weather hot; health good; prices falling; gram being cut.
Agra („ 16th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; field rats continue to do damage in Khairagarh, Fatehabad, Panáhát and Fatehpur; health good.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Weather warm; harvest prospects excellent.
Meerut („ 17th)	...	Heat unusual; prices falling; prospects unchanged.
Kumaun ...	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Lucknow (Mar. 17th)	...	Weather hot; prospects good; health fair.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	...	Peas are being cut, and here and there barley; wheat and barley crops have mostly matured; the height of these crops is somewhat shorter than usual, but otherwise good; *arhar* unusually promising.
Sítapur („ 17th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good; prices falling.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Peas cut; wheat and barley being reaped.
		***General Remarks.*—Weather unusually warm; health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the south of the Allahabad district; prices falling in Meerut, Sítapur, and Jhansi; *rabi* harvest begun; prospects generally good; rats continue to do damage to the crops in parts of Agra.**
Punjab—(Mar. 17th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Health good; *rabi* ripening; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops flourishing; some damage by locusts; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
Pesháwar ...	...	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable; health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 17th)	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest continues; outturn promising; cattle disease in Umrer tahsil.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest progressing; prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Days warm and nights cool; *rabi* harvesting; a few cases of small-pox; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; outturn promising; prices falling.
Raipur (Mar. 13th)	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* harvest progressing; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	...	Days warm and nights cool; sugarcane planting commenced; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; outturn reported to be generally good, particularly that of linseed prices falling.
British Burma—(Mar. 17th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Slight cholera; small-pox prevalent.
Hanthawaddy ...	...	A few cases of small-pox, none fatal, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	...	A few cases of cholera and small-pox; cattle disease in Bassein township.

ERRATUM.—At page 666 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1880, opposite Allahabad, for "crops excellent; gram and *sarson* exceptionally fine", read "crops, except gram and *sarson*, exceptionally fine."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Prome ...	...	Thirty deaths from small-pox in Prome town; small-pox continues throughout district.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Public health good; no further report of small-pox.
Toungoo ...	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still prevalent throughout Pegu Division, except Thayetmyo district; elsewhere public health on the whole satisfactory; cattle disease in Bassein district.
Assam— (Mar. 17th)		
Gauháti ...	3·9	Weather seasonable; sowings of *asu* in progress; prospects of tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet ...	3·62	*Bura* rice doing very well; agricultural operations proceeding rapidly.
Cachar ...	1·36	Weather cloudy with rain; cultivation for sowing *asra dhan* commenced in some part of the district; common rice 16⅓ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·37	Sowing for early rice crop commencing; cattle disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent, otherwise health good; murrain continues amongst cattle in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...		
Berar & Hyderabad—(Mar. 17th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; threshing going on.
Akola ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* in progress.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still reported as somewhat unfavourable by Nizam's Government.
Central India States—(Mar. 17th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects good; weather warm.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather warm; *bajra* 30 and *jowar* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and warm; health good; gathering of opium commenced.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; weather hot; average grain crop expected.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather growing warm; wheat crops good; fever and cough prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Mar. 14th)	...	Tanks drying; wells pretty full; health good; heat increasing.
Marwar („ 5th)	...	Very little water in tanks; wells almost full; fever and small-pox abating; prospects excellent; heat increasing.
Meywar („ 12th)	...	Good supply of water in tanks and wells; health good; crops very good.
Harowtee („ 13th)	...	Wells full; tanks decreasing; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	...	Weather sultry; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 17th)	...	Prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; few cases of small-pox.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Mar. 16th)	...	*Rabi* prospects fair.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PILGRIMS AT MECCA.

No. 3586, dated Bombay Castle, the 31st December 1879.

From —J. NUGENT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 306, dated 20th August 1879, forwarding copy of a report by Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack on the sanitary condition of pilgrims to Mecca, and requesting the opinion of this Government on the practical recommendations made by him, particularly on the measures which he proposes should be adopted previous to embarkation and during the voyage.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter, No. 10243, dated 11th November last, from Mr. J. H. Grant, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and Sir F. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who were requested to ascertain the feelings of the Muhammadan community on the subject of Mr. Ruzzack's proposals.

3. In speaking generally on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council would premise that he does not think it necessary or expedient for Government to interfere with pilgrims going to Mecca. Government are bound, in his opinion, to satisfy themselves that all persons who leave the shores of India in Native passenger ships are properly cared for on their voyage, and this is effectually secured by the operation of Act VIII of 1876 which seems to provide all that is necessary.

There is no doubt that the pilgrims, rich and poor, have to undergo great privations, both on their voyage and after they reach the holy places of Islam. But as regards Indian pilgrims, the hardships of the travel are mitigated by the comparatively short sea voyage and the good arrangements on boardship. The same is the case with the Persian pilgrims. They used to go by the Arabian Desert route, and then undoubtedly they were compelled to undergo real hardships; but now they are abandoning that line for the better route down the Persian Gulf and round by Aden. Moreover, the privations which

are incidental to the pilgrimage are willingly encountered, and are known beforehand to be inevitable. It may fairly be assumed, therefore, that those who go to Mecca are buoyed up by strong religious sentiment which would probably resent any interference on the part of the State; and it is the belief of this Government that the Native community who go on pilgrimages would very much prefer the absence of any interference on the part of Government. The Turkish Government might promise the introduction of improved arrangements for the comfort and safety of pilgrims, but how far those promises would be effectually carried out is by no means certain. Even, therefore, were it politic to endeavour to better the condition of the pilgrims after their arrival at Jeddah, the attempt to do so would probably prove fruitless.

The feeling which prompts the Muhammadans of Bengal or Northern India to encounter the hardships and miseries of a pilgrimage is entitled to the fullest sympathy, and the belief universally entertained that death on a pilgrimage is a sure passport to heaven will, as long as Islamism lasts, induce thousands of Indians to follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before them. Beyond seeing that the ships which convey the pilgrims from our shores are fully and properly fitted out and equipped in accordance with the provisions of the Native Passengers Act of 1876, and that the humane provisions of that law are carefully carried out, this Government are entirely opposed to any interference whatever.

4. Adverting to the enclosure to this letter, it will be seen that the Bombay Mussulman community is averse to the adoption of the more important of the proposals made by Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack, and opposed generally to interference on the part of Government with the pilgrims and their arrangements. That community also disapproves of the suggestions regarding the appointment of a pilgrim health officer and agent in Bombay, and objects—and in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council with reason—to the proposals that no pilgrim should be allowed to leave Bombay without an examination of his purse and person to show, first, that he possesses at least Rs. 300; and, secondly, that he is physically fit to endure the hardships of the journey. For reasons already stated in paragraph 3, it would, His Excellency in Council thinks, be cruel and impolitic to carry out either of these proposals. Further, to adopt Mr. Ruzzack's suggestions would virtually be to entrust the entire management of, and responsibility for, the conveyance and comfort of the pilgrims commencing from the actual chartering of the steamers in Bombay to Government, and this clearly is not a duty which legitimately devolves upon them.

The suggestion that no vessels of smaller registered tonnage than 1,100 or 1,200 tons should be permitted to carry pilgrims is not practicable; nor has it any great advantages were it feasible, seeing that the number of passengers a vessel may carry is practically still determined by her tonnage. A steamer of 2,000 tons might therefore be proportionately as much crowded as one of 1,000 tons. It is also a mistake to suppose that a large steamer must necessarily be a better sea-boat, and roll and pitch less, than a smaller vessel; long narrow screw steamers of large registered tonnage are often the most uncomfortable vessels in a sea way.

On the subject of latrine accommodation the Bombay Muhammadans concur with Mr Ruzzack in thinking that the present latrine accommodation furnished under the rules is insufficient, and should be doubled. This might be done with advantage, and can easily be effected by a verbal alteration, substituting 50 for 100 as the number of passengers referred to in Rule 4 of the rules made by the Government of India under Section 46 of Act VIII of 1876.

As regards cooking arrangements, this Government cannot see that anything further is required beyond what the rules already contain. In respect of cooking accommodation Mr. Ruzzack seems to have been unfortunate in his selection of the *Trentham Hall*, as in this matter she does not seem to have been as fully equipped as ordinary pilgrim steamers. The same remarks apply to the ventilation of the vessels.

Concerning the proposal that a Mussulman medical officer should be appointed to each vessel, His Excellency in Council is unable to perceive how the owners of the vessel, if she has a competent European surgeon, can be required to provide a Mussulman surgeon also. What is required in such a case is an interpreter, not another doctor. Any alterations in the existing system regarding the dieting of pilgrims on boardship seem unnecessary. If the pilgrims and the Mussulmans generally are content, there appears no reason why Government should interfere.

5. The other proposals made by Mr. Ruzzack involve the appointment of an agent at Jeddah, to which this Government has always been opposed, and negotiations with the Turkish Government, which very probably would be unwilling to assent to arrangements which would involve expenditure and supervision of their own officials. All concerned, however, might be informed that the British Government has now a political officer at Jeddah, who has been instructed to watch over the working of the pilgrim traffic at certain seasons of the year, and to promote fair and impartial obedience to the regulations in force by the Turkish officials on the one hand, and by British ships on the other.

6. The suggestion that the funds for paying for Mussulman surgeons afloat and on shore in Arabia, and for lodging houses and hospitals at, or on the road to, the holy places of Islam, should be obtained by imposing a tax on shipowners and charterers, seems to need no serious comment.

7. The liberal offer of a Mussulman gentleman, referred to in the last paragraph of the letter enclosed, is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, deserving of favourable consideration.

No. 10243, dated Bombay, the 11th November 1879.

From—J. H. GRANT, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, and Sir F. SOUTER, Kt., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

With reference to your letter No. 2507 of 12th September 1879, forwarding the Government of India's No. 306, and enclosures (herewith returned), we have the honour to report that we have ascertained the feelings of the Muhammadan community of Bombay in regard to the measures proposed by Assistant Surgeon A. Ruzzack for the benefit of pilgrims to the holy places of Islam, in consultation with the leading members of that community, and the result of our inquiry, briefly stated, is that the Muhammadan community are not of opinion that much interference on the part of Government with the pilgrims is necessary or desirable. As regards the arrangements under class A, the proposal that no pilgrims should be permitted to embark unless he can prove that he is possessed of the necessary qualifications, as regards health and means, is not supported, and the appointment of a health officer and of an agent for the purposes specified in the report is considered unadvisable.

The Muhammadans all allow that a pilgrim ought to have sufficient means to perform his journey, after providing for the maintenance of his wife and family while he is absent; but they allege that, if a pilgrim has not sufficient means, he is generally assisted by other pilgrims who have more than sufficient, and, as an instance of this, one gentleman has stated that when he went on the pilgrimage himself, it cost him Rs. 16,000, the greater part of which was spent on paying for the passages of poor pilgrims. And now that people generally go to Jeddah in steam ships, and are not more than ten or twelve days on the voyage, very little food is required for one man on the voyage.

It is further urged that poor pilgrims are aware of the hardships they will have to undergo on the journey, and are prepared to face them for the sake of their religion; and if a man dies on the pilgrimage, he will obtain the blessing of God for all that he has gone through for his religion.

They acknowledge that the intentions of Government in instituting the present inquiry are kind and good, but they think that, when people voluntarily undergo hardships, it is not necessary for Government to do anything to assist them.

The poor and ignorant, they say, would not understand that what is now proposed is for their own good, and therefore the Government should not interfere to prevent people, however poor and feeble, from undertaking the pilgrimage if they wish to do so.

As regards the size of the vessels to be used by pilgrims, they do not consider it necessary that no ship whose tonnage is less than 1,100 tons should be allowed to be engaged in the pilgrim traffic, provided nine feet be allowed for each passenger. At the present time many people who cannot get passage by steamer go to Jeddah by bugla on payment of about Rs. 5 for the passage.

As regards latrines, they agree with Assistant Surgeon Ruzzack that two latrines should be provided for every 100 pilgrims, and they are of opinion that each vessel should carry

not less than four sweepers. The latrines for females cannot, they believe, be constructed outside the ship, for the women would be afraid to go to them whenever there was any sea on; but if it could be arranged it would certainly be better to have all the latrines outside the ship.

As regards cooking arrangements, it is alleged that the ship *Trentham Hall*, in which Mr. Ruzzack made the passage, was never intended for pilgrim traffic, being cargo boat with accommodation for a few first class passengers only; and that steamers which are expressly intended for pilgrims are fitted with long galleys where there is space for 100 people to cook at one time. It is recommended that every ship engaged in the pilgrim trade should be fitted with a sufficient number of "chullahs" to meet the requirements of the passengers.

They do not approve of the suggestion that the captain of the ship should arrange for the pilgrims' diet, and that if this were done half a gallon of drinking water daily would be sufficient for each pilgrim. One gallon of drinking water per head is considered necessary, and the passengers should be allowed to cook for themselves.

As regards ventilation, it is alleged that ships engaged in pilgrim traffic are fitted with ventilators, and that they would not be allowed to proceed to sea without ventilators. They have also 12-feet hatches, which are left open, and, in addition to these, wind-sails are generally used.

The proposal to appoint a Muhammadan medical officer for each pilgrim vessel is considered a good one, and one that should be adopted.

It is also considered very desirable that hospitals should be established at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina with Muhammadan doctors in charge of them.

The proposal to appoint an agent at Jeddah to look after the Indian pilgrims, and to register their names and compare them with the lists produced by the captain of the ship, is considered a good one, but it is not considered advisable that the agent should have anything to do with the pilgrim's money.

Motowwifs intending to take charge of Indian pilgrims should have their names registered; and when a pilgrim dies, the motowwif should send information to the agent. The dulals in Bombay should be registered by the Commissioner of Police.

It would be desirable, they think, to erect or purchase a building at Mecca for the use of Indian pilgrims, but it would not be practicable to set up tent hospitals when the pilgrims leave Mecca and proceed to Arafat, because the journey is made too quickly; but the doctor might take a supply of medicine with him.

It is stated by gentlemen who have had personal experience that at Arafat the tents are so numerous that if a man leaves his own tent he can hardly find it again.

If the Turkish Government would provide more latrines and slaughter-places for the pilgrims generally at Arafat, it would be a very good thing to do; but as the pilgrims are all dressed alike there, and the crowd is so tremendous, it would be impossible to distinguish the people for whom special latrines and slaughter-places were provided.

It is not considered practicable for the agent on the journey to Medina and back to Mecca to register the names of all persons who depart with a caravan.

The Bedouin is already responsible for all the people of his kafilah, and he gives an undertaking to that effect to the Sheriff of Mecca. It would, they think, be advisable to make the Bedouin responsible through the agent.

An escort of Turkish cavalry with each caravan, as proposed, would, it is considered, be of great benefit to the pilgrims, if the Turkish Government would agree to provide one; and if a doctor could accompany each caravan, it would be advisable that he should do so, but sometimes a caravan consists of two thousand persons. It would also be a good thing if the doctor kept returns as suggested.

As regards the establishment of lodging-houses for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina, it is stated that there are already serais for the poor and lodgings for people who can pay. There are also resting-places free to all Indians, but in some cases these do not serve their purpose. A gentleman mentioned one, that was built by his mother, but when she returned to it she found it in the possession of Arabs, and there was a difficulty in turning them out.

As regards the means of raising the necessary funds for carrying out the proposals, the Muhammadans are of opinion that it would not answer to pay the charges from interest; for having regard to the Muhammadan law as to usury, many people would refuse even to take medicine provided from such a source.

It would be better therefore, they think, that the requisite funds should be raised by a light contribution from ship-owners and charterers engaged in the pilgrim traffic, the passage money charged to the pilgrims being made to cover the cost.

Regarding the establishment of a mossaffor-khana in Bombay for pilgrims, Hajee Cursom bin Sullimon has promised that, if Government will grant a free site somewhere in the neighbourhood of Moody Bay, he will give Rs. 25,000 for the erection of the building, which on its completion should be handed over to the Bombay Municipality in trust.

No. 398, dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1880.

From—HORACE A. COCKERELL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 62, dated the 14th March last, intimating that the Government of India would be willing to sanction the establishment at Jeddah of an agency for Indian pilgrims, if sufficient funds were provided for the purpose, either from private subscriptions, or from Muhammadan endowments, or from both these sources.

2. Copies of your letter were on receipt forwarded to the Muhammadan Literary Society, and the National Muhammadan Association, and they were asked if the trustees of any of the Muhammadan endowments in Bengal would be willing to contribute from the funds of the charities under their control towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency, and whether the Societies would undertake to raise subscriptions for the formation of a fund for the same object. The Board of Revenue were also requested to report whether the funds of any Muhammadan endowment administered by them could, consistently with the intention of the founder of the charity, be made available towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency. The replies of the Muhammadan societies and the Board of Revenue have now been received, and copies of the reports marginally noted are forwarded herewith for the information of the Government of India.

1. Letter from the President, National Muhammadan Association, No. 166, dated 21st June 1879.
2. Letter from the Secretary, National Muhammadan Association, No. 178, dated 31st October 1879.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Muhammadan Literary Society, dated 15th September 1879.
4. Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 771A, dated 21st November 1879.

3. From these reports, it will be seen that the two Associations consulted are of opinion that the trustees of Muhammadan endowments have no power to divert the funds in their hands to purposes other than those contemplated by the donors, which do not include the proposal to establish a pilgrim agency at Jeddah, and that, even if the funds could be diverted, none of the endowments have any sufficient surplus available from which the necessary contribution could be made. They also think it very doubtful if enough money could be raised by private subscriptions to carry out the object in view, but they are willing to assist in collecting subscriptions.

4. From the report submitted by the Board of Revenue, it appears that, of the endowments under their administration, the Syedpore Trust, founded by Hajee Mahomed Mohsin, is the only one the funds of which might, consistently with the intention of the founder, be made available towards the establishment of a pilgrim agency at Jeddah. The portion of this fund, which is at the disposal of Government, amounts to about Rs. 55,000 a year, derived partly from land collections, and partly from the interest on invested accumulations, and the whole sum is at present appropriated to the furtherance of Muhammadan education. The fund is a trust fund, and is not available for general State purposes; Government is bound to spend it for the benefit of members of the Muhammadan community. At present it is spent in educating them, but if it is thought proper to spend it in assisting them to go on pilgrimages, this would be a perfectly legitimate application of the funds of the trust. It must not, however, be inferred from the letter of the Board of Revenue, which speaks of "accumulations amounting to 1½ lakhs," that any part of the fund is at present lying idle and unappropriated. The whole surplus of the fund is spent on education, and any money which may be given from it to assist pilgrims at Jeddah will have to be withdrawn from the education of Muhammadans in this country. The Lieutenant-Governor would very strongly deprecate any such diversion of the money from the purpose to which it has hitherto been devoted, although it is quite possible that the original donor would have thought the object of assisting Muhammadans on their pilgrimages a more important object than their education.

5. Besides the share of the fund devoted to secular purposes, a three-ninth share, amounting in round numbers to Rs. 20,000, is paid to the Committee of the Hooghly Emambara for expenditure on local religious ceremonies. Government cannot interfere with the expenditure of this money, which is

entirely at the disposal of the Emambara Committee. It is just possible that if an application were made to the Committee, they might be induced to make a grant from the religious share of the fund for the assistance of pilgrims; but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very unlikely that anything would be obtained from this source, as the Matwali has represented that the Committee find the funds of the religious share barely sufficient for the conduct of the local religious ceremonies.

6. Under these circumstances, and as the Muhammadan Associations, as already stated, consider it doubtful if enough money could be raised to carry out the object in view, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it advisable that Government should take the initiative in the matter, though, if the Muhammadan community take action, and can provide the funds either by subscriptions or from endowments, the agency might with advantage be established on the terms proposed by the Government of India.

7. I am also directed now to reply to your letter No. 307, dated the 20th August last, forwarding a report from Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack, who was deputed to Mecca "to report on the sanitary condition of pilgrims at that place," and requesting the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the practical recommendations made by the Assistant Surgeon, and particularly on the measures which he proposes should be adopted previous to the embarkation of the pilgrims at Bombay and during their voyage to Jeddah. Of the measures proposed, the principal are—

(1)—The appointment of a Health Officer and a Pilgrim Agent at Bombay whose duties will be to see that no one is allowed to undertake a pilgrimage to the holy places of Islam, who cannot show that he is in a fit state of health to encounter the fatigue and hardships attendant on the pilgrimage, and who has not sufficient funds to prosecute it.

(2)—The establishment of a hospital at Jeddah under a Muhammadan Assistant Surgeon, who should also perform the duties of a Pilgrim Agent at that place.

(3)—The formation of a fund of four lakhs of rupees for carrying out the above and other suggestions made by the Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack, the necessary amount being raised by subscriptions from the whole Muhammadan population of India, to be realized by the local authorities from private endowments and funds, by a tax on pilgrims and pilgrim vessels, and by aid from the British and Turkish Governments.

8. Of these proposals, the one regarding the establishment of an agency at Jeddah has already been accepted by the Government of India, on the condition that sufficient funds for the purpose are forthcoming from Muhammadan endowments, or from contributions by the Muhammadan community. The result of the enquiries made to ascertain if sufficient funds could be provided, and the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, have been fully stated above. With regard to the other proposals of the Assistant Surgeon, and to the report generally, I am to solicit a reference to my letter No. 593T, dated the 18th October 1878, and to say that, after a careful perusal of the Assistant Surgeon's full and interesting narrative, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to modify the view he has already expressed. Sir Ashley Eden is convinced that the general body of pilgrims to the sacred places of Islam could not be well cared for and protected by Government throughout their pilgrimages without an expenditure far in excess of the estimate of the Assistant Surgeon. The Lieutenant-Governor has already pointed out in my letter of October 1878, that the imposition of a direct tax on pilgrims would be liable to misconstruction, and any fee leviable as proposed from ship-owners and charterers on the ship's tonnage and passage money would really amount to a heavy tax on the pilgrims themselves. Any measures also that Government might take in any of the directions indicated in the report would operate, so far as they operated at all, as restrictions upon pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina. The ignorant among the pilgrims would consider that Government was intentionally interfering with their religion, and their belief would be supported and encouraged by the brokers at Bombay and Jeddah, and by the

cicerones and public of the places at which the pilgrims stay whose profits would be materially diminished by Government interference.

No. 166, dated Calcutta, the 21st June 1879.

From—AMEER ALI, Esq., President of the National Muhammadan Association,
To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1605, dated 7th April 1879, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, intimating the willingness of the Governor General in Council to sanction the establishment of an agency for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah if sufficient funds were provided for the purpose, either from private subscriptions or from Muhammadan endowments, or from both these sources.

2. In reply, I beg to state, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Association has put itself in communication with the trustees of most of the Muhammadan endowments in Bengal to ascertain whether any of them are willing to contribute from the funds of the charity under their control towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency.

3. I beg also to mention that the National Muhammadan Association is perfectly willing to undertake the collection of subscriptions towards the object in view, if desired to do so. I would, however, take the liberty to add that, in view of the impecunious condition of the Muhammadan community, we do not feel altogether sanguine as to the success of the enterprise.

No. 178, dated Calcutta, the 31st October 1879.

From—The Secretary to the National Muhammadan Association,
To—The Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Political Depts.

I have the honour to acknowledge, on behalf of the President of the National Muhammadan Association, your letter dated the 16th October 1879, and in reply beg to state that it appears practically impossible to obtain any contribution from the Muhammadan charities in Bengal towards the maintenance of an agency at Jeddah for the purpose of assisting Muhammadan pilgrims. As a rule, Mussulman charities are conducted and administered according to certain definite instructions of the appropriator, technically called *Wakef*. The Motwallees have no power to divert the proceeds of the trust estate to purposes other than those intended by the original grantor and mentioned in the wakfnamah. Under these circumstances, the Motwallees with whom the Association has put itself in communication have expressed their inability to afford any assistance out of the charities under their control towards the carrying out of the proposal of Government.

2. The Association has already expressed to the Government its willingness to undertake the collection of subscriptions towards the object in view, but it feels very doubtful as to the ultimate success of the enterprise. The generally impecunious and impoverished condition of the Muhammadan population of this province excludes the possibility of raising subscriptions to any large amount. The Association has postponed taking any further action in the matter, pending the orders of Government.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th September 1879.

From—MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR, Secretary to the Muhammadan Literary Society,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee of the Muhammadan Literary Society, to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 1604, dated the 7th April last, regarding the proposed establishment of an agency for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah, and to submit the following reply to the questions involved therein.

2. The Committee perceive with great satisfaction the recognition by the Government of India of the necessity of appointing an eligible Muhammadan gentleman as Assistant British Consul at Jeddah for the purpose of affording

advice and assistance to poor Indian pilgrims in Arabia. When they look to the past of that controversy, they feel grateful to Providence that, in this matter at least, there should be uniformity of sentiment between Her Majesty's Government and her subjects professing the faith of Islam.

3. The Committee are, however, afraid that even for the limited purpose of meeting the expenditure of the Pilgrim Agent's establishment, including his own salary, it would be hopeless to look for aid from Muhammadan endowments in India. In the first place, it is doubtful how far the *Mutwallees* of such endowments have the power to contribute towards a fund, the very existence whereof was never contemplated by the endowers. In the second place, the endowers have in a great number of cases fixed the expenditure to be incurred under various heads, leaving little or no margin for subscriptions like those under consideration.

4. Nor are the Committee hopeful of being able to raise by private subscription in India a capital fund, from the interest of which the expenses of such agency might be met. At the same time it would not be advisable for the Government to appoint a Pilgrim Agent, merely relying on the spasmodic efforts of private benevolence to meet the expenses every year. Indeed the latter plan seems never to have been entertained.

5. Further, the Committee are of opinion that, apart from the feasibility of the plan of raising such a fund from private sources, there are other considerations which they are in duty bound to lay before the Government in this matter. The Committee believe that, according to the law of all civilized nations, it is the sacred duty of every State to appoint Consular Agents in those places in foreign territory where a large number of its subjects have occasion to resort for purposes of trade or otherwise. They believe that it was in the discharge of such duty that Her Majesty's Government have appointed a Consul at Jeddah. But the duty cannot be fully and satisfactorily discharged, unless the said British Consul has given to him a Muhammadan assistant of position, who is fully and freely able to communicate with the Muhammadan pilgrims from India, who constitute a large proportion of the British subjects resorting to that port.

6. The Muhammadans of India are not an unimportant class of tax-payers of the Empire, and the pilgrims themselves create a traffic which contributes in diverse ways to the general revenues of the Empire. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, an expenditure from the Indian Exchequer of three or four hundred rupees per mensem for a Pilgrim Agent, including his establishment, could not be reasonably objected to by any class of Her Majesty's subjects. The grant would be made for purely secular purposes, and in discharge of obligations which every Government owes to its subjects, when sojourning in large numbers for a lawful purpose in foreign lands.

7. The Committee also observe, in the communication of the Government of India, an indication of an intention that the function of the Pilgrim Agent should be also to disburse such sums to destitute pilgrims at Jeddah, or beyond that, as may be remitted for their relief by Muhammadan gentlemen from India. There can be no doubt that diverse sums are transmitted by private parties to various quarters in Arabia for the pious purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to *hadgis* in that country, and such assistance is very useful so far as it goes, inasmuch as the *hadgis* are often, from causes entirely beyond their control, reduced to the utmost depths of destitution and misery in a foreign country. The concentration of such voluntary remittances in the hands of one responsible and reliable disbursing authority would no doubt enhance the usefulness of those remittances. But at the same time the Committee cannot refrain from submitting that the destitution of the pilgrims is often too great to be relieved by the efforts of private charity, and that the question of pilgrim relief can only be placed on a sound and self-supporting basis by the creation of an insurance fund. As the present state of the Imperial finances cannot admit of the large expenditure which pilgrim relief (including a provision for return to India) would necessitate, the only practicable plan, the Committee venture again to submit, is to raise the fund by taxing the pilgrim-carrying vessels.

8. Should the considerations submitted above fail to convince the Government of the advisability of both the courses, namely, the defrayal out of the Imperial Exchequer of the salary of a Muhammadan Assistant British Consul at Jeddah, and the levying of an indirect tax on the pilgrim traffic, the Committee would loyally endeavour to try their best to raise such funds as they can from private sources for the purpose contemplated by the Government.

No. 771A, dated Fort William, the 21st November 1879.

From—R. H. WILSON, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Government order No. 1606, dated 7th April 1879, and subsequent reminders, requesting to be informed whether the funds of any Muhammadan endowment administered by the Board can, consistently with the intentions of the founder of the charity, be made available towards meeting the expenses of the agency proposed to be established at Jeddah, with the object of meeting cases of destitution occurring among Indian pilgrims who go to Arabia unprovided with sufficient funds, or who are defrauded by unscrupulous agents.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Board selected for enquiry the endowments named in the margin as being most likely to be able to contribute towards the object in view, and the following are briefly the particulars of each.

1. Sasseram Endowment.
2. Syedpore Trust.
3. Massumpore Endowment.
4. Durga Kudeem Shureef.
5. Hosaini Dullan.

3. The history of the creation of the Sasseram Endowment, the object of the grants, &c., are set forth in a note by the late Secretary, Mr. Geoghegan, copy of which was forwarded to Government with the Board's letter No. 375A, dated 17th June 1875. From the translations of the firmans therein given, it will be seen that that of Shahalam given in 1762 A.D. speaks of the 2,81,000 dams of land as having been given for the support of travellers "kharch warid sadir;" but reading this in connection with the previous firmans, of which translations are given, the Board do not think it would justify a diversion of the funds from local purposes for the benefit of pilgrims in general. From the Board's report No. 138A, dated 4th March 1879, it will be seen that the income of the endowment is about Rs. 22,000, which it is expected will rapidly increase to Rs. 40,000, and ere long to Rs. 60,000; while for the present a scale of expenditure has been fixed which will fall within Rs. 27,000 per annum.

4. As regards the Syedpore Trust, founded by Hajee Mahomed Mohsin, I am to invite a reference to the orders of Government in the General Department, No. 3494, dated 28th November 1874, to the address of the Commissioner of Burdwan, which goes into the question of the appropriation of the funds of the endowment; and to add that the accumulations of the four-ninth share amount to about one and a half lakhs, and that Government applies the lapsed one-ninth share formerly paid to a Mutwallee to education. Some of these assets might perhaps be made available towards meeting the funds of the proposed agency.

5. The Massumpore Endowment in Midnapore. From the various sunnuds under which this endowment was created and continued, it appears that the villages of Bissenpore and Massumpore were assigned for the support of religious mendicants, students of the Madrassa Asylum and mosque of Abdool Hossain. From the Board's report to Government, No. 601C, dated 22nd October 1870, it will be seen that the assets of the endowment, on an average of five years, were Rs. 4,258-2, and that there was no surplus; and if any were available, it could not properly be applied to such general purposes as are now contemplated, the endowment being for strictly local purposes.

6. Durga Kudeem Shureef in Moorshedabad. No deed creating this endowment is forthcoming, but from a Persian letter from Nawab Nazir Bassanta Ali Khan to the Agent, Governor General, Moorshedabad, written in 1833, it appears that the founder endowed the mosque and imambara situated at Begumgunge with a third of all his movable and immovable property,

appointing Mutwallees to lay out the income for the purposes of the above religious establishment, and to pay allowances to those persons who had been in the receipt of them and to his dependents. He also instructed the Mutwallees to set aside "a third of his whole property for the performance of his funeral ceremonies, and for the observance of certain acts,* the religious duties of which hold out promise for the salvation of the soul."

* 1. Oblations offered for the soul of the dead.
2. A pilgrimage to Mecca.
3. Visiting sacred places.
4. Exercise of charity for the atonement of sins committed in life.
5. Feeding of the poor to obtain pardon for sin.

7. The general terms in which the religious observances noted in the margin above are described, might perhaps admit of any available funds from this endowment being applied as now proposed; but the Board's report to Government, cited in paragraph 5, also shows that the then income of this endowment was Rs. 8,777-3-10, and the legitimate expenditure Rs. 7,003-15-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,773-4-9, which was disbursed in conducting lawsuits, in travelling allowances of amlah and mooktears, and in meeting other contingent charges. It is also noted therein that the estate was encumbered with a heavy debt, and had to conduct expensive lawsuits brought against it. Possibly the financial position may have improved since that report was submitted in 1870. Mr. Dampier will not, however, delay the submission of this report for any further enquiries. Whether any funds can be made available will be ascertained and reported as soon as possible, but in any case the amount of surplus funds must be small.

8. With reference to the last-named endowment, the "Hosaini Dullan," I am to say that Government pays the equivalent of Sicca Rs. 2,500 annually to defray the expenses of the mohurrum, during which the building is illuminated. The endowment is for purely local purposes, and there is no surplus available.

9. To sum up, it seems clear to the Board, from the particulars above given, that the Syedpore Endowment is the only one which is rich enough to contribute any considerable amount towards an agent at Jeddah.

Nos. 58-59, dated Fort William, the 17th March 1880.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay / Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3586 / 3087, dated 31st December 1879 / 13th ultimo, submitting the opinion of the Bombay / Bengal Government regarding the report of Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack upon the sanitary condition of pilgrims at Mecca.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council accepts the view of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as stated in the letter under acknowledgment, and considers that the proposal to interfere more effectively in behalf of Moslem pilgrims to Mecca must, for the present, be abandoned. I am to add that if, or when, the Muhammadan community evinces a desire again to raise the question, and is prepared to provide the necessary funds, the Government of India will, if it should be shown that any large section of the community desire Government action, be prepared to consider the matter.

Extract paras. 286—302 from a Report by Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack on the sanitary condition of pilgrims to Mecca.

286. From what I have observed and seen of the arrangements made for the pilgrims by the Turkish authorities, the hardships that they endure, and the difficulties that they meet with, together with the miseries that the poorer pilgrims suffer after the termination of this grand annual gathering of the moslem world, I am of opinion that many of the evils can be remedied and abuses rectified, and also much of the sufferings which fall to the lot of the poor pilgrims from India during the several phases of this great journey which they undertake from Bombay to Mecca and Medina, and *vice versâ*, may be alleviated. The evils that commence at Bombay, the abuses that exist at Jeddah and Mecca, and the sufferings that are undergone on the road to Medina, all are capable not only of great amendment but also of complete removal. The means that may be adopted for this purpose I humbly propose to divide into—

(A) The steps which might be undertaken by the British Government alone; (B) The measures to be adopted in conjunction with the Turkish Government.

The arrangements under class A are again divisible into—

I.—Those previous to embarkation.
II.—Those after embarkation and during voyage.

The arrangements under class B may also be grouped under three heads—

I.—Those at Jeddah and for the journey to Mecca.
II.—Those at Mecca, Arafat and Mena.
III.—For the journey to Medina and back.

287. Commencing with class A, I beg to propose that no pilgrim should be permitted to embark unless he proves that he is possessed of the necessary qualification for proceeding on the *Hadj*—first, as regards health, and, second, as regards means. For the purpose of arriving at a correct knowledge of these, I consider the appointment of two officers as necessary—

(1)—A Health Officer.
(2)—An Agent.

The Health Officer will examine every pilgrim and see that he is healthy and fit to undertake such a long and arduous journey. Persons not in a state to bear the hardship of a deck trip, or suffering from any such disease as is likely to prove fatal to themselves during the voyage, or transferable by contagion or infection to others, should, I am of opinion, be told by the doctor that in his opinion they are not in a fit condition to travel, and should be refused the required certificate. This will by no means amount to a direct inhibitory order likely to hurt the religious feelings of Muhammadans, which should always be avoided. The persons, however, who are considered fit to undertake the journey should each be furnished with a certificate to that effect.

288. This must be produced before the Agent, who will be an officer resembling the Protector and Superintendent of Emigrants in Calcutta. He will then enquire and see whether the pilgrim has a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of his journey to Mecca and Medina and back to Bombay. No pilgrim should be allowed to proceed on the *Hadj* unless he can shew that he has with him at least the sum of Rs. 300. This sum will barely suffice for all ordinary expenses. Those who cannot produce this sum should be informed that Rs. 300 is a sum much less than the *nisab* (standard) laid down by the *Shara* (Muhammadan Law), and is the minimum amount fixed, which every pilgrim is bound to have in his possession before he can be allowed to proceed, and that unless he can deposit that sum he would not be allowed to go on the *Hadj*. Each deck passenger should therefore be made to deposit this amount with the Agent, who will grant him a receipt for the sum which shall also serve as a passport.

With a part of the money deposited with him the Agent shall purchase tickets for each pilgrim for the voyage to Jeddah. This is specially necessary for the purpose of guarding the pilgrims against being swindled by *dallals*, or brokers, a short account of whom I have given in paragraph 9.

As great inconvenience is experienced by the pilgrims in carrying eatables and provisions with them during the voyage, which also very much increases the luggage, the Agent should be empowered to arrange with the Captain for the diet of the pilgrims, the expenses of which should be deducted from the same money that shall have been deposited by the pilgrims. The balance of all such moneys should be forwarded through the Captain of the same ship in which the pilgrims embark, to the Pilgrim Agent or Protector of Pilgrims at Jeddah, of whose appointment I shall speak further on. As pilgrims, when they fall sick on boardship, are generally relieved of their purse either by their own friends or by other passengers who are their neighbours, this arrangement will ensure them against loss and theft (*vide* paragraphs 41 and 42), and in case of those who die during the voyage this money will be saved, and can remain in deposit with the Agent at Jeddah to be made over to the heirs of the deceased, should any turn up and establish his right; and if no claimant appears within a fixed time, the sum in deposit may be placed at the disposal of the Agent, to be spent by him in consultation with the British Consul in relieving the poor and the destitute Indian pilgrims. Along with the cash the Agent at Bombay shall also despatch to Jeddah a statement showing the amount of money received from the pilgrims, the sums expended in the purchase of the tickets, and providing for their diet; and a list of all the passengers, men, women and children, together with the name of the medical officer put in charge. First class passengers should also be compelled to deposit their passage money with the Agent in proportion to the number of berths they require. As the first class passengers generally have servants and many other people with them, they should be allowed the option of either providing their own food or arranging for their mess through the Agent. The diet of the pilgrims should be regulated for each class according to a fixed scale. A complete account of all these arrangements and the scale of diets which will be allowed in the ship should be printed both in Urdu and Bengali in the form of a Railway Time Table, and sold at almost the same rate to all the pilgrims not only at Bombay but all over India.

289. With reference to the arrangements No. 2 of class A, I beg to suggest that no ship whose net tonnage is less than 1,100 or 1,200 tons should be allowed to be engaged in the pilgrim traffic, as the larger the vessel the more comfortable it will be for the pilgrims, and there will be at the same time less rolling and pitching, more breathing space in the 'tween-decks, better arrangements for ventilation in the ship, and no scarcity of drinking water, which

is condensed in all large steamers. It would be a great boon if troopships could be made available for the purpose during the *Hadj* season. But if this be not practicable, the largest vessels should be secured. The Agent should enter into arrangements with charterers and ship-owners and make them agree to certain fixed rates for each class, and bind them not to take any pilgrims surreptitiously or without the Agent's knowledge. The Agent should have all the decks, the poop and the cabins measured out, and each pilgrim allowed to have a certain number of square feet and his place in the ship marked and numbered, which should correspond with that of his ticket. This plan ought to be carried out not only with the deck passengers, but with the poop and first class passengers also. Each pilgrim will thus know his place in the ship, and no confusion can possibly occur. The strong will not be able to snub or domineer over the weak or females and oust them out of the space originally allotted to them. It is often the case now with charterers and ship-owners who, unmindful of the comforts of the passengers, smuggle a larger number on board than what is allowed by law, or can be conveniently held by the ship. If this plan is followed out no more tickets can be issued than there is room for, and the rate per ton which I consider to be defective will be done away with. The present rate is one man to each 1½ ton, but I would recommend two tons for each man.

290. The number of latrines and cooking sheds which are now as a rule temporarily set up in each pilgrim ship is, I think, quite insufficient. Supposing there are seven latrines altogether in a ship carrying 700 souls (although there were nearly 800 people in our ship) and allotting one latrine to each 100 people, and giving to each individual five minutes' time for answering the calls of nature, the 100th or the last man gets his turn at 2-15 P. M., and that too if the use of the latrine has commenced exactly at 6 A. M., and continued without intermission, but this clock-work order cannot be followed in answering nature's calls, and it is therefore evident that one hundred people cannot use one latrine without great inconvenience—*vide* paragraph 36. I would therefore beg to urge strongly that every ship carrying pilgrims should provide latrines at the rate of at least two per cent., and as such a large number of latrines would take up considerable space if placed on the deck as it is now the case with female latrines, I would suggest that all these latrines be built along the outer side of each vessel just in the same manner as male latrines are generally built, which will leave the deck free and do away with all the bad smell that at present springs up in and around them. All the latrines should not only be covered on the sides but also roofed.

291. With regard to the cooking-sheds, the same reasoning may be applied in a much stronger sense. In the *Trentham Hall* there were four of these, which hardly sufficed for one-fourth of the passengers. Nearly all the pilgrims had movable iron stoves in which they cooked all over the ship, almost each near the place where he had his luggage and bedding, which I consider dangerous not only for the pilgrims themselves, but for the vessel also, not to mention the great nuisance which is caused by the smoke flying all over the ship and under everybody's nose. The four cooking-sheds above mentioned were every small, and only three persons at a time were able to cook in any one of these. At this rate there were 12 persons cooking their food at a time in all the four sheds. I find that to cook meat and rice it takes 2½ hours, dall and rice two hours, vegetable and rice 1½ hours, and *khitcherry* only one hour; and therefore, allowing two hours as the least time in which a man can cook his dinner, the four cooking-sheds could be used by only 144 persons in the 24 hours, taking for granted that the people were working at the sheds throughout the 24 hours without intermission. From this it is manifest that if the pilgrims had not the portable iron stoves with them it would have been utterly impossible for the 800 people which our ship carried to cook their food with these four sheds only. Now, as these four sheds and even double that number would be insufficient, and cooking all over the ship in portable iron stoves dangerous, my recommendation about arranging for the diet with the Captain appears to be the most feasible plan, and I would therefore beg again to impress the necessity of the above arrangement.

292. When anxiety about their food is taken off the pilgrims' mind, it will be quite sufficient to supply each with half a gallon of drinking water daily. For the purpose of ablution sea water is and can be used, and I would beg to suggest that two hand pumps be set up for the purpose, one on each side, just in midships.

293. As I found ventilation in the 'tween decks generally deficient, I would recommend for pilgrim traffic all those vessels which are supplied with patent ventilators, which I saw and approved of when coming out in the *Ben Gloe*. I would also prefer ships which besides the port-holes have a good number of side ports on each side. Although a ship may have patent ventilators as well as side ports, it is also very desirable to use windsails and put them up in every suitable part of the ship, *i. e.*, down every hatch. All the above arrangements are to keep the ship cool, and as I found these arrangements necessary during November and March, they will be doubly so during the summer months.

294. The last, if not the least, suggestion that I have to make under this heading is the appointment of a medical man for each pilgrim vessel. Some English ships carry their own doctors; but as generally speaking they are not conversant with any of the Indian languages, their presence in the ship is of no use whatever to the pilgrims, as I have already shown in the course of my narrative, *vide* paragraph 40. I would therefore beg to recommend that a Muhammadan medical officer be sent in charge of each pilgrim vessel. He should be supplied with a box of medicines, specially those for treating fevers and bowel complaints. He should keep a diary of all the cases showing the total number of deaths and of the sick cured and relieved during the voyage, which on arrival at Jeddah he will present to the Agent there for inspection and information.

295. Regarding the arrangements at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina, which fall under the head of class B, I shall first begin with those that appear to me to be necessary at Jeddah, being No 1 of class B. These arrangements consist of the establishment of a hospital and the appointment of an Agent.

296. The hospital at Jeddah is in my opinion very necessary, and will prove of great service to the pilgrims as well as the resident British subjects. The pilgrims will be benefited by the hospital during the *Hadj* season, while the resident British subjects will receive medical aid throughout the year. There is not a single medical man at Jeddah, and from what I have seen of the place and its inhabitants, it appears to me that they stand very much in need of a hospital. The poor people suffer from a variety of diseases, but bear every affliction with patience, and hundreds die, whereas, if medical aid were available, the sufferings of many would be alleviated, and also many a life saved. Leaving aside the subjects of His Majesty the Sultan, I have been informed that Jeddah contains about 4,000 to 5,000 British subjects only, several of whom I have seen in the most wretched state of existence, suffering from chronic sores and ulcers and various other diseases. I was one day asked to see a boy who I was informed had been hurt by a bale falling on his leg. I went over and saw that it was a case of compound fracture of the middle third of the leg. It had occurred four days ago, strong fever was on, the parts around were highly inflamed, mortification had set in at the lowest part, and the wound was full of maggots. The ignorant people were trying every sort of application in vain. I advised them to try and get him admitted into the hospital, but never learnt the result. The boy most probably died. Can any language paint the affliction of the father, whose grief without doubt must have been of the acutest when he daily saw his boy gradually sinking into the arms of death without being able to help him in any way. What must be the heart-rending distress of those who saw a father, a mother, a brother, or a child dying away by inches without any medical assistance being at hand, or the means available to cure the sick or relieve their sufferings. Does not all this make a hospital a *sine quo non*? I have often had talks with these people, and most of them seemed very willing to lend a hand towards the establishment of such an institution. If the British Consul were to call a general meeting of the leading British subjects at Jeddah, and explain to them the willingness of the British Government to meet them half way if they agree to co-operate in such an undertaking, I have no doubt that contributions will flow in freely. A Muhammadan Assistant Surgeon ought of course to be put in charge of this hospital, and he at the same time could very conveniently and appropriately be appointed as the Agent, and act as Assistant to the Consul as well. During the *Hadj* season there is no doubt that both the British Consul and the Agent will have hard work, specially the latter, and therefore I would beg to suggest that a second Muhammadan Assistant Surgeon be sent out every year from India in charge of the first pilgrim vessel that leaves Bombay for Jeddah who, on arriving there, will relieve the Agent from his labours in the hospital, and continue in charge thereof himself throughout the season. The Agent will then look after the pilgrims in general, and carry out those duties the pressing nature of which has been the primary cause of the creation of his office, and—

I.—Immediately after the arrival of the *Hadjis* he will register the name and description (age, country, village, occupation) of each individual and those of his next heir, and compare them with the register which will have arrived from Bombay with the Captain of the ship.

II.—He will receive and take charge of the money sent by the Bombay Agent, and will grant a receipt to the Captain for the same.

III.—He will then deduct from the balance of the amount deposited by each pilgrim at Bombay a sum sufficient for the return passage and diet during the voyage, and after taking a receipt deliver the remainder to him, together with a receipt for the amount that has been deducted for the return passage, &c., which will serve as a passport as well.

IV.—If he finds any of the pilgrims taken ill or unable to proceed from disease or debility, he will make arrangements for their accommodation in the hospital.

V.—As the finalé of the arrangements at Jeddah he will enquire from the pilgrim the name of the *motowwif* or cicerone under whose guidance he intends to perform the *Hadj*, and if he has made up his mind for any he will introduce and make him over to that particular person, or else entrust him to the care of one of the *motowwifs* whom the Agent may think fit or proper. The rogueries of some of these *motowwifs*, and the mean artifices to which they resort for deluding the poor pilgrims, makes it very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that those *motowwifs* who intend to take charge of Indian pilgrims specially should have their names registered at the Consulate, which will act as a check, and prevent them to some extent from fleecing their clients. To render this mode of procedure effectual, it must be backed by the order of the Pasha and the consent of His Highness the Sherif.

VI.—Before starting from Jeddah for Mecca all the pilgrims should be informed of the arrangements that have been or will be made for them at Mecca, Arafat and Mena, and for the journey to Medina and back, either by beat of drum or by

the public crier, or by posting notices in Arabic, Urdu and Bengali in all the conspicuous parts of the town of Jeddah.

Here commence the arrangements coming under group II of class B, *i. e.*, those required at Mecca, Arafat and Mena—

I.—After the departure of all Indian pilgrims for Mecca, the Agent should also proceed to that place and take along with him the Muhammadan Native Doctors that have come out in charge of each pilgrim vessel, leaving the new or temporary Assistant Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Jeddah.

II.—Immediately on arriving at Mecca the Agent will rent a well ventilated house for the season to accommodate those pilgrims who are taken ill there. It would perhaps be more advisable to rent and keep ready a house of this sort a few days previous to the arrival of the pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah.

III.—When the pilgrims leave Mecca and proceed to Arafat, and then to Mena, he will also accompany them to these places, leaving one of the Muhammadan Native Doctors in charge of the hospital at Mecca, and set up at both these places tents for temporary hospitals in some conspicuous part of the valley or the encampment. These tents must be distinguished by some such sign or emblem as to enable the pilgrims to recognise them at once. The necessity of establishing these moving hospitals at the above two places will have already become manifest from the account I have given of them in the course of my narrative. During the gathering of a vast multitude varying from sixty to a hundred thousand or more, such as that which congregates on the plains of Arafat and encamps in the valley of Mena, where deficient means of conservancy, insufficient number of latrines, and paucity of slaughter-sheds for the sacrifice of eighty to two hundred thousand animals, fluctuating according to season, with a burning sun acting upon the exposed masses of decaying animal matter, all tend to favour the development of miasma, and which consequently becomes the fountain head for the production of disease, the fact of a moving hospital being a great desideratum, and medical assistance indispensable, is not at all open to question. In the hurry and scurry of departure from the plains of Arafat, and the precipitate haste with which everybody pushes on on the road to Moozdalafa and Mena, it would not at all be a matter of surprise if casualties and accidents of the most serious kinds occurred, and ministration to the wants of those who fall ill or become helpless from any cause during the mustering of this one of the world's greatest fairs, should therefore be one of the first objects of solicitude, and attract the attention and excite the benevolence of the rulers of the country. To promote this object, and to establish such hospitals, the exertion not only of the British Government is needful or sufficient, but the hearty co-operation of the Turkish authorities is also essentially necessary.

IV.—Particular arrangements should be entered into with the Turkish Government for the erection of a larger number of latrines and slaughter-sheds; for observing greater precautions in burying the offal, and sweeping away daily all the dirt and filth and excrementitious matters from the streets and lanes of the town of Mena; for separating the place of encampment from the latrines, and building the latter at proper distances from each other; and for setting up the slaughter-sheds at a more distant and sequestered part of the basin of Mena.

V.—All those who fall ill at Arafat and Mena should on their return to Mecca be accommodated by the Agent in the building which had been turned into a hospital for the season previous to the *Hadj*.

297. I now come to the arrangements under group III, class B, namely, those required for the journey to Medina and back—

I.—When the pilgrims, after a short stay at Mecca, prepare to set out for Medina, the Agent should register the names and description of all the pilgrims from India that depart with each caravan. The amount of cash that they have still left with them, and the clothing, &c., which they possess should also be taken down.

II.—He should then particularly instruct the *mo-kaiyem*, or the chief Bedouin of each caravan, regarding the number of the Indian pilgrims that are about to proceed with his party, and hold him responsible for their safe return. He can thus know the number and the names of every pilgrim and of the Bedouin with whom they set out on the journey; and on their return the Agent can call upon the Bedouin to give an account of each individual that is missing or has not arrived till then. The relatives of such people also can at any time know their whereabouts by referring to the Office of the Agent at the Consulate.

III.—Steps should also be taken to arrange with the Turkish Government that an escort of at least a dozen soldiers under a subaltern should be provided for each caravan when it leaves the city, whose duty it will be to guard the place of encampment every night. The petty pilferings by the inhabitants of the villages near which the encampments are formed are very harassing to the pilgrims, who, after having been on the march for 15 or 20 hours, hardly have any strength left to keep up a look-out after their luggage, and for this purpose the Turkish soldiers would be very useful. But perhaps it would be still better and would ensure perfect quiet throughout the country during the *Hadj* season if strong guards were established at each halting place, which would not only scare away the light-fingered gentry who abound in the villages in the vicinity of the encampments, but would also keep in awe the more daring banditti who infest the wild passes and narrow defiles, especially within the domains of Saad. The sudden variations of the temperature, the fatigues of the long marches, and the uncertain hours in which the Bedouins, regardless of the comfort of the pilgrims, set out on each journey according to their own caprice or fancy, all these tell upon the pilgrim seriously, and cause him much suffering; but if the caravans were protected by the escort or the guard of soldiers at each halting place, and previous instructions are issued, the hours of starting and marching could then be properly regulated.

IV.—Out of the several Native Doctors that the Agent will have with him at Mecca, he can put one in charge of each caravan, and give him a supply of medicine which the Agent may think sufficient for the march to Medina and back. He should then leave a Native Doctor in charge of the sick at Mecca, and go on himself to Medina with the last caravan that leaves for that city.

V.—After the return of the caravans to Mecca, each Native Doctor should submit a written account of his journey to and from Medina, and of his stay in that city to the Agent. The number and causes of deaths and accidents and the number of the missing to be particularly noted therein.

VI.—As soon as all the pilgrims have returned from Medina, and the Agent informed by the Native Doctors of the particulars of the journey, and the number of the sick whom they have brought back with them, the Agent should collect all these as well as the sick whom he had left in Mecca under the care of the Native Doctor, and proceed to Jeddah, where he should arrange for their accommodation in the hospital.

VII.—Before leaving Mecca for Jeddah the Agent should, immediately on his arrival there from Medina, communicate his return to the British Consul, that he might in the meantime arrange with ship-owners and charterers for the passage of the pilgrims back to Bombay.

VIII.—At Jeddah the Agent will see that each pilgrim vessel leaves port under the same arrangements as those followed out at Bombay, and a Native Doctor put in charge of each.

IX.—The Assistant Surgeon, who had been up to this in temporary charge of the hospital at Jeddah, should now be relieved of his duties, and sent off in the last pilgrim vessel that leaves Jeddah for India.

298. Together with the above arrangements, it is very necessary that the Turkish authorities in Hedjaz should pay a little more attention than ordinary in depurating the three towns Jeddah, Mecca and Medina of all the contaminations which taint and poison the air of these places. Medina surely is comparatively much more looked after than the other two cities, but the period of stay of the pilgrims in this place is also very short. The greater part of the pilgrims' time is spent in Mecca, while at Jeddah their stay is regulated according to the early or late arrival of the steamers bound for India. Many as a rule have, however, to stop long at Jeddah, especially the poor. The conservancy, therefore, of these two towns should be better attended to, and all those places abounding in dirt and filth or covered with foul and stinking water should be cleansed and covered up at least during the season of the *Hadj* if not throughout the year.

299. There is another item which should also find a place under the head of these suggestions; but I believe there will at first be certain drawbacks which will not allow the scheme to have full play, as it will indirectly interfere with the private and long-established rights of the inhabitants of these towns, who will therefore clamour and throw obstacles in the way even with the connivance of the authorities that be. But its ultimate object being the good of the pilgrims in general and the middle and poorer classes in particular, I have no doubt of its eventual success after some time—I mean the establishment of lodging-houses, which may be either free, if it can possibly be built, or bought by private subscription from Indian Muhammadans, or otherwise rent-paying.

300. To carry out my suggestions, however, either entirely or with modifications, will entail considerable expense, to meet which a funded capital of at least four lakhs of rupees will be necessary. I see no reason why the whole of this should fall on the shoulders of our Government, and I would recommend that the amount necessary may be raised in the following ways:—

I.—By subscriptions from the whole Muhammadan population of India, to be realised by the local authorities of each district through meetings held by them of all the Muhammadan Nawabs, Raeeses and Zemindars. If this course is followed throughout India, a very large amount, I presume, will be subscribed; but should Government try to raise subscriptions only through private individuals or clubs and societies, success is not so certain.

II.—From private endowments and funds like Mohammud Mohsin's, the object of whose bequest is to provide for the good of the Muhammadans. If a hospital from that Fund can flourish in Hooghly, one can be established with better results in the Holy Land of the Muhammadans, where it is more wanted.

III.—By fixing a certain tax leviable from ship-owners and charterers upon the ship's tonnage, and the passage money payable by each pilgrim.

IV.—By donations and subscriptions from the merchants and resident British subjects at Jeddah.

V.—By aid from both the British and Turkish Governments. A portion of the quarantine fees taken at Jeddah may be appropriated for the purpose which will hardly tell upon the purse of the Turkish Government. I subjoin a list of the vessels which landed pilgrims at Jeddah during the season from all parts, and the number of the *Hadjis* that arrived in each, from which it will appear that 22 vessels arrived from India alone bringing in 8,710 pilgrims. The quarantine fees in rupees corresponding exactly with the number of *Hadjis*, the total realizations will amount to Rs. 8,710; and if the Turkish Government allowed one-third of the money thus realized from Indian pilgrims alone every year, it would go far towards aiding the object in view.

301. The good which is intended to be derived from the above arrangements is not only for Indian pilgrims, but those from other countries will also be greatly benefited by them.

302. These suggestions wind up my report, but I cannot conclude it without thanking the Surgeon-General for having very kindly borne with the unavoidable delay which has occurred in the compilation and submission of this report owing to this being my first attempt of its kind, and the consequent fact of my having no adequate idea of the nature of such a work and the time it would occupy; and also expressing a hope that the Surgeon-General will be pleased to deem my want of previous experience as a sufficient excuse for any oversights or omissions that may be found in my report.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department (Judicial),—No. 320, dated 22nd March 1880.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. $^{969}_{1}$ L. R., dated the 6th instant, on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

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

Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land.	By Collectors of Districts and Deputy Collectors.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. STACK,
Offg. Under 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 eleven months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 . .	80,54,046	19,10,856	99,64,902	48,87,157	4,20,900	53,08,057	2,17,738	1,14,738	3,32,476	16,64,163	10,43,914	27,08,077	8,30,786	25,74,772	34,05,558	1,56,53,890	60,65,180	2,17,19,070
1876-77 . .	72,19,961	18,90,360	91,10,321	47,13,759	1,09,663	48,23,422	2,04,535	31,026	2,35,561	15,89,304	6,19,769	22,09,073	8,84,960	22,09,802	30,94,762	1,46,12,519	48,60,620	1,94,73,139
1877-78 . .	87,75,348	19,46,073	1,07,21,421	53,40,364	1,23,507	54,63,871	2,56,669	43,908	3,00,577	14,60,771	2,23,278	16,84,049	10,52,219	20,12,442	30,64,661	1,68,85,371	43,49,208	2,12,34,579
1878-79 . .	70,68,555	19,35,145	90,03,700	49,34,524	2,16,907	51,51,431	2,32,123	28,530	2,60,653	13,53,613	4,41,355	17,94,968	12,58,759	22,33,573	34,92,332	1,48,47,574	48,55,510	1,97,03,084
1879-80 . .	66,04,545	13,86,201	79,90,746	45,65,983	2,28,695	47,94,678	3,71,465	32,505	4,03,970	13,12,230	7,42,443	20,54,673	12,88,199	25,98,645	38,86,844	1,41,42,422	49,88,489	1,91,30,911

N. B.—The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to January only.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th March 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	11 13	8 2	...	...	...	15 6	14 14	9 5	17 2	16 14	10 6	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	31 6	29 13	17 2	46 10	46 10	22 11	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	25 14	25 14	15 2	27 11	27 11	14 13	24 3	24 3	14 2	35 2	32 13	15 3	86 6	72 14	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	11 14	7 14	18 8	17 0	10 0	19 3	19 3	17 3	...	...	...	32 13	30 0	16 6	35 11	34 10	18 14	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	...	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 10	5 14	5 14	...	...	...	19 6	18 14	11 14	20 10	20 10	12 8	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	29 6	29 6	17 3	33 0	34 3	20 8	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	13 2	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 10	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	8 14	15 0	15 0	...	25 14	25 14	16 13	...	...	14 13	24 10	25 8	17 11	23 2	23 10	12 10	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 14	12 14	12 14	10 13	23 11	23 11	14 10	20 5	20 5	17 6	25 8	25 8	18 11	27 8	27 8	19 13	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	10 2	10 2	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	8 10	14 10	14 0	9 11	24 11	24 11	14 6	16 14	16 0	14 2	24 3	24 3	16 14	26 14	25 13	16 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	13 6	Bellary		
	Kurnool	7 10	8 3	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 6	24 11	25 5	12 5	23 11	18	2 12 13	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	9 0	11 14	11 11	10 0	11 13	15 13	11 0	21 6	21 6	15 3	21 3	21 3	16 6	22 10	21 10	15 10	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 3	14 2	14 2	11 11	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	16 8	20 8	20 8	15 11	22 13	22 10	17 14	102 2	102 8	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 10	14 8	15 0	11 10	...	...	...	19 13	20 10	17 10	23 14	23 14	18 5	28 0	28 0	19 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 11	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	6 3	7 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 10	9 10	14 0	14 0	11 6	21 13	21 13	16 13	23 2	24 10	18 2	23 13	25 6	17 2	25 3	23 13	20 2	201 11	201 11	233 5	12 10	12 10	14 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	15 13	15 5	10 0	...	16 5	...	28 10	28 10	13 8	24 10	26 2	14 8	25 11	27 3	15 2	24 8	24 8	17 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 14	12 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 14	5 14	5 10	...	...	...	15 2	14 6	10 6	15 10	14 14	10 8	...	22 6	12 10	23 8	24 2	15 14	22 14	23 10	16 6	24 10	23 2	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	6 3	6 3	5 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	9 11	14 13	14 6	10 2	19 6	19 6	14 10	25 0	23 8	17 10	24 0	24 13	17 0	24 14	24 14	16 14	145 13	145 13	102 2	13 8	13 8	14 0	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	8 11	15 3	15 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	14 13	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 6	6 3	4 8	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 13	12 11	12 11	11 5	19 2	19 2	16 8	24 10	24 10	19 2	23 0	21 5	18 0	23 11	23 11	19 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 13	16 14	17 11	13 14	14 0	14 11	13 5	15 2	15 13	13 0	16 10	16 10	12 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 14	5 3	4 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 14	9 14	12 14	12 14	10 13	15 14	16 11	15 2	18 13	18 2	15 14	19 8	18 11	16 8	23 3	22 6	19 13	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
	South Canara	7 5	7 5	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 11	12 3	11 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 3	14 2	19 3	18 3	14 2	98 3	97 3	116 10	12 6* / 13 3†	12 6* / 13 3†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	...	12 2	11 11	10 2	13 0	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	16 6	13 2	16 13	21 0	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	7 1	6 15	6 12	17 7	15 3	16 5	6 3	5 15	5 7	9 2	8 12	9 9	15 7	15 7	12 3	12 8	11 7	10 6	10 10	8 7	8 7	11 12	10 10	9 6	61 6	57 14	75 1	8 6	9 15	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	20 8	13 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	10 0	70 0	60 0	80 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 0	8 14	7 10	20 0	20 0	...	8 14	8 14	7 4	11 0	11 0	8 3	20 0	20 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	9 6	...	...	...	15 4	14 9	11 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 10	7 8	7 6	10 0	11 0	3 10	9 8	9 8	6 2½	10 0	11 8	7 0½	18 8	17 8	9 9	17 0	16 8	9 8½	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	8 3	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 0	12 8	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	9 11	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 14½	16 0	16 11½	10 0	11 8	15 3½	9 6½	...	...	...	...	13 5½	12 0	10 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5¼	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 4	6 4	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 8	10 14	10 8	5 8½	9 5	9 5	8 8	9 13	9 5	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13*	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 9	10 2	7 1	...	...	...	6 5	6 13	7 1	9 10	9 10	8 10	14 15	14 15	13 14	13 2	12 4	11 14	...	...	...	15 4	13 8	12 0	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	10 15	8 9	7 14	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 0	8 12	8 3	16 0	13 0	...	12 0	11 8	11 5	15 12	15 0	14 15	14 8	9 0	11 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 2	10 6	12 5	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	10 0	10 2½	7 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 13	8 3	8 1	7 7	14 6	13 10	11 14	12 2	11 10½	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	12 15	9 15	91 0	97 0	79 0	11 1	11 3½	11 12	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	8 1	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	13 1	11 15	10 14	12 10	11 8	10 6	...	...	...	11 8	10 6	10 6	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	10 3	9 5	6 7	...	...	...	9 1	9 4	7 0	9 11	9 12	8 2	16 10	15 9	9 9	17 4	16 1	11 7	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	8 2	80 5	102 6	106 10	10 12	10 8	9 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	10 12	11 0	5 8	13 3	14 12	...	7 7	7 10	8 4	10 15	11 1	8 12	21 7	20 14	13 0	20 8½	19 7	11 12	...	...	...	13 11	12 12	7 0	268 0	220 0	...	10 10	11 15	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	8 5	9 4	5 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 14	10 0	8 11	10 0	8 13	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	10 3	Satara		
	Belgaum	9 8	9 3	4 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 11	11 0	9 1	11 3	11 8	9 9	17 8	17 8	12 4	15 8	15 12	11 8	22 8	22 8	16 0	13 8	13 8	7 8	100 0	100 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Belgaum		
	Dhárwar (Hubli)	10 0	10 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	...	6 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	7 13	8 9	...	10 10	10 9	...	13 0	9 10	...	9 13	7 15	...	12 15	14 11	...	11 14	7 0	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 15	12 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)	7 4	6 10	5 8	...	...	...	10 0	7 4	5 11	13 5	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	18 8	18 8	7 7	20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 9	5 9	5 11	3 7	0 7	0 10 3	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	9 8	9 6	7 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	7 13	11 0	10 14	9 0	20 6	19 0	12 13	14 7	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	7 2	6 9	6 9	9½	12 9	9 10	7 7	6 14	6 5	11 8	10 14	7 13	...	...	9 12	15 7	14 14	9 0	...	...	...	13 11	10 0	11 1	91 8	91 8	109 13	12 5	12 0	12 10	Baroda		
	Disa	12 12	12 12	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	20 0	23 0	10 3	17 12	19 1	10 0	...	...	...	16 2	15 3	10 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 0	10 1	9 0	19 0	19 1	14 0	6 8	6 0	...	7 8	6 15	5 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	15 0	14 3	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 15	11 8	180 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	9 6	10 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 10½	11 0	9 12	25 0	23 11½	13 2½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	23 3½	12 8	20 5	19 14	11 3½	...	...	...	16 12	16 3½	13 11	73 3½	70 0	90 0	12 1½	12 6½	11 11	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	12 8	11 12	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	9 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 0	70 0	70 0	57 8	52 0	52 0	60 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 0	11 4½	8 2	15 3½	15 13	11 4	6 10½	6 10½	6 0	10 10½	12 10½	8 0	15 3½	15 1	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 1	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6½	9 6½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
	Karachi	9 10	9 10	8 10	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	16 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	9 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	114 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
	Haidurabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidurabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 10	11 7	7 15	16 0	16 13	14 0	7 13	8 0	6 2	10 12	10 10½	8 13	14 8	13 5	...	17 3	17 0	9 6	...	...	...	13 4½	13 4	10 10½	240 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	9 7½	10 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 2	9 6	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 13	...	...	...	17 12	17 9	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 8a	10 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	15 8	16 8	14 0	16 8	17 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	11 0b	11 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	10 8c	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	10 8	16 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0d	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 8e	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	0 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	13 4	14 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	10 0	15 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 4	90 0	95 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	12 0	11 7	10 12	13 5	16 0	13 5	6 10	6 10	5 5½	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 4	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... f	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 4	6 4	14 0	13 5	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 5g	11 7	11 7	16 0	20 0	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 10	14 8	13 14	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 2	Nuddea		
	Jessore	9 8h	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	9 4	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
																													9 0	9 0	8 0			
	Moorshedabad	12 0i	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 8	15 8	15 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	to 10 0	to 10 0	to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-4 to 12-8 seers, barley (in Culms) 26 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15-8 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 32 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 13-8 to 19-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
d In Ghatal the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, barley 15-8 seers, best rice 13-4 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 16-8 seers, and gram 12 to 12-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 13-5 to 15 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 10-12 to 16 seers, and gram 12-4 to 13 5 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 13 seers, common rice 13-to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore	7 8	7 8	8 6	13 5	13 5	16 0	14 4	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Rajshahye	11 4*j*	10 8 to 11 4	12 0	15 0	15 0	26 4	13 0 to 15 0	15 0	9 12 to 10 8	16 8	16 8	12 12 to 15 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	210 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4*k*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	11 4	10 0	18 0	17 7	11 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 12	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
	Bogra	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	9 12	22 8	23 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 10	8 7	Bogra		
	Pubna	12 0*l*	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	6 0	18 12	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 8	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0*n*	9 3	7 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	18 2	18 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																									*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	11 4*o*	11 7	10 8	16 0	16 0	...	16 13	16 0	10 8	21 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 6	9 6	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	12 0*p*	12 0	12 8	10 0	17 0	14 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	17 8	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0*r*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	9 0	24 8	23 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																									*Behar.*		
	Patna	16 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	14 8*u*	14 0	13 0	27 8	28 0	17 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	14 0*v*	13 8	12 0 to 13 0	21 0	24 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	15 0	12 8 to 13 0	18 0	17 0	14 0 to 15 0	22 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0*a*	11 0	12 0	22 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	12 0*x*	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	13 4	13 0	11 4	...	21 4	20 4	8 4	8 0	7 0	15 12	16 0	13 12	18 12	18 0	25 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	14 0*a*	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	13 10*z*	13 10	11 8	16 12	16 12	19 15	12 9	12 9	9 7	16 12	16 12	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0	147 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpar	11 6*z*1	12 0	10 1	20 3	22 12	12 10	15 2	15 2	11 6	16 7	16 7	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 2	9 2	8 3	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	15 0*z*2	15 0	10 0 to 11 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...*z*3	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																									*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	14 1	...	...	...	14 7	11 13	13 12	19 11*	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	18 6	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
	Balasore	10 8	10 10	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																									*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency*		
	Hazáribágh	12 0*z*4	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	10 0*z*5	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	7 8	7 8	7 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	10 8*z*6	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Manbhoom		
	Sylhet	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 4	15 0	14 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	210 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
	Cachar	8 14	8 10	8 0	16 0	13 5	11 6	14 8	13 5	13 15	16 0	15 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	13 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	6 0	9 0	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	5 11	5 5	...	Nága Hills *a*		[a] Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present.
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	23 0	23 0	13 0	23 0	21 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur	16 3	16 3	10 12	23 11	23 11	16 3	8 1	8 1	6 6	10 12	10 12	8 0	24 13	24 13	14 14	0 25	14 25	14 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	17 0	16 8	11 12	23 2	23 2	17 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	9 6	24 6	22 0	15 6	21 0	22 0	14 5	147 0	172 0	9 14	9 15	9 2	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	17 8	16 0	12 4	26 0	23 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 12	24 0	23 0	16 12	23 0	22 0	15 12	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	17 12	17 8	13 8	26 0	25 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 12	10 12	8 0	24 0	23 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	...	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	18 0	17 0	13 8	26 0	24 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	25 8	24 8	18 0	24 8	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	11 0	11 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 21 seers per rupee.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 19-8 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, and maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 7-6 to 9 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 18-4 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram (in Naraingunge) 12-8 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 11 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 14 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 9 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 24 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley (in Jehanabad) 25 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 17 seers, common rice 19-8 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 16-8 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (in Bazar) 20 seers, great millet (in Bukar) 20 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 15 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 15-12 to 19 seers, murwa 19 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 25 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 24 seers, common rice 13-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 22-8 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 28 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 29 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 14-12 seers, common rice 15-12 to 18 seers, jowar 18 to 22 seers, murwa 21 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 16-7 seers.

*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets 24 to 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.

*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 16 to 29 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

*z*3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, best rice 22-8 to 23 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22-8 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 12-8 seers.

*z*4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 20 to 32-8 seers, best rice (in Chuttra) 14 seers, common rice 21-8 to 22 seers, lesser millets 32-8 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

*z*5 In Lohardugga the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 24 seers, murwa 50 seers, and gram 15 seers.

*z*6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, bulrush millet (in Jhalda) 15 seers, great millet (in Jhalda) 15 seers, lesser millets (in Jhalda) 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Ragi, Veragu, Coraloo, *Eleusine Coracana*. Present fortnight.	Ragi, Veragu, Coraloo, *Eleusine Coracana*. Past fortnight.	Ragi, Veragu, Coraloo, *Eleusine Coracana*. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
N.-W. PROVINCES—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 12	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	16 14	15 3	11 10	31 8	26 7	15 12	11 4	11 4	6 7	13 8	13 8	10 2	22 8	22 8	14 1	23 10	23 10	13 12	18 0	15 12	13 4	135 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	10 10	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	19 6	16 4	14 1	25 0	22 8	19 6	7 8	7 8	7 13	16 14	16 11	10 10	26 1	23 12	17 13	24 6	24 6	16 14	19 3	15 4½	16 3	120 0	120 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad	
	Budaun	18 0	17 1½	13 7½	27 9½	23 6	19 12½	6 0	6 0	5 1½	16 3	16 3	9 9	22 12	24 0	17 6	23 1½	22 3	16 8	19 3	15 4½	16 3	120 0	120 0	210 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 5	Budaun	
	Bareilly	16 9	15 5	12 13	25 10	23 12	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 4	16 4	9 11½	21 4	20 10	18 2	21 4	20 5	16 14	17 8	14 1	14 1	172 8	112 8	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	17 4	16 12	15 12	26 8	23 4	23 12	6 4	6 2	6 0	16 8	16 4	12 0	23 8	21 4	20 0	24 0	20 8	18 12	18 0	14 12	16 12	160 0	153 0	150 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	20 0	13 2	35 0	35 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	16 4	10 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	18 12	17 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 6	10 0	9 6	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	15 0	15 0	12 4	27 8	28 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	17 0	19 8	18 8	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra	
	Agra	15 0	14 4	12 12	27 0	25 0	19 0	6 0	4 12	4 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	27 8	25 8	17 8	27 8	26 0	17 0	18 8	18 0	14 8	80 0	70 0	90 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	Agra	
	Farukhábad	16 0	14 13½	11 6	22 9½	23 5	19 15	6 7	6 7	5 0	16 11	15 0	10 13	21 9½	22 1½	18 3	21 9½	22 1½	17 7	18 0	17 8	14 8	80 0	70 0	90 0	...	...	10 14	Farukhábad	
	Mainpuri	14 12	14 6	13 6	22 4	22 8	19 2	5 10	4 8	4 0	12 4	12 12	11 0	20 10	21 8	18 0	22 4	21 4	18 0	18 3½	16 8	15 3½	143 2	136 4	165 0	...	...	9 4	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	14 8	13 8	13 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	18 8	14 12	14 6	14 14	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	17 8	16 8	13 0	24 0	21 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	22 0	20 8	14 4	15 0	15 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Etah	
	Jalaun	14 0	13 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	14 8	13 9	16 6	31 8½	30 0	26 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 7	12 0	32 7	30 6	22 11	29 0	29 0	22 0	20 3	19 2	16 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	12 12	11 12	13 8	35 0	35 0	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	37 8	35 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	17 0	16 0	14 8	27 0	25 8	21 8	9 0	9 8	6 0	15 8	15 0	11 8	27 0	26 0	21 8	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	8 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	13 12	13 8	12 0	26 12	22 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 8	17 0	12 12	28 1	24 8	19 12	26 4	23 8	17 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	14 8	14 0	15 8	25 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	17 8	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	14 6	15 6	12 8	25 12	23 8	18 10	8 4	8 8	7 2	17 0	16 0	13 4	29 8	27 8	21 8	26 12	24 8	18 12	16 4	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 6	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	14 9	13 15	16 5	20 0	16 14	20 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 13	14 10	11 4	28 6	27 11	21 15	25 5	25 0	20 4	19 11	19 2	15 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	17 10	16 3	13 6	26 12	26 12	21 3	8 7	7 1	6 5	18 5	19 0	11 4	24 0	23 4	22 3	22 10	19 12	16 14	16 14	14 2	13 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 13	7 3	9 0	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4½	12 2½	21 9½	21 9½	19 12½	13 8	13 8	9 7½	16 3½	16 10½	12 9½	...	18 0	22 8	19 12½	19 12½	17 14	12 9½	13 8	12 2½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	15 8	14 12	11 12	24 0	24 0	...	15 0	14 0	10 4	17 8	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	10 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Basti	
	Azamgarh	14 0	13 4	11 8	21 6	22 2	16 5	8 2	7 6	7 6	17 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	16 8	15 8	15 3	11 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	14 0	13 0	11 8	25 0	22 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	16 8	15 15½	15 3	11 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 4	15 7	13 14	22 3½	22 12	20 2	11 15	11 15	7 5	18 7	16 8½	14 2	21 15	22 12½	22 4½	22 12½	22 12½	17 6½	14 14	14 12	12 12	206 0	206 0	257 8	7 11¼	7 11½	7 6	Benares	
	Gházipur	15 7	14 12	13 8	24 7	22 8	19 5	9 10	9 0	7 1½	18 0	17 6	12 14	21 14	21 14	23 13	22 8	21 4	15 10½	14 12	14 12	12 14	206 0	206 0	257 8	7 11¼	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur	
OUDH.	Lucknow	15 14	14 15½	13 8	24 10	23 5½	20 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	24 1	23 15½	20 4	23 4	23 4	20 8	30 0*	30 0	20 0	15 10½	15 2	13 5	104 2½	93 9	120 0	Lucknow	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	15 4	15 0	13 8	22 8	21 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	23 8	23 4	20 0	23 0†	24 0	19 0	15 8	14 12	13 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	Unáo	* Dhan.
	Bára Banki	16 0	16 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	30 0†	32 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	110 0	130 0	180 0	Bára Banki	† Choti jowar.
	Sitapur	18 3	17 5	15 2	25 8	24 14	20 0	8 2	8 2	5 8	16 4	16 8	11 8	24 12	25 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	19 0	34 8§	34 0	28 4	19 10	18 14	17 4	140 0	140 0	300 0	Sitapur	‡ Kodon.
	Hardui	16 0	15 15	14 1	23 7	22 8	20 6	4 15	4 15	4 15	14 8	14 1	12 3	23 0	21 2	18 5	22 2	20 3	18 5	21 9	20 0	...	16 7	15 0	14 4	300 0	300 0	300 0	Hardui	§ Kodo, marwa, makai, ino, and matar.
	Kheri	17 0	16 4	15 8	29 0	29 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	20 1	44 0‡	44 0	31 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	Kheri	‖ Kodon, laharra, murawa, and sawan.
	Fyzabad	15 14	15 8	12 6	23 0	22 8	19 12	9 0	9 0	6 14	16 8	16 8	12 4	20 8	20 4	20 4	17 6	18 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	Fyzabad	¶ Sawan, kodon.
	Bharaich	17 0	18 0	11 8	32 0	34 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	42 0‡	45 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	Bharaich	** Peas, arhar, and masa.
	Gonda	17 7	16 12	13 1	26 12	27 0	19 4	13 12	14 12	10 2	18 1	18 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	37 9‖	32 3	30 4	19 8	19 2	15 2	240 0	240 0	200 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	16 2	15 8	14 8	29 0	27 0	21 0	19 0	18 8	14 0	20 0	19 8	14 8	26 11	26 2	22 12	27 0	26 0	22 0	33 8	34 8	...	13 12	13 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	16 8	15 8	13 0	28 0	27 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	25 0	24 8	22 8	25 0	24 0	21 0	34 0¶	34 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	15 9	15 0	12 10	29 10	29 0	22 0	18 13	19 0	12 11	21 8	21 11	14 11	27 5	27 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	22 3	29 10**	28 11	19 5	12 13	12 0	12 11	200 0	186 11	193 5	Partábgarh	
PUNJAB.	Delhi	15 8	15 8	12 0	23 8	25 8	15 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	25 0	27 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	20 0	20 8	14 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Delhi	
	Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	15 8	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	15 0	15 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Karnál	
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	15 8	16 0	10 12	26 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	14 0	14 0	11 0	34 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	21 4	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sirsa	
	Umballa	14 8	14 8	11 12	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	17 0	15 8	12 8	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	Ludhiána[a]	
	Simla	11 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	16 0	20 0	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	7 14	8 0	Simla[b]	
	Jullundur	14 8	14 10	11 4	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	16 8	20 0	16 1	11 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur	18 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 0	24 0	23 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 8	22 8	21 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	Hoshiárpur	
	Kángra	14 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Kángra	
	Amritsar	15 8	13 8	11 8	23 8	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	22 8	14 8	20 8	20 8	14 4	17 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Amritsar	
	Siálkot	14 8	13 12	10 0	20 8	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	14 4	21 8	20 0	14 12	90 0	90 0	95 0	12 0	11 5	11 13	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	16 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	12 4	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	11 8	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	14 8	13 12	10 8	23 0	21 8	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	11 0	9 8	Lahore [c]	[a] Bajra falling.
	Ferozepore	15 0	14 8	11 0	26 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 8	14 12	21 0	21 0	15 8	23 0	18 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Ferozepore	[b] Jowar rising and gram falling.
	Gujránwála	14 8	13 12	10 4	22 0	21 0	16 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	18 12	18 4	13 12	95 8	95 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gujránwála	[c] Jowar falling.
	Ráwalpindi	9 12	9 8	8 12	13 0	13 4	12 4	...	...	...	5 12	8 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	0 ...	13 4	12 0	9 8	12 0	12 8	9 8	32 0	32 0	40 0	10 12	10 4	11 8	Ráwalpindi	[d] Salt falling.
	Jhelum	13 0	11 15	9 10	19 8	19 0	15 1	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	18 1	16 8	...	16 0	15 8	10 10	18 0	17 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	Jhelum	[e] Firewood falling.
	Gujrát	13 0	12 12	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 2	17 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	11 4	11 4	8 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 5	18 5	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	13 4	13 0	9 4	19 8	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	Mooltan	
	Jhang	14 12	12 12	9 8	23 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	16 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery	14 4	13 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	18 7	17 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	20 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	15 0	14 8	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khan	12 4	11 12	9 10	14 4	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	11 9	11 14	11 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	37 14	30 6	55 0	Dera Ismail Khan	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 15	5 0	14 6	13 12	13 12	13 2	13 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Dera Ghazi Khan	
	Bannu	9 13	10 7	8 7	12 8	11 9	10 5	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 10	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	8 2	80 0	80 0	100 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	Bannu	
	Peshawar	6 6	6 5	6 6	8 8	8 8	13 7	9 ...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 0	9 0	9 0	2 6	14 6	15 6	15 7	7 14	7 4	7 14	55 0	54 8	73 0	27 0	23 12	36 8	Peshawar[d]	
	Kohát	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Kohát	
	Hazára	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	14 0*	14 0*	8 8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	80 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára[e]	

* Indian corn.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1880—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Bajrah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillarus Spicat* Present fortnight.	Bajrah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillarus Spicat* Past fortnight.	Bajrah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillarus Spicat* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	12 12	12 12	11 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	12 8	11 12	12 4	16 12	16 12	13 14	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	140 0	140 0	115 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	13 12	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	15 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	10 0	10 0	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	10 5	17 0	17 0	17 2	...	...	...	14 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	360 0	9 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	13 12	13 0	10 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 12	10 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	128 0	9 0	9 4	11 0	Wardha		
	Pálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	13 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 12	12 4	9 8	19 0	17 0	14 8	25 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	18 8	14 ...	20 0	15 0	11 12	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 4	9 8	7 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	14 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	15 ...	18 0	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	Saugor		
	Damoh	15 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	33 0	30 0	22 0	...	25 0	14 ...	39 0	40 0	25 0	24 8	19 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	19 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 8	20 0	17 8	15 0	10 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	14 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	16 8	10 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	19 0	17 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	8 8	8 4	Mandla		
	Betúl	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	10 12	10 12	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 7	7 14	7 5	21 0	19 0	13 12	16 10	16 8	12 ...	34 0	32 0	23 0	20 0	14 12	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	13 8	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 12	11 4	9 0	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 6	10 4	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 10	19 4	14 0	17 9	17 0	14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	20 8	20 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	13 8	22 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	7 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	15 12	24 8	23 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	63 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Biláspur		
	Biláspur	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Upper Godávari	
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	9 4	8 4	6 13	...	...	...	7 11	8 4	...	9 3	10 6	9 9	13 13	...	...	14 4	...	13 ...	16 5	16 5	13 13	11 15	11 8	8 12	115 0	115 0	65 0	8 14	8 10	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	8 12	8 3	7 5	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 5	10 0	9 10	7 8	16 1	17 13	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	7 1	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 6	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	8 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	6 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	13 0	12 8	11 0	15 0	14 12	15 ...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	8 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	11 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	12 ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	64 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Ellichpur	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	12 ...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Buldána		
	Fuldána	11 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 ...	...	...	...	13 0	8 8	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Wún	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	5 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	15 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 8	8 0	7 5	Básim		
	Básim	8 8	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	9 0	7 5	14 0	13 12	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	7 5	6 8	...	8 2	7 12	7 8	10 5	10 12	8 11	12 1	11 12	9 11	20 7	20 10	...	...	...	...	27 1	27 2	21 0	20 2	29 1	18 8	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 1	10 6	11 3	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	6 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	11 5	15 3	15 3	13 13	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	24 ...	28 13	28 13	24 3	34 14	31 15	26 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	6 8	7 0	7 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	13 8	13 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	15 3	35 0	35 0	20 0	384 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 8	7 0	6 5	...	...	...	12 2	12 4	10 6	13 4	13 4	11 10	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 10	31 0	30 0	19 10	78 0	78 0	81 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Mysore		
	Hassan	6 0	7 0	7 11	7 8	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 3	15 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	25 0	27 8	28 0	22 0	700 0	800 0	128 0	8 8	8 0	9 3	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	8 6	6 3	...	9 7	8 8	12 10	10 8	8 8	15 3	14 11	12 8	29 6	29 6	21 0	...	...	...	27 0	31 0	24 11	25 3	25 3	16 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	20 ...	25 5	31 5	20 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 5	5 5	5 13	5 9	5 13	5 6	11 6	11 0	8 13	15 11	16 1	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 7	27 10	22 11	25 0	24 7	21 8	140 0	110 0	110 0	8 12	8 6	8 6	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	11 0	9 12	22 0	22 0	12 12	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	22 0	22 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	12 ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	13 0	11 8	9 8	21 0	20 4	13 0	7 8	6 12	6 4	8 8	8 0	7 0	21 0	20 4	13 0	18 8	17 8	12 ...	...	...	...	15 4	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	10 4	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	14 0	13 15	10 9	28 6	27 5	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 1	11 0	10 8	8 8	31 6	33 3	14 8	29 5	29 11	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 11	9 9	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 12	12 12	11 6	26 8	26 8	15 8	6 12	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 14	30 0	30 0	16 3	21 4	21 4	10 ...	...	...	...	19 0	18 3	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Ajmere	13 0	13 0	8 12	23 0	23 8	12 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	13 8	19 0	20 0	12 ...	24 8	24 8	15 8	13 8	14 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				16 8	15 8	13 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	14 4	15 0	7 12	20 0	20 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 8	20 8	10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	15 0	14 0	8 12	25 0	22 8	13 0	5 4	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	19 0	19 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	11 ...	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Sirohee		
	Abu	11 8	11 0	7 8	17 0	18 4	10 8	4 10	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	8 ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	10 0	Abu		
	Anadra	12 8	13 0	7 13	21 0	22 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	9 ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	12 0	Abu		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	16 8	23 0	24 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 0	Anadra		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 9½	10 15	7 6½	20 11	21 11	9 6	6 11	6 4	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	10 0	*	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 14	12 8	8 7	...	...	...	6 14	7 8	6 4	15 10	15 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	8 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 3½	8 12½	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Partábgarh („)	8 12	8 12	9 1	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 11	10 0	10 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 2	14 6	7 0	22 8	22 8	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	21 14	22 8	10 0	19 6	18 12	9 ...	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	9 6	Partábgarh („)		
	Bikaneer	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 13½	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 14	17 8	10 5	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 5	15 0	17 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Boondee	12 8	13 12	15 0	23 8	24 0	21 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	26 8	26 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Kotah	12 0	12 4	13 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 10	23 0	24 8	19 4	16 8	17 0	16 ...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	10 8	Boondee		
	Tonk	9 4	9 13	11 0	23 8	22 0	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	8 8	8 8	6 4	25 14	24 8	15 0	24 12	24 14	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Kotah		
	Jhallawar	10 2½	10 4	12 2½	16 0	14 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13	6 5½	21 8	21 8	19 1	15 3	15 ...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 4	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Tonk		
	Shahpoora	11 12	11 0	9 8	24 0	23 4	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 0	11 8	9 0	25 0	21 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	14 ...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	15 4	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 8	Jhallawar		
	Dholpur	13 4	13 0	11 11½	28 11	27 10	16 9½	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 14	27 10	15 12	29 10	29 4	11 ...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Shahpoora		
																				...	...	...	15 12	14 10	13 6	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	9 13½	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	9 3	9 3	8 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 13	19 3	12 10	9 3	14 0	11 ...	...	...	...	18 5	10 14	10 10	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 10	10 15	12 7	21 5	22 7	16 7	6 8	6 8	5 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	23 9	23 9	15 11	24 5	23 13	14 ...	...	...	...	15 5	14 10	12 2	108 0	91 4	91 4	10 9	10 1	8 12	Gwalior		
	Goona	14 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	14 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	15 ...	...	...	...	17 0	15 4	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 8	9 10	8 13	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	6 0	11 0	10 0	7 1	26 12	25 8	12 10	14 8	14 8	10 ...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 14	160 0	160 0	80 0	9 8	9 6	10 3	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 4	11 8	12 0	28 0	32 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	28 0	27 0	16 ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	12 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* Six pies per man's load.

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 FEBRUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 656, 657, 662 AND 663 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH MARCH 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Wheat. Corresponding fortnight last year. S. C.	Rice. Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Barley. Corresponding fortnight last year. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight 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 last year. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight 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 last year. S. C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight last year. S. C.	Salt. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight last year. S. C.	Remarks.
Bom-bay.	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10	8 10	8	0 16	0 12	0	0 9	0 9	0 7	4 11	4 8	8	8 19	0 19	0 11	0 19	0 11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	320	0	10	10	8	10	0	0
Central Provinces.	Wardha	13	12	4	...	...	...	7	7	6	10	10	10	19	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	240	128	9	9	8	10	9	10
Rajpootana.	Bánswára (Mewar Agency)	12	13	2	...	...	...	7	8	6	10	8	12	18	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	10	...	...	...	9	6	7	8	9	11

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 23rd MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in Central and Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Mysore and Coorg. In Assam the rain was very heavy, over 19 inches having fallen in Sylhet and 12 in Cachar, doing much injury to crops. Agricultural prospects and public health remain generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 24th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·72; standing crops generally fair; harvest of white *cholum* and cotton progressing.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 30·96; second crop paddy indifferent; harvest of white *cholum*, pulse and cotton, outturn fair.
Ganjam ...	...	*Ragi* 31·43.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 29·98; standing crops generally good; harvest of some dry grains, outturn about ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·39; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally fair; harvest of wet and dry crops, outturn ½ to ¾.
Coimbatore ...	...	Report not received.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·15; standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy, *cholum* and oil-seeds, outturn ½ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 23·8; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ¼ to ¾; dry crops, outturn $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$.
Malabar ...	·13 (average of three stations.)	*Ragi* 21·83.
Travancore ...	·2	Prices unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; dry crop harvest generally poor in southern districts.
Bombay—(Mar. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	·01 in Manora	One case of small-pox in Dadu and 5 deaths in Shahbandar; *rabi* crops being harvested; fever in 4 and cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in Kandiaro and Naushahro; fever in 5 talukas; cattle disease in Naushahro and Badin; days hot and nights cold; high winds.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* harvest still progressing; hot weather begun; public health good; prices steady.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in one taluka; cattle disease in Dindori and Niphad; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature, which at the beginning of the week was 1 degree warm, rose till the 22nd when it was 4 degrees warm, on the 23rd, it fell again to 3 degrees warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly.
Poona (March 22nd)	...	Average price of *bajri* risen, while that of *jowari* fallen in districts.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest of *rabi* finished.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest continues; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops still in progress; slight fever in 6 talukas; cotton-picking progressing.
Kánara ...	...	Second crops healthy; harvest continues in places; fever prevails; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cattle disease to slight extent in Sind; public health generally good elsewhere; *rabi* harvest in progress.
Bengal—(Mar. 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	0·75	Weather cloudy, with southern wind and showers at intervals; crops much benefited by rain; cholera still prevails in Moisal and Ukhia.
Dacca ...	7·43	Prospects of crops on the whole good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	*Boro dhan* at Satkhira promising; land being ploughed for *aus*; health generally good; cholera at Baraset abated.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops not yet over; prospects good; fever and cholera still in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather hot in day time.
Nattore	0·66	Windy in evenings, and cloudy; sowing of *dhan* and *til* continues; latter nearly finished; *chaitali* harvest going on, outturn generally good; a few small-pox cases in three thanas and a few cholera cases in one thana.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Cultivation progressing; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox.
Rungpore ...	0·11	Weather hot and cloudy; prospects of crops good; cholera in Bagdogra sub-division; scattered cases of small-pox; public health otherwise good.
Bhágalpur ...	...	Rainfall not enough for measurement; easterly winds and clouds cleared away; hot westerly winds commenced; *rabi* harvest commenced; small-pox increasing, otherwise public health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; many cases of small-pox.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Strong east wind; *rabi* crops being harvested; prices falling; publi health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; day warm, but night still cool; harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed with a fair outturn; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Strong southerly wind prevailing; *dalua* progressing well; rain much wanted for ploughing; cholera cases reported; small-pox decreasing. *General Remarks.*—Rain in Central and Eastern Bengal has done much good, but hail in places caused slight damage; winter crops being reaped; outturn on the whole expected to be very good; spring crops doing well; cultivation for autumn crops progressing, but rain much wanted in Cuttack and Balasore; cholera and small-pox still in many places; small-pox increasing in Midnapore and Bhágalpur, and still very prevalent in Cooch Behar and Lohardugga.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 24th)	...	Unusual heat; cholera unusually prevalent in the city; *rabi* being cut.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; harvest rapidly proceeding; a little cholera still in south; wheat 17½, coarse rice 19½, unhusked *dhan* 30 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	...	Weather fine; *rabi* being harvested; outturn excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 24th)	...	Heat unusual; prices falling; health good; *rabi* prospects fair.
Agra („ 23rd)	...	Prospects good; wheat, gram and barley being reaped; rats not doing much damage; health good.
Bareilly („ 24th)	...	Weather seasonable; barley harvesting; prospects excellent.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather warm; prices and prospects unchanged.
Kumaun („ 22nd)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 24th)	...	Harvest operations in progress; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	...	Peas cut; reaping of barley and wheat in progress.
Sitapur („ 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wheat, barley and gram being reaped. *General Remarks.*—Weather unusually warm; harvest operations in progress, outturn good; health good except in Benares city and the south of Allahabad where there is some cholera; rats doing less damage in Agra; prices falling in Jhansi.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Mar. 23rd)	...	Prospects good; prices improving.
Hissar ...	...	Crops flourishing; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Report not received.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Health good; rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	...	Prospects good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable; health good, prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 24th)	...	Clear and hot; *rabi* harvest continues; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* reaping and threshing continue; good outturn anticipated; small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Seoni ...	...	Hot; *rabi* reaping and threshing continue.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; excellent outturn expected; prices falling.
Raipur (Mar. 20th)	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest continues; cattle disease more or less prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 19th)	...	Warm; ploughing continues; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest well forward in all districts, outturn generally good; prices easier than they were this time last year.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Mar. 24th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health fair.
Rangoon ...	...	Seven fatal cases from cholera and 56 from small-pox in Rangoon town.
Hanthawaddy ...	...	Fever and small-pox in Hmawbee and Pegu sub-divisions.
Bassein ...	...	Slight small-pox and cholera in district; cattle disease in two circles.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox throughout district; 27 deaths in Prome town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	No further report of small-pox or cholera; public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	A few deaths from small-pox in one township; otherwise public health fair. *General Remarks.*—Small-pox still continues in several districts and is reported as on the increase in Tharrawaddy.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 24th)	5·38	Sowing of *asu* commencing; prospects of tea good.
Sylhet ...	19·62	Such rainfall and flood in March never before seen; the *bura dhan* is probably destroyed; agricultural operations suspended; what remained uncut of cold-weather crops destroyed.
Cachar ...	12·67	Weather stormy; heavy rain; considerable damage to property in north of district; cultivation for sowing *asra dhan* commenced; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	...	Report not received.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 24th)		
Bangalore ...	·15	Standing crops in fair condition; fever prevalent, as also murrain among cattle; prices slightly fallen in parts.
Mysore ...	·445	
Mercara ...	·47	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Mar. 24th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Weather hot; land being prepared for next season.
Akola ...	...	Harvest progressing.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warm; no disease; crops slightly damaged by cloudy weather.
Central India States—		
Indore (Mar. 24th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather very warm; no change in prices of food grains.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and warm; health good; opium gathering continues; wheat reaping commenced.
Neemuch ...	...	Weather hot and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather fair; prospects of crops good; health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	No report.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather warmer.
Rajputana—		
Sirohee (Mar. 21st)	...	Wells fairly full; healthy; unusually warm.
Marwar („ 19th)	...	Tanks almost dry; well water decreasing daily; health good; crops excellent; hot winds commenced; prices falling.
Meywar ...	...	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops very good.
Harowtee (Mar. 20th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Much warmer; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 24th)	...	Reaping commenced; prospects and health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects favourable; cases of small-pox and measles, otherwise health good.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur ...	...	Tanks dry; health good; barley being cut in some places; weather hot.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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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.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in Madras, Bengal, Assam and Mysore and Coorg. *Rabi* harvest continues; agricultural prospects fair. Small-pox prevalent in parts of Bengal and British Burma; otherwise the public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
(March 31st)—		
Bellary ...	·7 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 28·13; standing crops generally fair; harvest of white *cholum* and cotton progressing.
Kurnool ...	Slight rain ...	*Ragi* 31·76; standing crops, paddy and second crop indifferent; harvest of cotton, outturn fair.
Ganjam ...	·05 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 31·77.
Kistna ...	.....	*Ragi* 30·77; standing crops generally good; harvest of cotton, later maize and pulses.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	*Ragi* 22·27; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops injured in parts by blight and want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Coimbatore ...	·85 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 23·45; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops lost in parts from want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, dry crops $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Tanjore ...	.....	*Ragi* 28·15; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, *cholum* and oilseeds, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to full.
Madura ...	·55 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 25·33.
Malabar ...	·49 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 18·66.
Travancore ...	·64	Prices unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; dry crop harvest generally poor in southern districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (March 31st)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 27th at Kotri 2 feet, lower by 11 inches than last year on same date; preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in three talukas, cattle disease in two.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* reaping commenced; weather seasonable.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly over; fever in Dholka town.
Baroda ...	...	Weather seasonable; public health good; wheat and cotton harvest continues; prices stationary.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in one taluk; cattle disease in three; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature on 21th 2° warm, average from 25th to 30th 4° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind, southerly on 24th, easterly on 25th, and northerly on the remaining days of the week; dust-storm with thunder and lightning on the night of the 25th.
Poona (March 28th)	...	Weather sultry.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest completed; threshing progressing.
Sholapur ...	...	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar. ...	Slight rain in nine talukas.	Harvest of *rabi* crops nearly completed; slight fever in seven talukas; cotton picking progressing.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop being harvested on Coast; weather sultry and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; small-pox in one collectorate; fever prevalent in three, and cattle disease in two collectorates.
Bengal— (March 31st)—		
Chittagong ...	·45	Weather seasonable and cold; winter and spring crops being gathered with good outturn; lands being prepared for *punia* and *aus*; sporadic cases of cholera in Satkania and Moiscal; cattle disease in Cox's Bazaar and Patia.
Dacca ...	3·17	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta	·61	Winter crops have yielded a good outturn; prospects of *boro dhan* satisfactory; no other crop on the ground; ploughing still going on; health generally good; cholera at Baraset abated; more rain would be beneficial.
Moorshedabad ...	·14	Land being ploughed for next crop; public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	·90	Weather cloudy and sultry; rain on 25th and 28th accompanied in some parts by hail; *rabi* harvest in progress, outturn generally very good; sowing of *amnir dhan* and *til* continues; public health good.
Burdwan ...	1·46; ·60 in Culna; ·13 in Raneegunge.	Cultivation going on briskly owing to rain; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Rungpore ...	·46	Weather cool; crops good; sporadic cholera, health otherwise good.
Bhágálpur ...	·85	Violent storm; *rabi* harvest in progress, outturn promising well; small-pox increasing.
Purneah ...	·16	*Bhadoi* sowing commenced; small-pox prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	East wind and threatening of rain; storm during week; *rabi* being harvested; mango crop promising; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	A slight shower on 29th.	Rain has comparatively cooled the atmosphere; *rabi* crops harvested with fair outturn; food-grains cheap; a few cases of cholera in interior.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; cholera cases reported; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain throughout Bengal Proper and in Bhágálpur, Purneah and Hazáribágh; floods in Tipperah caused much damage to spring rice and interfered with ploughing and sowing in low lands; elsewhere crops doing well and cultivation going on, but in Cuttack and Balasore rain much wanted; mango crop in many places entirely destroyed by rain, hail and storm; *mohwa* crop in Chota Nagpore good; *rabi* harvest in progress and generally promises good results; small-pox increasing in places; cholera abated.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (March 30th)	.....	Heat somewhat less; cholera still prevalent in city; *rabi* being cut.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable, but perhaps unusually warm; wind mostly east; harvest nearly all on the threshing floors; rain would benefit newly planted sugarcane; cholera spreading; wheat 19·5, unhusked *dhan* 29½, coarse rice 19½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	.....	Weather seasonable; wind easterly; *rabi* being harvested; outturn excellent; health good.
Jhansi („ 31st)	.....	Harvest commenced; prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 30th)	.....	Prospects fair; gram and barley being reaped; crops are now beyond the ravages of rats; health good; heat increasing.
Bareilly („ 31st)	.....	Weather seasonable; cutting of *rabi* crops begun; crops very good.
Meerut („ 31st)	.....	No change; prices and prospects stationary.
Kumaun („ 30th)	.....	Weather fine; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Lucknow (March 31st)	.....	Weather hot; wind east; prospects excellent.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Wind east; harvesting well advanced.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest of wheat, barley and gram nearly finished; sugarcane being sown.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm and seasonable; *rabi* harvest well advanced; outturn good, especially in Gorakhpur, Bareilly and Lucknow; sugarcane being sown; health good except in Allahabad and Benares, where cholera is prevalent.
Punjab (30th March)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prospects good; prices steady.
Hissar ...	.....	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; prices falling; crops promising; locusts passed over district without injuring crops.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops fair; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	.....	Prospects fair; rain wanted on unirrigated tracts.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	No report received.
Pesháwar ...	.....	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	.....	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Health good; prices steady; prospects generally good.
Central Provinces— (March 31st)—		
Nágpur ...	.....	*Rabi* cutting finished; threshing continues; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Clear; hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; prices stationary; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	.....	Reaping progressing; prospects good; small-pox continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices declining.
Seoni ...	.....	Hot; threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed; small-pox continues; prices of wheat falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest continues; prospects good; prices stationary.
Raipur (March 27th)	.....	Cloudy; *rabi* harvest progressing; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 26th)	.....	Warm; close; sugarcane planting; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
		General Remarks.—Hot; *rabi* cutting almost completed; threshing in progress; outturn generally good; prices stationary, but easier than they were this time last year.
British Burma— (March 31st)—		
Akyab ...	.....	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	.....	Thirty-three fatal cases of small-pox reported; in the Hanthawaddy district small-pox confined to Pegu sub-division; otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Fevers rather prevalent; slight small-pox in district.
Prome ...	.....	Small-pox still prevalent in town and district; sixteen deaths in town.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Public health good.
Toungoo ...	.....	Twenty-four deaths from small-pox in one township; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in Pegu division; otherwise public health generally good.
Assam (March 31st)—		
Gauháti ...	1·51	Weather seasonable; *asu* cultivation progressing.
Sylhet ...	·43	Weather growing hot; much of the *bura dhan* destroyed by the late flood, owing to which ploughing in low lands has not commenced; public health good.
Cachar ...	2·82	Weather getting warm; sowing of *dumahs, murali* and *asra dhan* commenced in some parts of the district; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·08	Only sowing for early rice crop going on at present; cattle disease still reported in the interior; weather getting warm.
Mysore and Coorg— (March 31st)—		
Bangalore ...	·26	Standing crops in good condition; fever continues, as also murrain among cattle; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	·32	
Mercara ...	·11	
Berar & Hyderabad— (March 31st)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather warm; ploughing continues.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* reaping and threshing continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather warm; no disease; employment sufficient for the poor; *rabi* crops fair, though the outturn is expected to be less than last year; *rabi* reaping in progress; gram reaping finished; prices—rice 9⅓ seers, white *jowar* 12, yellow *jowar* 16, wheat 7, gram 12, *tur* 15 per half sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(March 31st)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather warm; prospects good; wheat 10 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Prospects and health good; weather seasonable; no change in prices of food-grains.
Sutna ...	.....	Prospects good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather clear and warm; public health good; price of opium rising rapidly.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot; season crops being gathered.
Goona ...	.....	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather fair; crops and health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	No report received.
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather warmer.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	No report received.
Serohi (March 28th)	.....	Tanks about dry; wells fairly full; healthy, though many deaths of children from measles; remarkably hot.
Marwar („ 26th)	.....	Tanks dry; water in wells decreasing; health good; prospects excellent; usually hot; prices falling.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks drying; plenty of water in wells; pneumonia prevalent; prospects very good.
Harowtee (March 27th)	.....	Health and prospects good; very hot.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Weather cooler; greater part opium in.
Ajmere (March 31st)	.....	Prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	.....	Crops ripening favourably; measles and small-pox decreasing; health otherwise good.
Bhurtpur ...	.....	
Ulwur (March 30th)	.....	Very hot; barley and gram being harvested.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 752 AND 753 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH MARCH 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Vera, &c. Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year.										
Bombay.	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 9 7	4 4 8	10 8 9	16 16 12	10 10 ...	... ...	19 19 10	19 19 10	320 320 ...	10 0 8	

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 6TH APRIL 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in Madras, Bengal, Burma and Assam and has done good to the crops in Bengal; in the other provinces there has been little or no rain. The *rabi* harvest is progressing rapidly and is yielding a satisfactory outturn. Agricultural prospects and public health continue good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (April 7th)—		
Bellary ...	·28 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 28·72; standing crops generally fair; harvest of white *cholum* and cotton progressing.
Kurnool ...	.....	*Ragi* 31·76; standing crop paddy and second crop indifferent harvest of paddy and cotton, outturn generally fair.
Ganjam ...	·17 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 31·77.
Kistna ...	.....	*Ragi* 31·0; standing crops generally good; harvest of *ragi*, cotton and maize, outturn fair.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	*Ragi* 22·32; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops affected in parts by insects and want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops, outturn fair.
Coimbatore ...	·57 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 23·39; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops lost in parts from want of rain; harvest of paddy $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, dry crops $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tanjore ...	.....	*Ragi* 28·34; harvest of *ragi*, *cholam*, oil-seeds and chillies, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$.
Madura ...	·45 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 21·7.
Malabar ...	·63 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 29·81.
Travancore ...	·03	Prices unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; dry crop harvest generally poor in southern districts.
Bombay— (April 7th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 3rd, 3 feet against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year; *adava* crops promise well; small-pox in eight talukas, fever in five, cattle-disease in three; weather sultry.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Disease amongst goats, sheep, cows and buffaloes in Badin taluka; small-pox continues in Naushahro and Kandiaro; weather seasonable.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest nearly over; heat increasing.
Baroda ...	.....	Wheat and cotton harvest continues; public health good; weather hot.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing; fever in three talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Ague in one taluka; cattle-disease in Igatpuri and Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	The abnormal temperature which at the beginning of the week was 2° warm rose till the 2nd when it was 6° warm; it fell again gradually to 2° warm on the 5th; on the 6th it was still 2° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly, except on the 1st and 2nd when it was northerly.
Poona (April 4th)	.....	Prices of *jowari* and *bajri* in the district falling.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* continues.
Sholapur ...	.....	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in six talukas.	Harvest of *rabi* crops progressing in five talukas; fever in seven and cattle-disease in one taluka; cotton picking progressing.
Kanara ...	.....	No report.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather very hot; measles and fever prevail in Warla and Lathi.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvesting nearly completed; small-pox in two collectorates in Sind; cattle-disease in four districts; slight fever in four.
Bengal— (April 7th)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and close; cold weather and spring crops being gathered; cholera continues in Satkania, Ramoo and Moiscal; cattle-disease in Hathazaru, Sitakund and Cox's Bazaar.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	No crops on ground except some sugarcane and vegetables, and in Satkhira sub-division *boro dhan*; ploughing going on for early rice; a few cases of cholera and small-pox.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Moorshedabad ...	·73	Reaping of *rabi* crops almost over; land being prepared for next crop; cholera in Jungipore sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hotter daily; *rabi* harvest continues; yield generally above average; paddy sowings going on; public health good.
Burdwan ...	·10	Prospects of crops good; sporadic cases of small-pox, cholera and cattle-disease.
Rungpore ...	·07	Weather variable and cool for the season; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·50	Heat oppressive; *rabi* harvest progressing.
Purneah ...	·10	*Bhadoi* sowings and *aghani* cultivation of low-lying grounds well advanced; health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest in progress; mango and indigo promising; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for the season; *rabi* yielded a twelve anna crop; food-grains cheaper; sporadic cholera in northern parts.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted; small-pox decreasing; sporadic cases of cholera; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Late rain generally done much good, but storm in Tipperah, Noakholly and Maldah caused some damage; rain wanted in Cuttack and Pooree; *rabi* harvest generally yielding well; ploughing proceeding, and sowing of early crops commenced in some districts; spring rice ripening and on the whole promises good outturn; *mohwa* crop in Chota Nagpore excellent, but damaged by storm in Manbhoom; sporadic small-pox and cholera in many places; small-pox still very bad in places in Cooch Behar, increasing in Bhágalpur, and still prevalent in Lohardugga.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (April 6th)	.....	Weather very hot; cholera still continues in the city, but cases are not so frequent as heretofore; the *rabi* harvest has nearly all been got in; prices falling.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Persistent east winds and some clouds; heat great; cholera not spreading but bad where reported; wheat 19⅞; coarse rice 19$\frac{9}{16}$, unhusked *dhan* 29 seers.
Gorakhpur ...	.....	Report not received.
Jhansi (April 7th)	.....	Harvest in progress; gram all cut; wheat being cut; prices stationary.
Agra („ 6th)	.....	Prospects good; harvest cutting commenced; slight fever; heat intense.
Bareilly („ 7th)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; harvest excellent.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; harvest progressing rapidly; prices falling; health good.
Kumaun („ 6th)	Slight showers	Cloudy weather; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 7th)	.....	Prospects unchanged; weather clear; heat increasing; wind east; *rabi* nearly harvested; sporadic cholera reported in seven circles; prices easy; wheat 20$\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	.....	Larger portion of the *rabi* has been reaped; threshing going on; some cholera cases mostly in the eastern portion of the district, otherwise health good.
Sitapur („ 7th)	*Nil*	Wind east; prospects fair.
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	Harvest of *rabi* crops nearly finished.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week except slight showers in Kumaun; heat intense; east wind prevalent; *rabi* harvest nearly completed; prices falling in Benares and Meerut; cholera still continues in Benares and Allahabad and has appeared in Gorakhpur and Partabgarh; slight fever in Agra; with these exceptions health good.
Punjab— (April 6th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prospects good; prices steady.
Hissar ...	.....	Harvesting continues, outturn good; prices falling; health good.
Umballa ...	.....	*Rabi* being harvested; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	.....	No report received.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Crops suffering from drought; health good.
Pesháwar ...	.....	Harvest prospects less promising.
Mooltan ...	Slight drizzling	Health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Health good; prices steady; prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (April 7th)	.....	Hot; *rabi* cut; winnowing almost completed, outturn fair.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Hot; *rabi* cut; winnowing commenced; small-pox continues; prices falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Days hot, nights cool; outturn of *rabi* good; few cases of small-pox reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Hoshangabad ...	.....	*Rabi* cutting almost completed, winnowing progressing, outturn good; prices falling.
Raipur (April 3rd)	.....	Hot; *rabi* cut; winnowing in progress; few cases of cholera; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	·08 on 1st	Rain accompanied with storm and thunder; sugarcane planting progressing; small-pox continues; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Hot; slight rain at Chánda and Sambalpur; *rabi* crops cut; winnowing progressing, outturn generally good; prices falling.
British Burma— (April 7th)—		
Akyab ...	.....	Slight small-pox and cholera, otherwise public health generally good.
Rangoon ...	.....	One death from cholera, 28 from small-pox; small-pox and fever prevalent in two townships of the Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	·13	Public health good.
Prome ...	.....	Small-pox still prevalent throughout district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·06	Public health good.
Toungoo ...	·11	Thirty-one deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues prevalent; a little cholera; weather at end of week squally and showery.
Assam— (April 7th)—		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *asu* cultivation in progress.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	The country is drying up rapidly; agricultural operations are in full swing; tea is doing well.
Cachar ...	·27	Weather unchanged; sowing of *dumahi*, *murali* and *asra dhan* commenced; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good, except in Háilákándi where cholera is reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·3	Sowing for early rice still going on; weather seasonable; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 7th)—		
Bangalore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent, as also murrain among cattle; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	1·78	
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 7th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Rabi* brought in entirely.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* crops harvested; winnowing in progress.
Hyderabad ...	·5 in one taluk	Weather hot; some fever and small-pox, no cattle disease; *rabi* reaping nearly completed; standing crops in fair condition; hail in places without injury; Nizam's Government reports that *rabi* cultivation is fairly good and that impression of unfavourable prospects previously reported has been due to mistake.
Central India States— (April 7th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Prospects and health good; prices of food-grains falling; opium rising, as crop has suffered much through weather.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; sky cloudy; health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	.....	Prospects good; *jowar* 35 seers.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather clear and warm; public health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot; health good; prices falling.
Goona ...	.....	Very hot; health and crops good; wheat 16 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather clear; health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	No report received.
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather warmer.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	No report received.
Serohi (April 4th)	.....	Tanks nearly dry; wells fairly full; healthy; hotter than usual.
Marwar („ 2nd)	.....	Tanks dry; well water subsiding; health good, but Guinea worms; prospects good; very warm.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks drying; plenty of water in wells; pneumonia still rather prevalent; harvest commenced; outturn favourable.
Harowtee ...	.....	No report received.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Health and prospects good; warm.
Ajmere (April 7th)	.....	Harvest progressing satisfactorily; heat injured opium; health good.
Joypore ...	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably; measles and small-pox disappearing; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	
Ulwur (April 6th)	.....	Cloudy; cooler; health good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Buttrush Millet (Cumboo, Barra; *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Buttrush Millet (Cumboo, Barra; *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Buttrush Millet (Cumboo, Barra; *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nugree). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nugree). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nugree). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	9 5	17 2	17 2	11 2	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	23 13	25 14	15 11	27 11	27 11	16 13	215 12	215 12	215 12	12 1	12 1	12 1	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	...	19 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 6	86 6	88 6	9 6	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	8 14	18 8	18 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	14 10	35 2	35 2	16 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	7 5	5 10	5 14	...	...	...	21 2	19 6	11 14	21 11	20 10	12 8	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	16 6	35 11	35 11	16 6	145 13	145 13	129 5	10 13	12 13	13 6	Kistna		
	Nellore	5 13	7 10	7 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	8 14	15 0	15 0	...	22 2	25 14	18 3	21 5	...	18 5	32 5	29 6	17 3	33 6	33 0	19 14	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 6	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 2	12 14	12 11	10 13	22 8	23 11	15 0	23 3	20 5	17 6	25 14	24 10	19 2	28 14	27 8	20 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	8 14	10 2	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	8 10	14 10	14 10	10 0	24 11	24 11	15 6	18 13	16 14	14 2	29 3	25 8	19 8	28 6	27 8	20 10	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	13 11	Bellary		
	Kurnool	7 10	7 10	4 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 6	26 0	24 11	12 14	18 2	23 11	13 6	24 3	24 3	16 11	26 5	26 14	17 6	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 13	11 11	11 14	9 13	20 3	11 13	11 8	21 13	21 6	15 8	...	...	...	26 3	...	15 0	87 8	87 8	82 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 8	10 14	14 2	14 2	11 5	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 2	93 5	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 3	15 0	14 8	11 10	...	...	...	19 13	19 13	18 2	21 10	21 3	16 10	23 13	22 13	15 10	95 14	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 6	21 13	21 13	18 8	23 2	23 2	17 8	26 8	23 14	17 14	30 8	28 0	19 2	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 10	12 10	14 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 14	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	15 5	15 13	10 0	...	...	...	30 3	28 10	13 8	23 3	24 10	14 8	23 13	23 18	15 13	24 8	24 8	17 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 10	5 14	6 10	...	...	...	14 6	15 2	10 2	14 14	15 10	10 8	...	...	...	12 10	22 14	23 8	24 8	25 8	18 14	24 8	24 8	17 8	201 11	201 11	233 5	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	6 3	6 3	5 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	8 3	13 8	14 13	9 14	19 6	19 6	14 10	23 8	25 0	14 11	24 3	25 11	16 6	23 2	24 10	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2	13 0	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 11	8 2	14 13	15 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	23 13	16 8	24 8	24 8	17 14	136 6	145 13	106 14	14 0	13 8	14 0	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	9 13	7 6	5 11	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 5	12 11	12 11	10 14	19 2	19 2	15 11	23 13	24 10	19 2	24 0	24 0	14 21	24 8	24 8	17 8	76 13	76 13	66 11	14 13	14 13	14 5	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	7 2	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	9 10	8 13	8 0	10 0	9 10	8 13	16 3	16 14	13 14	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Salem	6 6	5 14	5 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 10	12 14	12 13	10 6	15 14	15 14	14 5	17 6	18 13	15 3	28 0	28 0	18 0	25 10	23 11	20 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Nilgiris		
	South Canara	7 5	7 5	6 6	...	...	...	9 11	9 3	7 8	12 11	12 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	14 14	24 2	23 3	19 13	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
	Malabar	7 3	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	14 2	19 3	19 3	13 10	95 3	98 3	123 14	13 3‡	13 3‡	13 0‡	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
																				17 8	14 10	13 2	21 0	16 13	16 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 12	7 1	6 12	15 8	17 7	16 14	6 7	6 8	5 7	9 14	9 2	8 9	16 14	15 7	11 10	13 0	13 8	10 6	12 0	10 10	8 7	13 4	11 12	9 11	61 6	61 6	75 1	11 0	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 9	23 0	13 0	7 0	6 4	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	10 0	8 0	7 4	...	20 0	...	8 14	8 14	7 4	11 7	11 0	8 7	21 5	20 0	10 11	20 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	7 10	7 6	7 0	10 0	3 16	9 8	9 8	6 3½	10 0	10 0	6 11	...	8 18	8 9	4 17	0 17	0 9	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	10 10½	9 11	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	16 0	16 0	11 6	15 3½	14 8½	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 4	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 14	6 4	5 14	...	...	...	5 13	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	11 3	9 5	5 0	11 6½	10 15	8 14	...	...	...	12 8½	13 5½	10 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 12	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 12	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	7 4	6 5	7 1	9 10	9 10	8 10	17 14	14 15	13 14	15 5	13 2	11 4½	11 4	9 5	6 8	13 4	12 10	9 13	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	10 0	10 15	9 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 0	9 0	8 3	17 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 10	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	10 2	10 0	7 7	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 15	8 4	8 3	7 7	14 12	14 6	11 14	13 4	12 2	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 2	12 5	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	9 3	8 1	7 8	...	...	...	8 9	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	15 4	13 1	10 10	14 12	10 12	10 6	...	...	...	12 10	11 8	10 6	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 1	11 1	11 14	Poona		
	Sholápur	10 6	10 3	6 2	...	...	...	9 8	9 1	7 5	9 12	9 11	8 4	16 13	16 10	9 1	15 10	17 4	11 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	8 11	77 9	80 5	107 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	10 2	10 12	4 14	13 7	13 3	...	7 12	7 7	8 4	10 14½	10 15	8 13	21 4½	21 7	12 15	20 12	20 8½	12 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 11	7 6	268 0	...	...	10 11½	10 10	12 4	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	9 6	8 5	6 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 15	10 14	9 5	9 11	10 0	8 13	...	...	...	11 11	11 4	9 2	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	11 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	9 8	9 8	4 11	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	18 8	11 0	22 8	22 8	15 11	14 0	13 8	7 8	100 0	100 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	10 0	4 0	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 9	10 10	10 10	11 5	13 0	13 0	8 0	21 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	6 10	6 10	5 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 10	0 ...	...	11 0	12 15	12 15	14 2	11 3	11 3	8 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 15	12 15	12 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	26 10	26 10	19 0	20 0	18 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	9 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Mahás (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	6 2	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	3 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	5 11	8 7	7 0	5 11	22 13	20 0	10 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páuch Mahás (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	10 15	10 0	8 0	11 15	11 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	18 8	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	9 11	9 8	7 12	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	6 9	11 8	11 8	8 11	16 0	...	11 6	16 0	15 7	9 2	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	7 2	7 2	6 9	14 14	12 9	9 10	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	17 4	17 2	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	91 8	91 8	91 8	12 5	12 5	12 8	Baroda		
	Disa	12 12	12 12	7 13	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	7 8	7 8	5 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	17 4	17 12	10 0	...	...	...	18 11	13 11	11 12	160 0	180 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 0	10 0	9 2	19 0	19 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	10 0	9 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	18 5	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	75 0	73 3½	90 0	12 3½	12 1¾	11 8	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 0	11 10½	9 7	25 1	25 0	13 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	13 14	20 8	20 5	11 9	...	...	...	17 14½	16 12	14 6¾	75 0	73 3½	90 0	12 3¾	12 1¾	11 8	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	14 4	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	8 9	17 0	17 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	52 0	52 0	60 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 4	11 0	8 3	15 5	15 5	11 7	6 10½	6 10½	6 0	10 5½	10 10½	8 0	15 3½	15 3½	8 11	15 3½	16 0	...	13 3	12 5	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 5	9 6½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
	Karachi	9 10	9 10	8 2	13 0	13 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 9	19 0	19 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	105 0	110 0	114 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 9	19 0	19 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 10	10 10	7 14	16 0	16 0	12 12	8 0	7 13	6 2	8 14	10 12	8 10	12 12½	14 8	...	16 4	17 3	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 4	10 5	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 11	8 8	10 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	7 12	8 2	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 4	7 1	...	...	...	17 13	17 12	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 8a	11 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	16 0	16 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	10 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	12 0b	11 0	12 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	12 8	20 8	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	12 0c	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	10 8	18 8	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	9 0	...	200 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	12 0d	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 8	12 0	10 0	17 8	13 5	13 8	6 10	6 10	5 11	13 5	12 0	11 0	20 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	7 11	6 4	11 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	12 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 6	8 12	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 5f	12 5	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	15 9¼	13 5¼	10 5¼	14 8	14 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5¼	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	10 0g	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	9 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
																													8 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		
	Moorshedabad	14 0h	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	12 0	16 0	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	14 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0					

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 25–8 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 11–5 to 14–8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 15 seers, barley 11 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 15 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 32 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15–8 seers, best rice 13–5 to 20 seers, common rice 17–8 to 22–12 seers, and gram 10 to 21 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 9 to 10–5 seers, common rice 14 to 16–8 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 21 seers, best rice 7–8 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11–5 seers, barley (in Jessore) 17 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungipore) 16 seers, and gram 11–8 to 14 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10–10 to 11–8 seers, barley 13–5 to 15 seers, best rice 6–10 seers, common rice 13 to 17–8 seers, and gram 13–5 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Dinagepore	8 0*i*	7 8	8 11	13 4	13 5	12 4	14 6	14 4	13 3	19 3	18 0	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	16 0*j*	11 4	12 0	26 4	15 0	26 4	15 0	13 0 to 15 0	9 12 to 11 4	16 0 to 18 12	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4*k*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
	Bogra	15 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	9 0	24 0	22 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 10	8 4	Bogra		
	Pubna	20 0*l*	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 12	18 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0*n*	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	18 2	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	10 12*o*	11 4	10 12	32 0	16 0	...	18 12	16 13	11 4	21 0	21 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	91 8	91 8	91 4	8 14	9 6	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	12 0*p*	12 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 8	19 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0*r*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	9 4	...	...	...	17 12	16 8	10 0	26 8	24 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Behar.																												Hill Tipperah		
	Patna	18 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Behar.*		
	Gya	15 0*u*	14 8	13 0	28 0	27 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Shahabad	14 0*v*	14 0	12 0 to 13 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	14 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gya		
	Durbhunga	12 0*w*	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	15 0 to 16 0	150 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Mozufferpore	12 0*x*	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	10 0	130 0	160 0	121 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Durbhunga		
	Sarun	13 8	13 4	11 12	26 4	...	21 4	8 4	8 4	7 0	16 8	15 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mozufferpore		
	Chumparun	14 0*y*	14 0	11 0	28 0	...	17 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 8	15 12	13 12	32 4	18 12	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
	Monghyr	14 11*z*	13 10	11 8	16 12	16 12	15 11	10 8	12 9	8 6	17 13	16 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Bhágalpur	12 10*a1*	11 6	10 11	22 11	20 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	12 5	17 0	16 7	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	12 11	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
	Purneah	15 0*a2*	15 0	10 0 to 11 0	20 0	20 0	...	19 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 12	11 6	126 4	126 4	138 12	9 2	9 2	8 8	Bhágalpur		
	Maldah	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0 to 16 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0*a3*	...	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah		
	Orissa.																			11 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	11 13	18 6*	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Orissa.*		
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	18 6	18 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack		
	Balasore	12 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 8	14 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																			9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Balasore		
	Hazáribagh	12 0*a4*	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Lohardugga	12 0*a5*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	33 0	34 8	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazáribagh		
	Singbhoom	8 0	7 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	28 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
	Manbhoom	13 8*a6*	10 8	11 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom		
	Sylhet	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 4	19 0	15 0	15 12	64 0	64 0	64 0	36 0	32 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Manbhoom		
	Cachar	6 6	8 14	8 3	14 8	16 0	11 6	13 5	13 5	12 4	14 8	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 10	8 6	Sylhet		
	Goálpárá	13 5	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	10 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Cachar		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Goálpárá		
	Kámrúp	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kámrúp		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	15 4	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Darrang		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong		
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
																				...	...	...	...	...	100 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Nága Hills *a*		
	Dehra Dún																												Dehra Dún		
	Saharanpur																												Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar																												Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	No return received																		No return received									Meerut		
	Bulandshahr																												Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh																												Aligarh		
	Kumaun																												Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 23-10 seers per rupee.

i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 19-8 seers, and gram 10-12 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 16 seers, best rice 8-14 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 14-8 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 26-6 seers, and gram 6–5 to 9 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 18-12 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 12-4 to 16 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 12 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 13 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 9 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 35 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11-8 to 27 seers and common rice 18 to 31 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 13 seers, barley (in Jehanabad) 27-8 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 17-8 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 28 seers, and gram 15 to 17-8 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 14-8 seers, barley 23 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 17 to 19-8 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 25 seers, great millet 22 to 26 seers, lesser millets 21 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 24 seers, and gram 15-8 to 17 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 22-8 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 15-8 to 19 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 18 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 to 25-8 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 23-4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 15-12 seers, common rice 18 to 18-14 seers, great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 23-2 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 18-14 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Muddehpoora) 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 20 seers, and gram (in Banka) 12-8 seers.

a2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 28 seers, best rice 15-8 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20-8 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

a3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, best rice 18 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23-8 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

a4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley (in Chuttra) 32-8 seers, best rice (in Chuttra) 14 seers, common rice 21 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Khuruckdiha) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Khuruckdiha) 30 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.

a5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 15 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 23 seers, best rice 20·35 to 22 seers, common rice 21·94 to 31 seers, mohwa 27 seers, lesser millets 40·50 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 37·12 seers, and gram 15 to 20·25 seers.

a6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley in (Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 22 to 26 seers, bulrush millet 15 to 30 seers, great millet 15 to 30 seers, lesser millets 32 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

[*a*] Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present.

B.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.
		S. Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	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																		
Oudh	Lucknow	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unáo																		
	Bára Banki																		
	Sitapur																		
	Hardui																		
	Kheri																		
	Fyzabad																		
	Bharaich																		
	Gonda																		
	Rai Bareli																		
	Sultánpur																		
	Partábgarh																		
Punjab.	Delhi	18 0	15 8	13 4	26 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	9 8	27 0	25 0	18 8	26 0	25 0	17 0
	Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	15 8
	Karnál	16 8	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 8
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	10 8	25 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	27 0	25 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	18 0
	Rohtak	16 0	15 8	12 4	25 8	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	16 9
	Sirsa	15 0	14 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	33 0	32 0	18 0	28 0	25 0	21 0
	Umballa	15 6	14 8	12 0	25 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	22 0	21 0	16 0
	Ludhiána	16 8	17 0	13 0	29 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	15 0
	Simla	13 4	11 8	10 8	17 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	10 0
	Jullundur	15 8	14 8	12 0	24 0	21 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	14 0
	Hoshiárpur	18 0	18 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	7 8	24 0	24 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	16 0
	Kángra	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	18 0	18 0	14 0
	Amritsar	14 8	15 8	12 0	21 8	23 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	24 8	23 8	14 8	19 8	20 8	14 4
	Siálkot	14 8	14 8	11 8	20 0	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	20 0	19 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0
	Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Lahore	14 8	14 8	12 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 8	25 0	25 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 0
	Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	28 0	24 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	16 0
	Gujránwála	14 8	14 8	10 12	21 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	12 0
	Ráwalpindi	9 4	9 12	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 0	16 0	16 0	...	12 12	13 4	10 4
	Jhelum	12 13	13 0	11 0	20 0	19 8	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	18 1	12 8	16 0	16 0	12 3
	Gujrát	13 10	13 0	11 8	20 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 9	12 12	17 0	17 12	12 4
	Shahpúr	11 4	11 4	9 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 8	15 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0
	Mooltan	14 0	13 4	9 4	22 0	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	16 8	17 0	12 12
	Jhang	14 0	14 12	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0
	Montgomery	14 8	14 4	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	5 8	22 0	20 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0
	Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 0	9 8	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	10 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 14	12 4	9 15	14 8	14 4	13 15	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 11	15 0	14 6	14 12	13 9	13 2	11 10
	Dera Ghází Khán	8 14	9 13	13 12	10 12	12 8	21 4	...	...	...	4 11	4 6	5 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	8 12	10 0	10 0
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	6 6	6 6	7 10	8 5	8 8	9 1	...	...	...	5 9	5 1	5 15	8 11	9 0	8 2	7 0	6 15	8 12
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazára	8 8	8 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 8	7 0	8 8	14 0*	14 0*	10 8*	...	...	...

* Indian-corn.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
												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				Lucknow	Oudh.	
												Unáo		
												Bára Banki		
												Sitapur		
												Hardui		
												Kheri		
												Fyzabad		
												Bharaich		
												Gonda		
												Rai Bareli		
												Sultánpur		
												Partábgarh		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	15 8	70 0	60 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Delhi [a]	Punjab.	
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Karnál		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hissar [b]		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	15 8	80 0	100 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Rohtak [b]		
...	...	...	29 0	27 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sirsa		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	9 12	10 12	Umballa		
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ludhiána		
...	...	...	17 0	20 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 0	8 4	Simla [c]		
...	...	...	21 8	22 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Jullundur		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	15 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 6	12 0	11 11	Amritsar		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	Siálkot		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 8	70 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Lahore [a]		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ferozepore [e]		
...	...	...	18 0	18 12	14 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gujránwála [d]		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 4	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	17 13	18 0	12 13	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum		
...	...	...	17 6	17 2	13 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 12	11 8	12 0	Gujrát		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	12 8	12 0	10 8	Mooltan		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang		
...	...	...	18 0	18 7	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	11 6	11 9	10 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	35 10	37 14	55 0	Dera Ismail Khán [f]		
...	...	...	10 2	9 8	11 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	Dera Ghazi Khán [g]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu		
...	...	...	8 8	7 14	7 10	62 0	55 0	98 0	26 5	27 0	39 10	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Hazára		

[a] Firewood falling.
[b] Do. rising.
[c] Barley and gram rising.
[d] Bajra falling.
[e] Bajra and jowar falling.
[f] Jowar falling.
[g] Salt falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1880—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	14 12	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 12	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	17 12	16 12	13 14	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 0	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	13 12	18 0	19 0	15 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	16 4	13 12	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	7 8	8 12	12 0	11 0	9 8	20 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	15 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	16 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	14 8	13 8	11 8	19 8	12 0	12 8	12 4	12 12	9 0	18 8	19 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	19 0	19 8	20 0	14 12
	Saugor	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	32 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	15 0
	Damoh	17 12	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	9 8	15 12	15 0	10 8	41 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	14 0
	Seoni	14 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 12	17 8	19 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	17 0	14 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 8	14 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	13 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	12 10	10 12	9 6	...	...	...	7 5	6 12	6 12	9 0	8 7	7 5	24 0	21 0	15 0	21 4	16 10	12 0
	Narsinghpur	13 4	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	13 0
	Nimár	11 2	10 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	24 4	20 10	14 0	18 0	17 9	14 0
	Raipur	20 0	20 8	16 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	10 8	7 0	14 8	...	...	...	26 4	16 0	14 8	31 4	24 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	24 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	9 9	9 4	6 4	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	9 4	9 13	9 4	15 2	13 13	12 3	15 8	14 4	13 8
	Bolarum	9 14	8 12	7 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 10	10 0	9 8	14 10	16 1	11 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	8 8	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	14 0	13 0	9 12	17 0	15 0	14 0
	Amráoti	13 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 4	10 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Akola	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Ellichpur	11 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	12 0
	Buldána	13 8	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	17 8	15 0	14 0
	Wún	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Básim	12 0	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 4	8 8	8 5	13 8	13 12	12 0	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	7 3	7 5	...	7 14	8 2	7 11	10 3	10 5	8 11	12 4	12 1	10 0	20 0	20 7	15 11	...	...	...
	Kolar	6 2	6 2	7 2	...	...	...	11 10	11 13	11 5	15 3	15 3	13 0	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	24 0
	Túmkúr	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	13 8	10 3	15 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	6 4	6 8	6 5	...	...	...	11 12	12 2	10 5	13 4	13 4	11 10	...	...	23 6	...	...	...
	Hassan	7 0	6 0	8 11	8 0	7 8	8 11	14 0	14 0	11 11	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	5 3	...	...	6 3	14 0	12 10	12 10	8 8	14 11	15 3	12 11	29 6	29 6	21 0	...	...
	Kadur	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	6 0	7 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	5 8	12 0	13 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	11 0	36 0	30 0	18 0	46 0	30 0	20 0
	Coorg	5 13	5 9	6 5	6 5	5 9	5 6	11 12	11 6	9 11	16 13	15 11	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	13 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	13 8	6 0	7 0	4 8	8 4	8 8	6 12	26 0	22 0	18 8	23 0	21 0	13 4
	Kishengurh	12 8	13 0	*	22 8	21 0	*	8 4	7 8	*	9 12	8 8	*	21 4	21 0	*	18 4	18 8	*
	Ulwur	14 7	14 0	10 7	28 11	28 6	14 12	...	7 0	6 15	11 0	11 0	8 10	33 3	31 6	14 12	30 10	29 5	14 3
	Bhurtpore (City)	15 0	12 12	12 0	26 0	26 8	18 3	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 14	29 0	30 0	17 11	27 0	21 4	15 13
	Ajmere	14 8	13 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	13 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	13 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	14 12	14 14	7 12	20 8	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 8	20 8	10 0
	Sirohee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu	11 8	11 8	7 9	16 12	17 0	10 8	4 8	4 10	4 8	5 8	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	8 8
	Anadra	12 8	12 8	8 2	20 0	21 0	11 8	5 6	5 4	5 0	5 4	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	9 10
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 0	15 0	7 0	26 0	23 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 6	9 9½	7 8	20 5	20 11	10 2½	5 7½	6 11	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	14 6	11 14	8 7	...	...	...	7 8	6 14	6 10	15 0	15 10	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	8 9½	8 12	9 1	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 11	9 6	10 0	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	14 2	7 4	22 8	22 8	10 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	22 0	21 14	10 10	19 6	19 6	10 4
	Bikaneer	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	3 12	2 10	...	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...
	Boondee	12 0	12 8	15 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 8	7 0	26 0	26 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	11 0	12 0	13 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	24 8	23 8	19 4	16 0	16 8	14 0
	Tonk	9 4	9 4	11 12	23 8	23 8	15 0	6 8	6 8	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	25 14	25 14	16 0	24 12	24 2	14 0
	Jhallawar	10 6	10 2½	12 0½	16 6	16 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 1	22 0	21 8	19 0½	15 3	15 3	12 0½
	Shahpoora	11 12	11 12	10 0	23 8	24 0	13 8	9 4	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 4
	Dholpur	14 11	13 4	13 3½	29 4	28 11	16 13½	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 9	27 14	16 14	30 6	29 10	16 1½
Central India.	Indore	9 11	9 3	8 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 14	20 13	12 5	16 0	19 3	12 0
	Gwalior	12 2	11 10	12 9	24 4	21 15	16 7	6 14	6 8	5 1	7 13	8 0	6 0	22 13	23 9	16 5	24 9	24 5	15 3
	Goona	14 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 12	10 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	15 0
	Rutlam	10 0	9 8	9 1	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	5 1	11 4	11 0	7 6	26 12	26 12	12 12	12 15	8 14	8 10
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	12 4	12 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	21 0	19 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	15 0

Provinces.	Districts.	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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	...	...	...	14 12	11 4	9 0	140 0	140 0	115 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	
	Bhandára	...	...	...	14 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	
	Chánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Wardha	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 4	160 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	20 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	13 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	
	Saugor	...	...	...	23 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damoh	...	...	...	27 8	24 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 8	8 12	
39 0	Seoni	39 0	...	...	19 0	17 8	11 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	
	Mandla	...	...	...	19 0	17 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	
35 0	Betúl	35 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		
15 0	Chhindwára	15 0	13 8	18 0	13 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	9 0		
16 0	Hoshangabad	16 0	14 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0		
	Narsinghpur	...	...	21 4	14 10	11 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0		
	Nimár	34 0	28 0	21 8	20 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0		
	Raipur	...	...	18 5	11 15	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0		
	Sambalpur	...	...	17 0	16 0	10 12	60 0	60 0	82 0	9 4	9 0	8 8		
	Biláspur	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 8	240 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	9 0		
120 0	Upper Godávari	110 0	64 0	21 0	16 0	13 0	140 0	130 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
15 15	Bolarum	16 5	12 15	13 3	11 15	8 6	110 0	115 0	65 0	8 14	8 14	8 10		
	Chudderghat	...	...	13 4	12 6	9 0	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0		
	Amráoti	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	9 0		
8 0	Akola	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
	Ellichpur	...	...	14 0	10 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0		
	Buldána	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
	Wún	...	...	17 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0		
	Básim	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
		...	...	15 0	9 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 8	8 0		
38 4	Bangalore	27 1	22 8	30 0	20 2	18 11	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 1	11 2		
29 15	Kolar	28 18	24 11	34 8	34 14	25 0	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2		
36 0	Túmkúr	25 0	16 0	36 0	25 0	21 0	384 0	384 0	180 0	10 0	10 8	10 0		
29 8	Mysore	27 0	24 10	30 0	31 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	81 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
28 0	Hassan	29 0	28 8	27 0	27 8	22 0	800 0	700 0	135 0	8 0	8 8	9 3		
31 0	Shimoga	31 0	27 8	27 5	25 3	15 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8		
24 0	Kadur	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0		
42 0	Chitaldroog	33 5	26 8	30 0	30 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	8 0		
29 6	Coorg	28 7	22 13	25 7	25 0	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 12	8 12	8 8		
	Jeypore	...	...	16 8	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 8		
	Kishengurh	...	...	17 8	15 4	*	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	*		* Not received.
	Ulwur	...	...	19 1	19 0	13 13	...	...	...	11 13	11 12	9 11		
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	17 0	13 8	14 6	80 0	80 0	240 0	12 7	12 8	13 0		
	Ajmere	...	...	18 0	16 8	13 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0		
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Erinpura	...	...	18 12	18 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		
	Sirohee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Abu	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	11 0		
	Anadra	...	...	15 8	15 12	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	24 0	22 8	10 0	8 pies †	6 pies †	6 pies †	9 0	8 0	8 0		† Per man 's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	9 6	11 11	9 12½	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	8 3½	8 9½		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 14		
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	17 8	16 14	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 5	17 8		
	Bikaneer	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 14	...		
	Boondee	...	...	16 0	16 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	10 0		
	Kotah	...	...	18 0	19 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	10 0	8 12		
	Tonk	...	...	17 1	17 1	13 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0		
	Jhallawar	...	...	16 4	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 15½		
	Shahpoora	...	...	17 8	17 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	11 0		
	Dholpur	...	...	16 14	15 12	13 15½	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 13½		
	Indore	...	...	15 8	13 5	11 6	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	8 14		
	Gwalior	...	...	15 8	15 5	12 9	91 0	109 0	109 0	10 5	10 9	9 2		
	Goona	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 0		
	Rutlam	...	...	14 4	12 12	11 2	160 0	160 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	21 0	19 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 4		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 662 AND 663 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH MARCH 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

RAJPOOTANA. DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Wheat.			Barley.			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.	* Per man's load.
Hilly Tracts of Meywar		15	0 15	0 6	8 23	0 24	0 9	0 10	8 22	0 6 pie*	6 pie*	6 pie*	6 pie*	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	22	8 22	0 10	0 6 pie*	6 pie*	6 pie*	0 8	0 9	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 THE 13TH APRIL 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell during the week in Madras, Burma, Assam, Mysore and Coorg. In the Bassein and Prome Districts of Burma the rain was very plentiful. There was slight rain also in some districts of Bombay and Bengal. In parts of the latter Province and of the Punjab the want of rain is felt. The harvest of the *rabi* crops is almost completed; the yield has been good; and preparations for the sowing of *kharif* crops are in progress. Agricultural prospects and public health remain generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (April 14th)—		
Bellary ...	·29 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 28·21; standing crops generally fair; harvest of white *cholum* and cotton progressing.
Kurnool ...	·75	*Ragi* 31·76; standing crop paddy and second crop withering in two taluks, elsewhere good; harvest of paddy and cotton.
Ganjam ...	·73 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 31·77.
Kistna ...	.....	*Ragi* 30·74; harvest of some later dry crops, outturn ½ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Report not received.
Coimbatore ...	1·38 (average of fifteen stations).	*Ragi* 23·9; dry crops, where not already lost, benefited somewhat by recent showers; harvest of paddy, outturn ⅓ to ⅔.
Tanjore ...	·42 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 28·63; harvest of *cholum*, *ragi*, oil-seeds and chillies, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura ...	·51 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 25·02.
Malabar ...	1·75 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 21·66.
Travancore ...	·86	Ploughing going on; prices unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; dry crop harvest generally poor in the southern districts.
Bombay— (April 14th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain at Kohistan on 30th March.	Sugarcane being transplanted in Ghorabari taluka; small-pox in five, measles in one, cattle-disease in three and fever in six talukas; river on 6th 3 feet 4 inches, 3 inches lower than on same date last year.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest continues; fever and colds prevalent; temperature cool; cattle-disease in taluka Shahdádpur.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed; public health good.
Baroda ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished; public health good; prices slightly fallen.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing; fever in three talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Ague in two talukas; cattle-disease in Igatpuri; crops all harvested and nearly threshed; weather getting warm.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	A few drops of rain on 13th.	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal from 9th to 13th, abnormal wind southerly on 7th and 8th.
Poona (April 11th)	.....	Prices of *jowari* and *bajri* in the district falling.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* still continues.
Sholapur ...	.....	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·58	Harvest in progress in three talukas; cotton picking progressing; slight fever in eight talukas.
Kanara ...	·83 at Yellapur	Harvest nearly completed on coast; fever prevails.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather very warm; general health good. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest approaching completion; slight rain in the southern part of the Presidency; cattle-disease in two districts, small-pox in one and fever in three; public health otherwise good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	A few drops	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera continues in Moiscal and Ramoo.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	*Boro dhan* at Satkhira promising; sugarcane thrives well; ploughing for early rice and jute progressing; rain wanted; public health generally good; cholera abated.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Land being prepared for next crop; prices stationary; cholera [illegible] in Jangipur sub-division and thana Goas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry in day time; strong south-easterly wind every evening; *rabi* harvests nearly over, though wheat and barley still being cut in north; outturn over average; *amun* and jute sowings progressing rapidly; seedlings of earlier sowings thriving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Cultivation well forward; some sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox.
	·8 Cutwa.	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; prospects of crops favourable; small-pox somewhat prevalent in Phoorunbari.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot; west wind; *rabi* harvest nearly finished; small-pox increasing.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* sowing and *aghani* cultivation in good progress; much small-pox.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; *rabi* harvest in progress.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; *rabi* harvest in progress; mango and indigo promising; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat at times oppressive; *mohwa* and *rabi* crops yielded a twelve-anna outturn; food-grains cheap; a few cases of small-pox; cholera in interior, otherwise health good.
Cuttack ...	·45	Small-pox decreasing in town; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in some districts; cultivation for early crops active, but in places rain wanted; *rabi* harvest in Behar still continues and yielding well; spring rice in north of Tipperah much damaged by late heavy rain, elsewhere promises good outturn; *mohwa* in Chota Nagpore excellent; plantation of sugarcane progressing; small-pox still prevalent in Cooch Behar, Bhágalpur, Purneah and Lohardugga; sporadic small-pox and cholera also in some other districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (April 13th)	.....	Weather seasonable; very hot; excepting occasional cases of cholera in city and outskirts, general health good; *rabi* harvested; sugarcane being irrigated; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Hot, dry, seasonable weather; westerly winds; crops all cut; early millets being sown; cholera still north of Ganges; wheat 19⅝ seers, unhusked *dhan* 28$^{5}_{16}$ seers, coarse rice 18$^{5}_{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	.....	Hot west wind; *rabi* nearly harvested; sporadic cholera reported in thirteen circles; prices easy; wheat 21 seers.
Jhansi („ 14th)	.....	Weather very hot; harvest has nearly all been got in; prices falling.
Agra („ 13th)	.....	Prospects good; crops being harvested; slight fever; days hot.
Bareilly („ 14th)	.....	Health good; crops nearly all cut.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Hot; occasionally cloudy; barley and pulses harvests well forward; prices falling.
Kumaun („ 13th)	.....	Weather fine; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 14th)	.....	No change; a few cases of cholera reported in Konarja thana.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	.....	Reaping completed; threshing continues; prices pretty stationary; cholera cases in four thanas; wind veering to the west; nights and mornings pretty cool, days unusually warm.
Sitapur („ 14th)	.....	West winds commenced; public health good; harvest well advanced; prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut and threshed; small-pox in places; a good deal of cholera prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Weather unusually warm; westerly winds begun; harvest nearly completed; early sowings begun in Allahabad; prices falling in Jhansi and Meerut; sporadic cholera reported from Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Partabgarh; slight small-pox in Allahabad and fever in Agra, otherwise health good.
Punjab— (April 13th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prospects good; reaping in progress; prices steady.
Hissar ...	.....	Harvesting continues; prices fluctuating; health good.
Umballa ...	.....	*Rabi* harvested; health good.
Jullundur ...	.....	Prices falling; crops being cut; health good.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops fair; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops being cut; health good; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	.....	Prospects fair; barley being reaped.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Health good; agricultural prospects less promising.
Peshawar ...	.....	Harvest prospects less promising; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	.....	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Health good; prices steady; prospects generally good, with the exception of Ráwalpindi and Peshawar, where rain is wanted.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (April 14th)	.....	Cloudy; close; threshing of *rabi* almost finished, outturn good; ploughing for *kharif* commenced.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Hot; threshing continues; a few cases of small-pox; prices falling.
Saugor ...	.....	Cloudy; reaping nearly completed; outturn good; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Seoni ...	.....	Cloudy; hot; threshing progressing; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Threshing continues; outturn good; prices stationary.
Raipur (April 10th)	.....	Cloudy; warm; threshing of *rabi* progressing; slight cholera; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	.....	Cloudy; oppressive; sugarcane planting continues; small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; hot; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn generally good; ploughing for *kharif* on hand; prices easier.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (April 14th)—		
Akyab ...	·64	Public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	1·38	Small-pox prevalent in parts of the Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	5·87	Total rainfall 6·0; cholera and small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Prome ...	9·94	Small-pox prevalent in one township.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·66	Total rainfall 2·02; public health good.
Toungoo ...	·85	Total rainfall ·96; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in several districts; weather very oppressive and sultry; small-pox still prevalent in Pegu division; cattle healthy.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 14th)	2·18	Weather seasonable; *asu* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	7·25	Rain still falling; river rising; cultivation and sowing of rice crops going forward; some area of low land may remain uncultivated.
Cachar ...	.....	No reports received.
Dibrugarh ...	.....	
Mysore and Coorg— (April 14th)—		
Bangalore ...	·19	Crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease prevalent in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	·79	
Mercara ...	1·28	
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 14th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather very warm; ploughing in progress.
Akola ...	.....	Winnowing completed; health good.
Hyderabad (April 15th)	Some rain	Fever reported in places, also murrain amongst cattle; *moles* and mango slightly injured; prices, wheat 9 seers, *tur* 16, coarse rice 9.
Central India States— (April 14th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; wheat harvest good; opium prices still rising.
Gwalior ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; wheat 13, *bajra* 32, *jowar* 20 seers per rupee.
Rewah ...	.....	Prospects good; *jowar* 39 seers; cholera at Rewah.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather clear and warm; health good; opium prices stationary.
Neemuch ...	.....	Health good; weather hot; nights cool.
Gwalior ...	.....	Very hot; crops and health good; wheat 17 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Health good.
Indore ...	.....	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rewakong ...	.....	No report received.
Udipur ...	.....	Weather warm; wheat reaping continues; fever, cough and measles prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	No report.
Serohi (April 11th)	.....	Tanks about dry; wells fairly full; healthy; not so hot.
Marwar ...	.....	No report.
Mewar (April 9th)	.....	Tanks drying; plenty of water in wells; pneumonia still prevalent; harvest progressing; outturn favourable.
Harowtee („ 10th)	.....	Health and prospects good; crops harvested; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Health good; weather cooler.
Ajmere (April 14th)	.....	Harvest proceeding satisfactorily; health good.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably; fair outturn expected; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	
Ulwur (April 13th)	.....	Harvesting continues.
Nepal— (April 6th)—		
Katmandu ...	·54	Prospects good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 17. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

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.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same number and date.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department (Judicial),—No. 320, dated Fort William, the 22nd March 1880.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. $\frac{999}{641}$ L. R., dated the 6th instant, on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

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

By Collectors of Districts and Deputy Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract),

E. STACK,

Offg. Under 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 twelve months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																	
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 . . .	85,66,584	20,93,958	1,06,60,542	58,46,189	4,42,676	62,88,865	2,39,286	1,20,319	3,59,605	18,25,110	11,78,827	30,03,937	9,22,739	34,03,511	43,26,250	1,73,99,908	72,39,291	2,46,39,199
1876-77 . . .	79,89,972	21,52,207	1,01,42,179	52,50,869	1,29,049	53,79,918	2,24,336	37,416	2,61,752	17,37,927	6,55,225	23,93,152	10,04,733	31,39,239	41,43,972	1,62,07,837	61,13,136	2,23,20,973
1877-78 . . .	95,13,508	21,02,316	1,16,15,824	58,13,693	1,51,109	59,64,802	2,75,575	48,163	3,23,738	16,13,508	2,81,173	18,94,681	11,69,364	29,31,872	41,01,236	1,83,85,648	55,14,633	2,39,00,281
1878-79 . . .	76,57,651	20,78,145	97,35,796	53,04,491	2,53,381	55,57,872	2,55,730	35,668	2,91,398	14,69,556	5,14,174	19,83,730	14,17,248	33,15,477	47,32,725	1,61,04,676	61,96,845	2,23,01,521
1879-80 . . .	71,91,955	15,48,589	87,40,544	49,95,961	2,53,581	52,49,542	4,20,346	37,982	4,58,328	14,19,304	8,42,956	22,62,260	15,70,616	36,61,385	52,32,001	1,55,98,182	63,44,493	2,19,42,675

N. B.—The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to February only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 20th April 1880.

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 FEBRUARY 1880.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Jamaica.			St. Vincent.			French W. I. Colonies.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Under 2 years . .	8	5	13	8	9	17	3	2	5	16	17	33	35	33	68	68	
From 2 to 10 years . .	32	26	58	27	12	39	12	12	24	41	29	70	112	79	191	191	
,, 10 to 20 ,, . .	67	37	104	56	21	77	43	24	67	89	42	131	255	124	379	379	
,, 20 to 30 ,, . .	186	111	297	158	69	227	73	35	108	272	117	389	689	332	1,021	1,021	
,, 30 to 40 ,, . .	10	8	18	8	2	10	8	1	9	40	7	47	66	18	84	84	
,, 40 to 50 ,, . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	
,, Above 50 ,, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	305	187	492	257	113	370	139	74	213	458	212	670	1,159	586	1,745	1,745	

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

Orissa . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2		
Western Bengal . .	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	4		
Central ditto . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	2		
Eastern ditto . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		
Behar . . .	20	23	43	23	13	36	14	9	23	198	94	292	255	139	894	894		
N.-W. Provinces . .	202	116	318	213	93	306	76	38	114	203	104	307	694	351	1,045	1,045		
Oudh . . .	39	23	62	13	6	19	44	27	71	26	7	33	122	63	185	185		
Central India . .	22	16	38	5	...	5	1	...	1	7	...	7	35	16	51	51		
Punjab . . .	15	5	20	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	21	5	26	26		
Nepal . . .	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	19	4	23	23		
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. .	8	...	8	1	...	1	2	...	2	15	3	18	9	3	12	12		
GRAND TOTAL .	305	187	492	257	113	370	139	74	213	458	212	670	1,159	586	1,745	1,745		

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste .	51	33	84	40	11	51	28	8	36	73	24	97	190	76	266	266		
Hindus { Agriculturists .	66	35	101	58	25	83	46	19	64	173	73	246	342	152	494	494		
Hindus { Artisans .	17	4	21	10	1	11	7	3	10	20	6	26	54	14	68	68		
Hindus { Low castes .	103	64	167	87	50	137	86	19	55	126	56	182	352	189	541	541		
Mussulmans . .	67	51	118	62	26	88	25	25	50	66	53	119	220	155	375	375		
Christians . . .	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		
GRAND TOTAL .	305	187	492	257	113	370	139	74	213	458	212	670	1,159	586	1,745	1,745		

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus . .	938	431	1,369
2. Musulmans . .	220	155	375
3. Christians . .	1	...	1
TOTAL .	1,159	586	1,745

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 1878 and 1879.

QUARTERS.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal, including Steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.		Madras.		South Indian.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	924,261*a*	960,718	84,193	116,451	100,427	84,336	111,765	145,882	254,977	265,711	161,665	143,879	75,073	70,263
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	171	548	547	676	676	857	857	607	611
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	5,775	5,405
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	9·5	8·8
Second Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	856,634*a*	971,133*a*	93,417	114,279	88,312	84,560	138,113	127,878	170,094	244,291	152,362	164,519	83,750	88,000
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	171*f*	171*f*	548	541	676	676	857	857	607	612
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	6,442	7,167
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	51·5	58·4	32·1	39·2	39·7	38·0	19·4	18·0	19·4	27·8	13·7	14·8	10·6	11·7
Third Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	617,370*a*	690,891*a*	41,157	47,101	125,308	110,190	81,884	67,979	115,700	165,938	141,552	145,835	76,661	80,264
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,280	1,282	224	224	159	172	544	547	672	676	858	858	607	617
Average receipts per week . £	47,490	53,145	3,166	3,623	9,639	8,476	6,299	5,229	8,900	12,764	10,989	11,218	5,897	6,174
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	37·1	41·5	14·1	16·2	60·6	49·3	11·6	9·6	13·2	18·9	12·7	13·1	9·7	10·0
Fourth Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	905,888*a*	982,298*a*	122,397	87,781	105,820	133,773	130,441	91,764	277,831	360,695	152,186	153,194	80,893	86,270
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,280	1,283	224	224	171	172	544	547	675	676	858	858	611	620
Average receipts per week . £	69,684	75,561	9,415	6,752	8,140	10,290	10,034	7,059	21,372	27,746	11,707	11,784	6,223	6,636
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	54·4	59·0	42·0	30·1	50·9	59·8	18·4	12·9	31·7	41·0	13·6	13·7	10·2	10·7
Total for the Year.														
Total earnings . . . £	3,304,153*a*	3,605,040*a*	341,164	365,612	425,867	412,859	462,208	433,503	818,602	1,036,625	607,765	607,427	316,377	322,707
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,280	1,281	224	224	165	172	546	547	675	676	858	858	608	615
Average receipts per week . £	63,541	69,328	6,561	7,031	8,190	7,940	8,888	8,337	15,742	19,935	11,688	11,681	6,084	6,208
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	49·6	54·1	29·3	31·4	49·6	46·2	16·3	15·2	23·3	29·5	13·6	13·6	10·0	10·1

QUARTERS.	Great Indian Peninsular.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Amraoti (State).	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	881,305	744,805	205,772	213,209	3,829	3,199	2,898	2,398	77,084	112,448	23,370	21,493	2,529	1,671	3,897	2,430
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,288	1,288	444	444	28	28	27	27	396	428	86	86	8	8	6	6
Average receipts per week . £	64,182	57,293	15,829	16,408	295	269	223	184	5,976	8,650	1,798	1,653	194	129	300	187
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	50·6	45·2	35·7	36·9	10·5	9·6	8·3	6·8	15·1	20·2	20·9	19·2	24·2	16·1	50·0	31·2
Second Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	721,957	705,563	176,450	203,077	3,189	3,810	2,030	2,451	87,710	104,778	19,032	22,469	2,092	1,724	2,761	2,514
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,288	1,288	444	444	28	28	27	27	413	428	86	86	8	8	6	6
Average receipts per week . £	55,535	54,274	13,573	15,621	245	293	156	189	6,747	8,060	1,464	1,728	161	133	212	196
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	43·8	42·8	30·6	35·2	8·7	10·5	5·8	7·0	16·3	18·8	17·0	20·1	20·1	16·6	35·3	32·7
Third Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	343,005	311,837	80,440	89,512	2,673	2,701	1,005	2,070	50,362	56,570	10,232	15,211	1157	...*i*	838	628
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,288	1,288	444	444	28	28	27	27	428	438	86	86	8	....	6	6
Average receipts per week . £	26,385	23,989	6,188	6,885	206	208	147	159	3,874	4,352	787	1,170	54	...	65	48
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	20·8	18·9	13·9	15·5	7·4	7·5	5·4	5·9	9·0	9·9	9·1	13·6	6·7	...	10·8	8·0
Fourth Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	700,781	552,204	170,301	140,060	2,878	3,398	2,194	2,260	81,504	80,746	19,197	23,372	575*g*	416*k*	1,448	1,387
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,288	1,273	444	444	28	28	27	27	428	449	86	86	8	8	6	6
Average receipts per week . £	53,906	42,477	13,100	10,821	221	261	169	174	6,270	6,211	1,477	1,798	86	62	111	107
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	42·5	33·4	29·5	24·4	7·9	9·3	6·3	6·4	14·6	13·8	17·2	20·9	10·7	7·7	18·5	17·8
Total for the Year.																
Total earnings . . . £	2,606,108	2,314,429	632,969	646,557	12,569	13,408	9,027	9,170	297,260	354,542	71,831	82,545	5,311	3,811	8,944	6,989
Mean mileage open . . No.	1,288	1,302	444	444	28	28	27	27	416	436	86	86	8	8	6	6
Average receipts per week . £	50,002	44,508	12,173	12,434	242	258	174	176	5,716	6,818	1,381	1,597	158	117	172	134
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	39·4	35·1	27·4	28·0	8·6	9·2	6·4	6·5	13·7	15·6	16·1	18·6	19·1	14·6	28·6	22·3

QUARTERS.	Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	4,200	2,990	21,570	16,736	11,183	13,016	22,151	43,195	4,233	8,310	20,347	30,625	13,635	27,047
Mean mileage open . . No.	45	45	121	121	81	82	103	103	37	85	163	161	164	219
Average receipts per week . £	323	230	1,659	1,287	860	1,001	1,704	3,323	326	639	2,257	2,356	1,049	2,081
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	7·2	5·1	13·7	10·6	10·6	12·2	16·5	32·3	8·8	7·5	13·8	14·6	6·4	9
Second Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	3,179	7,553*m*	20,065	18,878	11,646	12,331	21,565	41,439	3,278	8,381	28,157	25,307	31,180	36,925
Mean mileage open . . No.	45	45	121	121	81	81	103	103	37	85	162	161	184	222
Average receipts per week . £	245	581	1,613	1,452	896	949	1,659	3,188	252	645	2,166	1,947	2,399	2,840
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	5·4	12·9	13·3	12·0	11·1	11·7	16·1	30·9	6·8	7·6	13·4	12·1	13·0	12·8
Third Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	2,446	7,681*m*	16,854	15,047	8,761	8,141	17,258	32,339	5,574	7,051	15,062	16,066	17,982	25,398
Mean mileage open . . No.	45	45	121	121	76	75	103	103	80	85	161	161	219	229
Average receipts per week . £	188	591	1,296	1,157	674	626	1,327	2,488	429	542	1,159	1,236	1,383	1,954
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	4·2	13·1	10·7	9·6	8·9	8·3	12·9	24·2	5·4	6·4	7·2	7·6	6·3	8·5
Fourth Quarter.														
Total earnings . . . £	3,159	7,484*m*	19,673	18,811	12,541	12,385	29,958	68,035	7,988	8,297	23,729	23,594	36,301	40,656
Mean mileage open . . No.	45	45	121	121	76	78	103	103	85	85	161	161	219	230
Average receipts per week . £	242	576	1,513	1,447	965	953	2,304	5,234	614	638	1,825	1,815	2,792	3,774
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	5·4	12·8	12·5	12·0	12·7	12·2	22·3	50·8	7·2	7·5	11·3	11·3	12·8	16·4
Total for the Year.														
Total earnings . . . £	12,984	25,708	79,062	69,472	44,131	45,873	90,932	185,008	21,073	32,039	96,295	95,592	99,107	138,426
Mean mileage open . . No.	45	45	121	121	78	79	103	103	60	85	161	161	196	225
Average receipts per week . £	250	494	1,520	1,336	849	882	1,749	3,558	405	616	1,852	1,838	1,906	2,662
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	5·6	11·0	12·6	11·0	10·9	11·2	17·0	34·5	6·7	7·2	11·5	11·4	9·7	11·8

QUARTERS.	Sindia (State) Northern Section.		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).		Muttra Hathras Provincial (State).		Patna-Gya Provincial (State).		Western Rajputana (State.)		Sindia Southern Section (State).		Total.	
	1879.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	1,879*b*	2,662	580*c*	13,416	...	64,467	2,402	3,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,983,894	3,115,322
Mean mileage open . . No.	35	35	50	145	...	508	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,441	8,194
Average receipts per week . £	102	220	243	1,032	...	4,959	185	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	229,530	239,640
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	4·6	6·3	4·9	7·1	...	9·8	6·4	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·9	29·2
Second Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	3,024	2,817	5,820*c*	10,392	...	78,835	2,429	3,542	...	3,028*d*	...	...	...	...	2,729,155	3,097,304
Mean mileage open . . No.	35	35	121	126	...	508	29	29	...	40	...	...	...	...	7,561	8,218
Average receipts per week . £	233	217	657	1,492	...	6,049	187	273	...	262	...	...	...	...	209,935	238,254
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	6·7	6·2	5·4	11·8	...	11·9	6·4	9·1	...	6·5	...	...	...	...	27·8	20·0
Third Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	2,724	1,742	...*i*	3,938	7,380*m*	52,031	2,247	2,710	...	8,790	...	...	...	...	1,784,896	1,967,681
Mean mileage open . . No.	35	35	...	86	280	508	29	29	...	57	...	...	...	...	7,868	8,207
Average receipts per week . £	163	126	...	303	565	4,002	173	208	...	676	...	...	...	...	137,300	151,360
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	4·7	3·6	...	3·5	2·0	7·9	6·0	7·2	...	11·9	...	...	...	...	17·6	18·4
Fourth Quarter.																
Total earnings . . . £	2,363	1,998	7,117*g*	10,010	49,831	132,620	2,752	2,965	...	11,233	...	4,781*j*	...	934	2,949,746	3,051,579
Mean mileage open . . No.	35	35	145	120	482	508	29	29	...	57	...	82	...	33	8,159	8,366
Average receipts per week . £	182	154	1,060	770	3,833	10,201	212	228	...	864	...	712	...	54	226,903	234,737
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	5·2	4·4	7·3	6·4	8·0	20·1	7·3	7·9	...	15·2	...	8·7	...	1·6	27·8	29·2
Total for the Year.																
Total earnings . . . £	9,300	9,419	13,526	46,756	57,211	327,753	9,830	12,592	...	28,051	...	4,781	...	93	10,447,691	11,231,886
Mean mileage open . . No.	35	35	121	119	381	508	29	29	...	52	...	82	...	33	7,969	8,354
Average receipts per week . £	181	181	714	889	2,213	6,303	189	242	...	443	...	712	...	54	200,917	216,998
Average receipts per week per mile open . . . £	5·2	5·2	6·3	7·6	5·8	12·4	6·5	8·3	...	8·5	...	8·7	...	1·6	25·2	25·2

a Includes steamer earnings.
b Total receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878.
c Total receipts from 15th to 31st March 1878.
d The line was opened for traffic from 21st April 1879.
e Total receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
f Inclusive of 13 miles, the length of the Damukdia Branch, Northern Bengal Railway.
g Receipts from 15th November 1878, on which the date the line was re-opened.
h Receipts from 15th November 1879, on which date the line was re-opened.
i Line closed.
j The line was opened for traffic from 15th November 1879.
k Ditto ditto 20th December 1879.
l Total receipts from 1st to 15th July 1878.
m Includes colliery receipts.
n The line was opened for public traffic from 1st July 1878.

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 20TH APRIL 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain fell in the eastern portion of Bengal, in Assam, Burma, Madras and Mysore; there was also slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, but none has fallen elsewhere. The threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops is proceeding, the outturn is satisfactory; prices are falling. From Pesháwar only is want of rain reported. Agricultural prospects and public health remain good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 21st)—		
Bellary ...	·48 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 29·34; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·36 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 33·41; harvesting of second crop paddy commenced in one taluk.
Ganjam ...	·21 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 31·42.
Kistna ...	·18 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 30·96.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	*Ragi* 22·32; dry crops being harvested; standing crops doing well.
Coimbatore ...	·48 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 23·49; harvest of paddy in six taluks, outturn ⅓ to full; crops benefited by recent showers.
Tanjore ...	.....	*Ragi* 28·15; crops generally good; harvest of *cholum*, oil-seeds and chillies, outturn ⅝ to ¾.
Madura ...	·35 in one station	*Ragi* 25·43.
Malabar ...	·98 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 20·8.
Travancore ...	·44	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(April 21st)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Strong westerly breeze; river on 19th 5 feet 10 inches, higher than on same date last year; *kharif* sowings commenced; fever in five, small-pox in three talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; fever prevalent; small-pox in three, cattle-disease in five talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed; public health good.
Baroda ...	.....	Weather hot; *rabi* harvest nearly over; public health good.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; fever in three talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Ague in one taluka; cattle-disease in Igatpuri; all crops harvested and nearly threshed; weather getting warm.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 3° warm till 16th, afterwards 2° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly till 15th, afterwards southerly.
Poona (April 18th)	.....	In district average price of *bajri* rising, while that of *jowari* falling.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing completed; land being prepared for monsoon crop.
Sholapur ...	.....	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·46 (average)	*Rabi* harvest completed; cotton picking almost completed; slight fever in eight and cattle-disease in one taluka.
Kanara ...	·30 (average)	Harvest of second crop nearly completed in all talukas except Karwar.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather very warm; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; weather hot; slight rain in Dharwar and Kanara; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in Kurrachee and Hyderabad.
Bengal—(April 21st)—		
Chittagong ...	2·0	Weather seasonable during day but cold during night; prospects of crops favourable; cattle-disease in Kumeria; cholera almost abated.
Dacca ...	2·39	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·50	*Boro dhan* at Satkhira being harvested; sugarcane thrives well; no other crops on ground; ploughing going on for early rice and jute; late rain very much facilitated ploughing; health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·12	Rain will assist preparation of land for next crop; *rabi* crops still being harvested; cholera still in Jangipur sub-division and thana Goas.
Rajshahye ...	Slight rain on evening of 16th.	Weather hot till 16th, when a storm brought down temperature nearly 8°; *amun dhan*, jute and *til* sown and seedlings thriving, but rain would do them good; *aus dhan* being sown; *boro dhan* excellent; a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Burdwan ...	·78; Culna ·65; Cutwa ·8	Weather favourable for cultivation; cholera in Raneegunge, and sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in other parts of district; some cases of cattle-disease in Raneegunge and Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	·98	Weather warm; *aus* sowing proceeding; fever and bowel complaint rather common; price of rice low.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Easterly wind; all crops cut; small-pox still prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good, and would be better if light rain falls; sowings progressing; health fair for time of year.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest for most part complete; mango and indigo promising; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	Slight shower on 17th	Weather seasonable; easterly wind has rendered it cooler; no crops on ground; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Sufficient rain in interior.	Small-pox decreasing; sporadic cases of cholera; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in most parts of Bengal proper and Cuttack; cultivation for early crops proceeding satisfactorily, save where rain has not fallen; spring rice promising; indigo prospects good; mango in many places destroyed; *rabi* harvest in Behar nearly complete, outturn satisfactory; *mohwa* crops in Chota Nagpore, Monghyr and Sonthal Pergunnahs good; small-pox and cholera still in some places; public health on the whole good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (April 20th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; wind easterly; prospects good; a few cases of cholera, otherwise general health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Wind easterly for last four days; no other sign of rain; heat great; health generally good; cholera still in north; wheat 19¾ seers; coarse rice 19 $\frac{7}{16}$ seers; unhusked *dhan* 28½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	.....	Wind again veered east; *rabi* nearly harvested; *mohwa* very plentiful; cane thriving; cholera increasing, especially in north of district; small-pox also prevalent; prices easy; wheat 21 $\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Jhansi („ 20th)	.....	Weather hot; harvest good; slight fever; prices falling.
Agra („ „)	.....	*Rabi* crops being harvested; slight fever prevails; heat increasing; cattle-disease has appeared in three parganas.
Bareilly („ 21st)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; fields cleared.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather hot; wind variable; harvest progressing well; prices tending downwards; health good.
Kumaun („ 20th)	.....	Weather fair; high wind blowing after noon.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Weather hot; no change in prospects; a few cases of cholera.
Partabgarh ...	.....	Report not received.
Sitapur (April 20th)	.....	No change; heat great; prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ „)	.....	Crops being harvested; threshing still going on; cholera cases continue; wind gone back to the east.
		General Remarks.—Wind east; heat great; *rabi* harvest almost completed; prices falling in Jhansi and Meerut; sporadic cholera continues in Benares, Allahabad, Fyzabad and Partabgarh and is increasing in Gorakhpur, a few cases reported from Lucknow; small-pox is prevalent in Gorakhpur, and slight fever is reported from Agra and Jhansi, otherwise health generally good; cattle-disease has appeared in Agra.
Punjab— (April 20th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prospects good; reaping in progress; improvement in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Harvest nearly gathered; outturn good; prices falling; health good.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops being harvested; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; crops being cut; prices falling.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops fair; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops being cut; health good.
Siálkot ...	.....	Crops being cut.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Health good.
Peshawar ...	.....	Prospects indifferent.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; slight rise in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Health good; prices generally have a downward tendency; prospects generally good but indifferent at Peshawar, where rain is wanted.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (April 21st)	.....	Hot; *rabi* threshing completed; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Warm; threshing and winnowing of *rabi* progressing; small-pox continues; prices falling.
Saugor ...	.....	Hot; threshing of *rabi* crops progressing, outturn good; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices declining.
Seoni ...	Slight shower on 20th	Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* completed.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Threshing continues; small-pox prevalent.
Raipur (April 17th)	.....	Hot; threshing of *rabi* crops almost completed; no cholera cases during week; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	.....	Very hot; occasionally cloudy; sugarcane plants thriving; small-pox continues.
		General Remarks.—Hot; threshing of *rabi* crops continues in some districts, outturn generally good; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices stationary, but easier than they were this time last year.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (April 21st)—		
Akyab ...	5·13	Total rainfall 5·77; public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	1·67	Total rainfall 5·29; 30 deaths from small-pox. Small-pox in two townships of the Hanthawaddy district, a few deaths, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 6·0; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships.
Prome ...	·59	Total rainfall 1·61; small-pox prevails slightly.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·61	Total rainfall 3·27; public health good; no cattle-disease.
Toungoo ...	.....	Total rainfall 1·05; a few deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues somewhat prevalent in Pegu, general health otherwise good; slight cattle-disease; rain has fallen generally; weather cloudy.
Assam—(April 21st)—		
Gauháti ...	1·0	Mornings cool, days hot; sowing of *asu* retarded by the rains; prospects of tea favourable.
Cachar ...	4·41	Weather warm; sowing of the seasonable crops continues; common rice 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·74	Only sugarcane cultivation going on at present; weather seasonable; some cases of cholera.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 21st)—		
Bangalore ...	1·64	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices fluctuating.
Mysore ...	·06	
Mercara ...	.....	
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 21st)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Heat increasing; ploughing going on.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest over; weather warm.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather hot; fever and cattle-disease continue in places; local storms and cloudy weather have somewhat injured the mango and *mohwa* crops.
Central India States— (April 21st)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Fever in Lushkur and Morar; heat intense; *jowar* 30 and *bajra* 35 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	.....	Prospects good; *jowar* 40 seers; cholera disappearing from Rewah.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather clear and hot; health good; outturn of wheat crop satisfactory.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather very hot; health good.
Goona ...	.....	Hot; crops and health good; wheat 17 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Health and crops good.
Agar ...	.....	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair.
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather warm; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	Report not received.
Serohi (April 18th)	.....	Tanks dry; wells fairly full; healthy; warmer.
Marwar ...	.....	Report not received.
Meywar (April 16th)	.....	Tanks drying; wells good; health improving; harvest progressing.
Harowtee („ 17th)	.....	Health and prospects good; weather sultry; close.
Jhallawar ...	Sprinkle of rain	Health good.
Ajmere (April 21st)	.....	Harvest reaped; good produce; seasonable; health good.
Jeypore ...	.....	Fair; harvest secured.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Reaping progressing promisingly; seasonable; health good.
Ulwur (April 20th)	.....	*Rabi* crop below average.
Nepal— (April 13th)—		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; cholera exists in Katmandu owing to a recent influx of pilgrims.

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Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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INDEX

TO THE ENACTMENTS RELATING TO INDIA.

COMPILED, UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

BY

STEPHEN JACOB, B.C.S.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF

THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURES.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING.
1880.

[Specimen page.]

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Coasting vessels, grant of passes to, and fees for grant . . . Act XI of 1850, ss. 3, 4.
Ports of registry . . . . . Act X of 1841, s. 2.
Marks required before registry . . . . . Act X of 1841, s. 12.
Certificate of registry. Rules regarding issue, &c. . Act X of 1841, ss. 1, 2, 10, 15, 16, 19—21. Power of colonial governors to grant terminable and conditional 31 & 32 Vic., c. 129, ss. 1, 2.
Registrars out of United Kingdom. Appointment and powers of . 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11, s. 6.
Name of ship, rules as to . . . . . Act X of 1841, s. 17.
Shares in ships within Indian Trustee Act . . . . . Act XXVII s. of 1866, s. 2.
See COASTING VESSELS (Bo.).

(*d*) *Measurement of Ships.*
Powers of colonial governors to appoint surveyors for . . . 31 & 32 Vic., c. 129, s. 3.
Measurement of tonnage. Certificate of . . . . . Act X of 1841, s. 7. Regulations as to . . . . . Act X of 1841, ss. 8—11.
For the purpose of ascertaining amount of port dues . . Act XII of 1875, ss. 50, 51, 61.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 18. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 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	1,100	7,580 3	151	537 7	55	388 14	3,986	16,553 1	3	10 7	808	2,624 11	78	276 2	263	312 14	6,540	28,281 11
Received	988	7,281 14	173	620 6	49	208 10	3,789	15,065 2	4	6 5	646	2,156 8	82	258 13	224	360 0	5,955	25,966 10
TOTAL	2,184	14,862 1	324	1,157 13	104	595 8	7,775	31,618 3	7	16 12	1,454	4,781 3	160	534 15	487	681 14	12,495	54,248 6
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West— Received, Vid Madras	7	39 6	38	113 4	7	15 0	3,234	16,218 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,286	16,386 2
Received, Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received, Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East— Sent, Vid Madras	283	1,527 3	29	120 12	1	1 2	3,415	16,286 12	1	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,829	17,940 5
Sent, Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent, Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West— Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	1	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 12
From East to ...																		
TOTAL	291	1,579 5	67	234 0	8	16 2	6,649	32,505 4	1	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,116	34,339 3
GRAND TOTAL																	19,611	88,587 9

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 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	988	1,196	2,184	19·76	22·20	21·03
	,, Turkey	173	151	324	3·46	2·80	3·12
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	49	55	104	·98	1·02	1·00
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	3,789	3,986	7,775	75·80	73·98	74·85
	TOTAL	4,999	5,388	10,387	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Nuts, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Nuts, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Nuts, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	11 13	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 6	9 6	15 13	17 2	11 5	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	31 8	30 13	17 10	46 10	46 10	23 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	8 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	23 13	23 13	15 2	27 11	27 11	16 13	24 3	24 3	15 2	35 2	35 2	17 8	86 6	86 6	88 6	10 8	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	14 13	13 14	8 14	19 0	18 8	10 0	28 13	...	17 3	...	...	...	34 10	32 13	16 6	37 13	35 11	21 0	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	7 13	7 5	6 14	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	8 14	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	32 5	17 3	32 0	32 0	19 6	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	10 13	13 6	Kistna	
	Nellore	5 13	5 13	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	18 3	21 11	21 5	17 6	25 14	25 14	20 0	18 14	18 14	19 6	93 5	93 5	97 3*	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	8 2	8 6	5 14	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 8	12 14	12 14	11 3	22 8	22 8	15 13	26 2	23 3	17 6	30 0	29 3	21 0	28 6	28 6	18 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	14 6	Cuddapah	
	Bellary	9 2	8 14	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	8 10	14 10	14 10	10 0	24 11	24 11	15 6	18 13	18 13	15 0	26 8	24 3	17 0	26 5	26 5	17 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 8	13 2	13 11	Bellary	* This is not the average of head, cart and bullock loads as given in last year's statement, but the price of head load alone.
	Kurnool	7 10	7 10	5 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 6	26 0	26 0	13 11	18 2	18 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202 11	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kurnool	† This is not the average of cassurina and billets as given in last year, but the price of billets alone.
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 10	12 2	11 11	10 6	20 3	20 3	12 10	21 6	21 13	15 8	26 3	26 3	16 2	24 6	23 13	16 10	87 8	87 8	83 13†	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras	‡ This is not the average of head and cart loads as given in last year, but the price of head load alone.
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	12 11	10 8	14 2	14 2	11 8	...	...	...	21 6	21 13	15 8	21 3	20 14	17 13	25 0	22 13	17 14	103 0	95 14	93 5	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput	§ Bombay Salt.
	North Arcot	7 2	6 13	5 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 3	14 8	15 0	11 10	18 3	...	...	21 2	21 2	17 13	25 10	26 8	17 6	29 8	30 8	19 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot	‖ Goa Salt.
	South Arcot	...	6 3	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 6	14 0	14 0	10 14	20 3	21 13	18 8	23 ...	23 ...	16 5	23 13	23 13	15 14	25 10	25 10	20 2	201 11	201 11	233 5	12 10	12 10	14 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	5 8	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	10 13	...	...	...	30 3	30 3	13 14	23 3	23 3	16 14	24 14	24 3	15 8	24 8	24 8	19 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 6	12 14	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	6 14	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 13	14 14	14 14	10 14	...	...	14 0	22 14	22 14	15 5	22 5	22 14	17 0	23 2	23 2	20 13	121 8	121 8	121 8‡	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	7 13	6 3	5 2	...	...	...	13 6	13 0	10 2	14 6	13 8	10 13	17 13	19 6	16 3	23 5	23 8	14 14	28 3	24 0	17 13	25 13	22 3	18 3	145 13	136 6	109 5	12 10	14 0	15 0	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	6 6	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	8 11	14 13	14 13	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	14 13	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	6 10	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 6	13 2	12 11	10 0	19 2	19 2	16 8	23 13	23 18	19 14	23 0	23 0	19 11	25 10	25 10	20 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	6 5	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 3	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 3	16 3	13 14	17 8	17 8	14 14	15 2	15 2	13 0	16 10	16 10	11 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris	
	Salem	6 11	6 6	5 10	...	...	...	9 14	10 6	9 14	12 6	12 14	10 11	16 11	15 14	15 14	17 6	17 6	14 14	20 3	20 3	18 0	24 2	24 2	20 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 14	12 6	Salem	
	South Canara	7 11	7 5	6 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 5	12 11	12 11	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	14 2	18 11	19 3	13 10	97 3	95 3	126 6	12 6§	12 6§	12 2§	South Canara	
	Malabar	7 3	7 3	6 8	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	13 2	21 0	21 0	16 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	13 3‖	13 3‖	13 0‖	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	8 7	6 12	7 1	16 14	15 8	15 3	6 10	6 7	6 1	10 7	9 14	10 2	17 13	16 14	12 4	14 2	13 0	11 10	10 10	12 0	7 15	14 0	13 4	10 13	61 6	61 6	61 7	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	11 12	10 0	8 8	24 12	24 9	13 0	7 4	7 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 12	20 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 8	70 0	70 0	80 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 17	10 0	7 4	26 10	...	16 0	8 14	8 14	7 4	11 13	11 7	8 7	21 5	21 5	10 11	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 13	16 0	11 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira	
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 0	7 0	3 10	7 12	9 8	6 24	8 4	10 0	6 11	17 8	17 8	9 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 4	12 4	8 11	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat	
	Broach	11 6⅔	10 10½	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 14¼	16 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	15 3½	9 0	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 5	6 14	5 13	...	...	6 13	6 0	5 13	6 6	7 3	7 3	9 0	12 0	11 3	8 13	11 4	11 2	9 0	11 4	11 4	8 13	11 7	10 9	11 4	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	6 2	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 12	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 11	12 13	9 4	...	...	...	6 5	7 4	7 1	10 14	9 10	8 10	17 0	17 0	14 13	16 3	15 5	11 14	...	...	...	17 1	16 3	11 11	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	10 0	10 0	9 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 0	9 0	8 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	16 3	15 5	11 14	16 0	16 0	14 13	14 3	14 3	11 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 2	11 2	12 5	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	10 8	10 2	7 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	8 6	8 4	7 7	14 8	14 12	11 13	12 0	12 0	11 7	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	9 14	102 0	91 0	79 0	11 0	11 1	11 9	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	9 3	9 3	6 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	9 13	8 9	15 4	15 4	10 14	13 4	13 4	9 11	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 10	8 14	11 2	Poona	
	Sholápur	10 14	10 6	6 14½	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 4½	9 7	9 12	8 2¼	17 5	16 13	9 4½	16 12	10 12	10 6	15 8	14 2	9 14	15 6	14 2	9 14	77 9	77 9	109 8	10 12	10 12	10 0	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	9 12	10 2	4 12	12 15	13 7	...	7 2¼	7 12	8 4	10 5	10 14¼	8 12	21 11	21 4½	14 0	21 7	20 12	13 0	17 10	17 0	14 13	18 11	19 2	15 10	268 0	268 0	...	11 7¼	10 11½	11 15	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	8 11	9 6	6 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 10	10 15	9 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 11	11 11	9 2	11 8	11 8	8 16	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	10 3	Satara	
	Belgaum	8 11	9 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	21 0	20 12	13 0	20 8	22 8	16 0	13 8	14 0	7 8	100 0	100 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	9 0	4 0	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 9	10 10	10 10	10 9	9 13	9 13	9 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	6 10	6 10	5 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	14 0	13 0	9 2	15 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 6	20 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	6 2	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	5 1	9 0	9 0	5 9	22 13	22 13	13 0	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	5 1	9 0	9 0	5 9	...	...	...	17 0	14 9	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh	
	Asirgarh	10 4	9 11	7 14	...	...	...	11 0	10 15	8 0	12 0	11 15	9 0	22 0	21 0	12 8	17 0	16 14	13 0	...	...	...	16 9	13 11	10 4	91 8	91 8	96 0	12 5	12 5	12 8	Baroda	
	Baroda	7 7	7 2	6 9	13 11	14 14	9 10	7 11	7 7	6 9	11 8	11 8	8 6	17 2	16 0	11 6	16 6	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	11 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	Disa	
	Disa	14 10	12 12	8 5	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	9 10	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nimach	
	Nimach	11 4	10 8	9 8	19 8	19 0	14 0	7 0	6 8	...	8 0	7 8	5 0	21 0	20 8	13 4	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	23 7½	17 14½	13½	78 7	75 0	96 14	12 8½	12 3½	11 8	Nasirabad	
	Nasirabad	12 5½	12 0	10 7½	26 7½	25 1	14 5¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 1	24 0	14 6	21 10½	20 8	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 0	75 0	70 0	70 0	52 0	52 0	60 0	Rájkot	
	Rájkot	15 8	14 4	8 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	20 8	20 0	9 4	15 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 12½	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 14½	9 5	9 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 3½	11 4	8 8	15 3¼	15 5½	11 8	6 10½	6 10½	5 8	10 0	10 3¼	7 8	14 14	15 3½	12 0	15 3	15 3¼	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	105 0	106 0	106 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	9 10	9 10	8 10	14 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 12	8 0	8 0	5 11	10 10	8 14	8 10	19 0	19 0	9 0	19 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 2	13 5	11 0	230 0	240 0	240 0	8 10	8 11	10 0	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	10 5	10 10	8 6	16 0	16 0	12 0	8 10	8 10	6 0	13 0	13 0	8 10	13 4	12 12½	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 15	7 12	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 1	7 4	...	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Western Districts.*	
	Western Districts.																16 10	17 13	8 4														
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 12[a]	11 8	9 12	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 12	15 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	12 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Burdwan	Bombay Salt.	
	Bancoorah	13 0[b]	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah			
	Beerbhoom	13 4[c]	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom			
	Midnapore	11 0[d]	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore			
	Hooghly	...[e]	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly			
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah			
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*			
	Calcutta	11 9	11 8	9 2	18 0	17 8	13 8	6 10	6 10	5 11	13 5	13 5	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	...[f]	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 10	6 0	13 5	14 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	11 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	13 14[g]	12 5	11 7	26 10½	16 0	17 4	13 5¼	13 5¼	10 10	15 4	14 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	13 5	11 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea	
	Jessore	10 0[h]	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 8	10 12	18 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore			
	Moorshedabad	16 0[i]	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 8	18 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	16 6	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 8	8 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad			

[a] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 26-8 seers, best rice 11-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23 seers, and gram 12-8 to 18 seers.
[b] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 15 seers, barley 17 to 35 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 32 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.
[c] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, best rice 14 to 25 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 25 seers.
[d] In the Ghattal Sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
[e] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
[f] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 12-4 seers, barley 19 to 17-12 seers, best rice 6-10 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17-4 seers, and gram 13-5 to 14 seers.
[g] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 29-7 seers, best rice 7-8 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.
[h] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
[i] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley (in Jungypore) 37 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11-8 to 20 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murrua, Nartee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murrua, Nartee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murrua, Nartee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	
	Dinagepore	8 4*f*	8 0	9 5	13 5	13 4	15 0	19 0	14 6	13 13	21 0	19 3	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	17 4*k*	16 0	12 0	30 0	26 4	26 4	18 12	15 0	11 4	19 12	16 0 to 18 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	11 4*l*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	24 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	8 4	24 0	24 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra	
	Pubna	21 0*m*	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 12	18 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	10 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	8 0*o*	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	11 7*p*	10 12	10 12	32 0	32 0	22 10	18 12	18 12	11 4	21 0	21 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	11 7	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 0	8 14	9 0	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	12 0*q*	12 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 8	19 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	10 0*s*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	9 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	10 0	26 0	26 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	9 0*t*	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	... *u*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																												*Behar.*	
	Patna	19 0	18 0	14 8	30 0	25 0	24 0	13 8	13 8	9 8	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	18 0	16 0	110 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna	
	Gya	18 0*x*	15 0	13 0	27 8	28 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	19 8	18 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	17 0*w*	14 0	12 0 to 13 0	25 0	21 0	16 0 to 17 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	21 0	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	13 0*y*	12 0	10 0	27 0	22 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	13 0*z*	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	14 8	13 8	12 4	26 4	26 4	22 4	8 8	8 4	7 0	17 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun	
	Chumparun	14 0*a1*	14 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	35 0	32 4	25 12	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	16 12*b1*	14 11	13 10	21 0	16 12	16 12	10 8	10 8	9 7	15 12	17 13	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	13 10	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	12 10*c2*	12 10	10 1	25 4	22 11	15 2	16 6	15 2	12 0	17 11	17 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	10 11	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 2	9 2	8 13	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	20 0	15 0	12 0 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	19 0	11 0 to 15 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah	
	Maldah	17 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0*e3*	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	18 6*	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	18 6	18 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree	
	Balasore	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	18 0*z4*	12 0	13 0	30 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	22 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	14 0*z5*	12 0	10 0	28 0	...	14 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	12 0	8 0	10 0	40 0	20 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 0	240 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	14 0*z6*	13 8	10 0	32 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	11 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom	
	Sylhet	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	19 0	13 2	40 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sylhet	
	Cachar	6 6	6 6	8 6	15 4	14 8	13 5	13 5	13 5	12 4	17 0	14 8	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	16 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	18 2	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá	
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills	
	Kámrúp	14 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	12 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	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	8 0	13 0	15 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills *a*	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	5 8	9 0	9 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills *a*	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	11 8	28 0	24 0	15 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	28 0	28 0	13 8	27 0	27 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	
	Saháranpur	18 4	18 4	14 14	26 15	26 15	8 9	7 8	7 9	7 8	11 6	11 4	8 8	29 2	29 2	15 9	29 0	29 2	15 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	119 0	119 0	172 0	10 0	10 0	9 14	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	18 11	18 11	14 5	23 2	23 2	22 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 6	28 10	25 5	18 11	25 5	25 5	16 0	19 12	21 0	16 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 0	18 8	14 4	28 0	26 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	17 0	20 8	20 8	14 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 4	19 0	13 8	31 0	27 4	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	28 0	26 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	17 0	21 12	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 0	19 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	18 8	20 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	11 0	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	11 0	11 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	21 8	27 0	29 0	18 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	Kumaun	

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 21 seers per rupee.

f In Boyraboe the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

k In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 20-4 seers, and gram 16-11 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 16 seers, best rice 8-14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24-8 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.

m In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 16 8 seers, and gram 10 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 10 to 13-3 seers, common rice 16 to 26-6 seers, and gram 6-5 to seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Juffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Juffergunge) seers, best rice 13 to 19-9 seers, common rice 19 to 21-4 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 9 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 20 seers and common rice 19 to 22 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 27 seers and common rice 18 to 30 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22-8 seers, barley (in Jehanabad) 30 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 17-9 to 33-4 seers, and gram 19 to 27 seers,

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 25 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, lesser millets 28 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 30 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, murwa 24 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 27 seers, and gram 17-8 to 18 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 27-8 seers, barley 15 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 23 seers, common rice 14 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 24 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 23 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, lesser millets 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 29 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 15-14 seers, barley 22 to 26-5 seers, best rice 8-8 to 16-13 seers, common rice 18 to 18 14 seers, great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 24-2 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 26 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 28 seers, lesser millets 24 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 20 seers, and gram 12 to 12-8 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to seers, barley 28 to 35 seers, best rice (in Chattra) 14 seers, common rice 23 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28-8 to 30 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 21 seers, barley (in Daltonganj) 37-12 seers, best rice 15-75 to 22 seers, common rice 21-96 to 32 seers, mohwa (in Daltonganj) 40-50 seers, murwa 40-50 to 47 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltonganj) 33-76 seers, and gram 18 to 24-75 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, barley in (Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 22 to 26 seers, bulrush millet 15 to 30 seers, great millet 16 to 30 seers, lesser millets 28 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

* Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	11 0	14 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*		
	Bijnor	18 0	16 0	11 13	34 14	32 10	18 0	12 6	11 4	5 10	14 10	13 8	10 2	28 2	27 0	15 12	27 0	24 12	14 10	18 0	20 0	14 10	155 0	135 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor				
	Moradabad	20 4	19 6	16 4	31 4	32 8	23 12	7 8	7 8	7 13	16 14	16 0	10 14	26 1	26 1	21 ...	25 10	24 6	19 6	21 0	19 6	16 4	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad				
	Budaun	19 8	19 3	15 12	38 6	30 0	19 12½	6 0	6 0	4 12½	15 14	16 12½	11 1½	27 0	24 7	12 ...	28 12	24 7	12 0	27 0	21 0	16 12½	120 0	120 0	192 0	10 3	10 3	9 4½	Budaun				
	Bareilly	17 13	17 8	14 11	33 12	30 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	3 0	16 4	15 15	10 10	25 0	23 12	20 5	23 12	21 11	18 12	21 4	18 2	15 10	125 0	125 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Bareilly				
	Sháhjahánpur	19 8	19 12	16 6	32 0	29 0	24 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	18 8	19 0	11 12	28 0	27 8	21 0	28 0	29 0	19 0	20 8	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	155 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sháhjahánpur				
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	21 0	16 4	37 8	37 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	18 12	25 0	18 12	14 6	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Tarái Pergunnahs				
	Muttra	16 8	15 8	14 4	30 0	27 8	19 8	7 8	...	5 0	15 0	5 ...	11 0	32 0	28 0	18 0	33 0	25 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	14 8	120 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra				
	Agra	16 8	17 8	13 0	26 0	26 8	19 0	7 8	6 8	4 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	12 0	100 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Agra				
	Farukhabad	17 14	17 8½	15 14	28 4½	24 12½	21 8	6 7	6 7	5 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	25 11	24 5½	21 1	...	...	18 0	19 4	19 12	16 10	155 0	155 0	165 0	...	...	10 5	Farukhabad				
	Mainpuri	17 0	17 0	14 8	28 0	25 0	22 0	5 8	5 0	4 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	27 8	26 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	9 8	Mainpuri				
	Etáwah	16 8	15 8	14 8	25 0	22 0	23 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	28 0	27 0	21 0	27 8	26 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah				
	Etah	20 0	19 8	15 8	30 0	26 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Etah				
	Jalaun	16 0	15 8	17 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun				
	Jhánsi	16 10	13 14	17 0	33 2	37 9	25 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	26 13	25 0	17 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	10 0	Jhánsi				
	Lalitpur	15 8	16 8	14 11	50 0	50 0	16 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	28 1	25 12	23 6	33 0	32 12	21 8	32 8	26 0	17 4	180 0	180 0	240 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Lalitpur				
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	15 8	30 0	28 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 8	15 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	23 0	...	35 0	...	25 0	20 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Cawnpore				
	Fatehpur	16 0	16 0	13 12	27 0	27 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	12 4	31 0	28 4	...	28 4	27 0	...	21 0	18 0	14 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Fatehpur				
	Bánda	17 8	16 0	13 12	28 0	28 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	17 0	17 0	11 0	36 0	32 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	19 8	28 0	27 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda				
	Allahabad	17 0	16 0	14 4	32 0	32 0	21 8	8 4	9 0	7 4	20 0	18 0	13 0	35 0	33 0	23 11	28 0	32 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	14 8	135 0	135 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Allahabad				
	Hamírpur	18 0	15 12	16 14	24 12	22 8	19 11	9 9	8 1	7 0	13 8	12 8	11 0	29 4	27 11	22 15	28 2	27 9	21 4	25 11	23 10	17 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur				
	Jaunpur	20 8	18 5	15 8	31 12	24 11	22 15	8 7	8 7	5 10	18 5	18 5	11 4	...	27 11	22 15	28 2	27 9	21 4	20 8	18 5	15 8	141 4	141 4	197 12	9 9	10 10	9 6	Jaunpur				
	Gorakhpur	20 9½	16 3½	13 15½	29 9½	22 8	21 9½	14 6½	14 6½	10 12½	18 0	17 1½	12 9½	25 3	21 9	21 9½	...	...	...	19 12½	13 8	14 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur				
	Basti	20 0	16 4	12 12	36 0	30 0	22 4	15 0	15 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	13 0	120 0	110 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Basti				
	Azamgarh	15 8	15 8	13 1	22 2	22 2	20 0	7 6	8 2	6 11	18 1	18 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 1	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh				
	Mirzapur	16 0	14 8	13 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur				
	Benares	17 10	17 14	14 11	28 11½	25 3	20 3	12 7	11 15	7 1	17 5½	18 15	11 15½	...	...	23 11	...	...	...	23 5	20 9	14 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 2	7 12½	Benares				
	Gházipur	18 0	16 12	15 7	26 6	25 1	20 0	9 10	9 10	7 1½	18 0	16 12	12 4	28 5	24 14	25 0	24 7	24 7	16 10½	19 5	16 12	15 7	206 0	206 0	250 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur				
	Balia	15 8	14 8	11 12	26 0	25 0	16 0	8 4	8 4	5 8	17 8	16 0	11 0	27 0	24 0	...	24 0	25 0	...	16 0	15 0	8 12	120 0	120 0	...	9 4	9 0	6 4	Balia				
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 12½	16 13	15 1½	28 10	26 3	22 10	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	10 12	24 2	25 0	21 5	25 1	24 8	19 0½	22 10	16 1	13 12½	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*			
	Unáo	17 6	17 0	14 8	26 5	24 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	28 0	25 8	23 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	23 0	17 0	15 8	140 0	130 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unáo				
	Bára Banki	17 12	22 0	15 0	31 0	25 0	21 0	9 8	8 8	6 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	27 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki				
	Sitapur	21 4	21 4	17 8	35 12	28 0	26 0	8 8	8 8	5 8	17 10	17 8	11 4	27 8	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	23 4	24 0	20 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 3	9 4	8 8	Sitapur				
	Hardui	17 9	17 9	15 8	32 0	28 2	22 2	4 15	4 15	4 11	13 0	14 1	11 4	27 8	27 14	21 0	27 1	27 1	20 0	25 13	18 8	16 0	262 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	Hardui				
	Kheri	22 0	21 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	18 0	14 1	11 4	25 0	25 1	20 1	30 0	27 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kheri				
	Fyzabad	19 12	17 0	14 12	28 0	27 8	22 8	9 0	8 12	7 8	17 0	16 0	11 4	30 0	30 0	25 0	23 0	27 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Fyzabad				
	Bharaich	19 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	19 0	18 0	11 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich				
	Gonda	21 14	18 14	16 9	34 12	29 0	24 8	14 8	14 8	9 12	18 12	18 8	11 8	33 0	28 0	27 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda				
	Rai Bareli	21 0	17 12	17 10	34 8	33 0	26 8	19 0	18 8	12 0	20 0	19 8	13 0	33 4	29 8	26 4	25 0	24 8	20 0	19 12	19 4	16 12	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli				
	Sultánpur	22 0	20 0	17 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	22 12	14 12	16 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	Sultánpur				
	Partábgarh	21 1	17 15	16 12	37 6	31 10	16 11	18 10	19 0	12 0	21 10	21 5	14 8	...	20 0	27 0	...	19 10	23 8	16 0	13 10	17 0	173 5	198 8	180 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Partábgarh				
Punjab.	Delhi	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 12	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	9 8	28 0	27 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	21 8	20 8	16 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Delhi	Punjab.			
	Gurgáon	17 8	17 0	13 0	2 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	28 0	27 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	18 8	15 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon				
	Karnál	18 0	16 8	12 8	30 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	28 0	27 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	16 0	21 8	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Karnál [*a*]				
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	16 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hissar [*b*]				
	Rohtak	16 8	16 0	12 0	27 0	25 8	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	16 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 2	10 4	10 0	Rohtak				
	Sirsa	16 0	15 0	10 8	33 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	29 8	29 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sirsa				
	Umballa	16 0	15 6	14 8	28 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	32 8	33 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Umballa [*c*]				
	Ludhiána	15 8	16 8	14 8	32 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	21 0	23 8	24 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	89 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ludhiána [*d*]				
	Simla	13 0	13 4	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0	32 0	25 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	Simla				
	Jullundur	16 0	15 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	17 12	22 0	22 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jullundur				
	Hoshiárpur	18 0	18 0	14 8	28 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	17 8	140 0	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshiárpur [*e*]				
	Kángra	13 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	14 6	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra				
	Amritsar	14 12	14 8	13 8	24 8	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	[redacted]	17 8	21 8	21 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 2	12 6	11 15	Amritsar [*d*]				
	Siálkot	14 8	14 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	Siálkot				
	Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	11 0	9 0	27 4	24 8	15 0	19 8	19 8	16 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gurdáspur				
	Lahore	16 0	14 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	28 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lahore				
	Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	80 0	70 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ferozepore [*c*]				
	Gujránwála	14 12	14 8	11 12	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	18 12	18 0	16 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Gujránwála [*d*]				
	Ráwalpindi	No return received.						...	...	...	9 8	10 8	10 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Ráwalpindi				
	Jhelum	13 0	12 13	13 4	21 0	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 22	9 21	26 0	25 0	15 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhelum				
	Gujrát	13 6	13 10	13 12	20 8	20 0	20 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 8	17 0	14 8	16 8	16 0	14 8	18 4	17 13	14 10	90 0	90 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Gujrát				
	Shahpúr	12 8	11 4	11 8	18 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	14 8	18 0	17 6	14 2	90 0	90 0	120 0	12 0	11 12	12 0	Shahpúr				
	Mooltan	12 12	14 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 6	14 0	Mooltan [*e*]				
	Jhang	14 0	14 0	10 8	27 0	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	13 8	14 8	13 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	80 0	70 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhang [*d*]				
	Montgomery	15 0	14 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	12 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery				
	Muzaffargarh	14 8	15 8	9 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	21 0	23 0	13 0	17 12	18 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	Muzaffargarh				
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 1	11 14	10 4	14 11	14 8	17 15	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	14 8	12 8	11 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	35 0	35 10	45 10	Dera Ismail Khan				
	Dera Ghází Khán	No return received.						...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	15 0	17 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Dera Ghazi Khan				
	Bannu	9 3	8 11	12 3	13 7	10 12	19 4	...	...	...	5 0	14 6	11 5	13 12	13 2	13 8	13 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu				
	Peshawar	6 5	6 6	8 0	8 9	8 5	11 1	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	8 12	8 12	12 12	10 2	10 2	11 11	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Peshawar				
	Kohát	6 11	7 4	9 2	15 8	8 15	11 6	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	3 9	6 5	9 1	8 11	8 10	7 0	7 0	8 3	8 3	7 9	67 0	62 0	92 0	29 5	26 5	39 10	Kohát				
	Hazára	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 9	9 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	4 7	15 9	9 9	9 10	8 15	9 8	11 8	8 4	8 11	8 4	76 0	76 0	134 0	54 10	52 0	75 0	Hazára				

† Peas, arhar, and másh.
‡ Dhán.
§ Kodon.
‖ Ditto.
¶ Kodon, marhua, sawan, and matri.
** Laharra, sawan, kodon, and marhua.
†† Choti jowar.

[*a*] Barley and jowar falling.
[*b*] Gram falling.
[*c*] Jowar falling.
[*d*] Barley falling.
[*e*] Firewood falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1880—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	14 4	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	16 12	17 12	13 14	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	115 0	10 0	10 4	10 6	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	15 0	12 8	13 12	18 0	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	16 4	15 1	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 6	10 8	17 8	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	18 5	16 4	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Wardha		
	Bálághát	20 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálághát		
	Jubbulpore	15 8	14 8	12 8	20 0	19 8	12 0	13 0	12 4	9 8	18 0	18 8	15 0	27 0	26 0	18 8	21 0	19 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	7 0	Jubbulpore		
	Sangor	19 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	32 8	32 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sangor		
	Damoh	23 4	17 12	14 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	9 8	15 12	15 12	10 0	41 0	41 0	23 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 4	8 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	14 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 12	15 8	17 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	220 0	260 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	Seoni		
	Mandla	16 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mandla		
	Betúl	14 0	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	15 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	13 8	12 10	9 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	4 8	9 0	9 0	6 12	23 8	24 0	15 0	19 0	21 4	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	16 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 12	14 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	14 12	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 8	9 3	25 2	24 4	15 0	19 6	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 3	Nimár		
	Raipur	24 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	82 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	22 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	...	26 4	25 4	14 8	33 0	31 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	9 0	9 9	6 4	...	...	...	8 1	7 14	7 8	9 0	9 4	9 7	14 13	15 2	12 3	16 5	15 8	13 3	16 5	16 5	15 15	13 3	13 8	13 3	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 5	9 14	7 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 10	9 8	14 7	14 10	11 9	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	8 8	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	9 4	15 0	14 0	9 12	18 0	17 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti																									Amráoti		
	Akola																									Akola		
	Ellichpur	No return received																		No return received						Ellichpur		
	Buldána				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							Buldána		
	Wún																									Wún		
	Básim																									Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	7 12	7 3	6 3	8 6	7 11	6 11	11 0	10 3	8 11	12 4	12 4	9 11	...	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 3	10 11	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 2	6 2	...	...	...	...	4 10	11 5	11 10	11 5	15 3	15 3	12 0	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	13 8	14 0	10 3	14 8	15 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	384 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 8	6 4	6 5	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	10 0	12 12	13 4	10 5	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	78 0	78 0	81 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Mysore		
	Hassan	7 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 11	14 0	14 0	12 3	14 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 0	800 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	5 3	...	...	...	6 3	12 10	12 10	8 8	14 11	14 11	13 11	29 6	29 6	21 0	...	...	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 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	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	30 0	36 0	18 0	46 0	46 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 13	5 13	6 3	6 4	6 5	5 14	11 13	11 12	9 6	16 8	16 13	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 14	8 12	8 11	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	14 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	15 8	6 0	6 0	4 12	8 0	8 4	7 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	12 8	12 8	8 12	22 8	22 8	12 12	8 4	8 4	6 4	9 12	9 12	8 0	24 4	24 4	13 4	18 4	18 4	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 12	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	15 4	14 7	10 8	29 6	28 11	15 5	...	...	7 0	11 2	11 0	8 8	35 6	33 5	15 7	32 7	30 10	14 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 13	11 3	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	15 2	15 0	...	29 8	26 0	...	6 12	6 8	...	7 0	7 8	...	31 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	80 0	...	11 8	12 7	...	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Ajmere	15 0	14 0	10 4	27 0	25 0	11 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	15 12	11 14	10 0	22 0	20 8	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	14 0	13 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	6 8	6 4	5 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	13 5	Sirohee		
	Abu	11 8	11 8	7 14	15 12	16 12	11 0	4 8	4 8	4 9	5 4	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	14 4	11 8	8 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Abu		
	Anadra	12 8	12 8	8 8	19 0	20 0	12 0	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	14 0	10 6	28 0	26 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 pies *	8 pies *	6 pies *	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 9	9 6	7 13	20 5	20 5	14 5½	7 9	5 7½	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 13	7 13	8 9½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 14	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	6 14	7 8	6 10	12 8	15 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh (,,)	9 1	8 9½	9 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	9 6	9 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Partabgarh (,,)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 10	15 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	10 0	5 0	5 0	3 12	6 4	6 4	5 10	22 8	22 0	10 0	29 0	19 6	10 10	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Bikaneer	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	3 12	2 10	...	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	12 8	12 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	18 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	24 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	13 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	12 12	11 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	26 12	24 8	19 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Kotah		
	Tonk	10 12	9 4	12 0	27 5	23 8	16 6	6 8	6 8	5 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	30 1	25 1	15 0	29 10	24 12	...	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	11 12	10 6	11 6½	17 11	16 6	12 6	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 1	22 10	22 0	18 1	15 3	15 3	12 0	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 15½	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 4	11 12	10 12	24 0	23 8	14 4	10 8	9 4	8 0	12 0	11 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 12	11 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	11 12	14 11	12 11	28 10	29 4	18 2	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	29 4	27 9	17 0	30 15	30 6	16 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 13	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	9 9½	9 11	9 3	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 11	22 14	13 5	19 0	16 0	13 5	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	13 7	12 2	12 13	27 0	24 4	16 15	6 10	6 14	5 1	7 15	7 13	6 0	24 14	22 13	16 11	27 0	24 9	15 7	91 4	91 4	109 8	10 1	10 5	9 10	Gwalior		
	Goona	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	35 0	32 0	21 4	26 0	26 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	10 15	10 0	9 11	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	6 8	11 0	11 4	8 1	20 15	26 12	12 13	15 5	15 8	10 11	160 0	160 0	80 0	9 12	9 8	9 11	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 3	15 0	13 0	30 2	30 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	15 3	21 0	15 0	37 2	34 0	29 8	24 7	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

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

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 29th FEBRUARY 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

| CANAL DIVISION. | WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY inst. | | |

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Cultivation progressing satisfactorily; nearly all cases of cholera in Raneegunge fatal; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in other parts of district.
Rungpore ...	·17	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; price of rice low.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Easterly wind; no crops on ground; small-pox subsiding.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects good and would be better for rain; progress of farming operations well forward in some parts; *bhadoi* sowing delayed for want of moisture; low lands still moist; health of cattle good and of men not bad for the season; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops almost harvested; mango and indigo promising; *moong*, *dhan* and *cheena* being sown in parts; prices stationary; public health good at head-quarters; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops on ground; food-grains cheap; solitary cases of small-pox and cholera here and there; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Rain sufficient in town and interior.	Ploughing continues; cases of small-pox and cattle-disease reported; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Bengal proper, Orissa and Chota Nagpore, but none in Behar; ploughing and sowing proceeding, but rain wanted in places; spring rice promising and being harvested in places; *rabi* harvest in Behar generally yielded a very good crop; cholera and small-pox still in some places; fever in Rajshahye and Purneah fatal; cattle-disease in parts of Palamow.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (April 27th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot; wind variable; sharp attack of cholera at Básni and Alinagar; cases in city decreasing; general health otherwise good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Wind west, weather seasonable; cholera decreasing; general health good; some disease among cattle; wheat $20\frac{3}{16}$ seers, coarse rice $19\frac{7}{16}$ seers, unhusked *dhan* 29 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)	.....	Weather seasonable, wind variable; cholera continues principally in north; small-pox not increasing; prices easy; wheat $23\frac{6}{16}$ seers.
Jhansi („ 29th)	.....	Prospects good; crops being harvested; slight fever; days hot; prices falling.
Agra („ 27th)	.....	*Rabi* crops are still being harvested; slight fever prevails.
Bareilly („ 28th)	.....	Weather seasonable; some fever reported.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Days hot and nights cool; prices falling; fever in parts but not reported except in Mowana.
Kumaun („ 27th)	.....	Very hot; slight storms on 21st; *rabi* being reaped.
Lucknow („ 28th)	.....	Wind east; a few cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	.....	*Rabi* harvest is being garnered; sowing of *sawan* and *jaith* paddy in low ground and near water going on; cholera much as reported last week.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ 28th)	.....	Weather seasonable; cholera decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot but seasonable; wind variable; prices falling in Jhansi and Meerut; slight fever prevails in Jhansi, Agra, Meerut and Bareilly; cholera still continues in Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Partabgarh and is decreasing in Fyzabad; otherwise health good.
Punjab— (April 27th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Hissar ...	.....	*Rabi* crop almost gathered, outturn good; prices falling; public health good.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops still being harvested; reports favourable; health good.
Jullundur ...	.....	Crops still being cut; prices falling; public health good.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops being harvested; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops being cut and harvested; health good.
Siálkot ...	.....	Crops fair; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Agricultural prospects not good owing to want of rain; fever prevails.
Pesháwar ...	Slight rain	Harvest prospects indifferent.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Rabi* crops being threshed and garnered; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Crops being reaped; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural reports generally favourable, with the exception of a few districts in the north; prices have a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (April 28th)	.....	Cloudy, hot; *rabi* harvest over; ploughing for *kharif* continues; fever continues.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Warm; threshing and winnowing progressing; small-pox continues; prices falling.
Saugor ...	.....	Hot; threshing of *rabi* nearly completed; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices rising owing to exports.
Seoni ...	.....	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Winnowing of rabi nearly at an end; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur (April 24th)	.....	Warm; threshing of *rabi* continues; few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Sambalpur (April 23rd)	.....	Very hot; sugarcane plantations doing well; health good; cattle-disease continues.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy, hot; threshing and winnowing continue in Nerbudda Valley districts, outturn generally good; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices stationary, but easier.
British Burma— (April 28th)—		
Akyab ...	.....	Public health fair; no cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	·42	Total rainfall 5·91; 22 deaths from small-pox.
Bassein ...	2·88	Total rainfall 8·88; public health good.
Prome ...	·33	Total rainfall 1·94; small-pox very prevalent in one township.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·43	Total rainfall 6·06; public health good; no cattle-disease.
Toungoo ...	1·49	Total rainfall 1·54; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still somewhat prevalent in Pegu; slight cattle-disease, otherwise public health good; weather continues showery.
Assam—(April 28th)—		
Gauháti ...	1·26	Frequent high winds and rain; *asu* cultivation retarded by the rains.
Sylhet ...	1·25	Cultivation going on rapidly; common rice 14 seers.
Cachar ...	3·3	Weather continues unchanged; sowing of seasonable crops progresses; common rice $13\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	3·81	Ploughing for *sali* commenced; weather wet and cool; a few cases of cholera reported.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	.....	Reports not received.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	.....	
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 28th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Akola ...	.....	Ploughing going on; weather hot.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather hot; slight fever prevalent; labour for poor sufficient; *kharif* sowing operations commenced in some places; prices, coarse rice 9 seers, wheat 10, *tur* 15, white *jowar* 14, yellow *jowar* 16, per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 28th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Cloudy, hot; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; fever still prevails; wheat $16\frac{1}{4}$, *jowar* 29, *bajra* 32 seers.
Sutna ...	.....	Prospects good; *jowar* 39 seers.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather close and cloudy; opium market steady; grain price falling; health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Health good; weather hot.
Goona ...	.....	Hot; crops and health good; wheat 19 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather fair; prospects and health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair.
Mánpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	Report not received.
Serohi (April 25th)	.....	Tanks dry, wells fairly full; healthy; mornings and evenings cooler.
Marwar („ 23rd)	.....	Tanks dry, wells diminishing; health and crops good; not so hot, owing to rainfall; crops being harvested; prices falling.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks drying, wells good; health improving; threshing *rabi* crops.
Harowtee (April 24th)	.....	Health and prospects good; prices falling; heat great; nights cool.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Health and prospects good; weather cooler.
Ajmere (April 28th)	.....	Health and prospects good; prices falling slowly.
Jeypore ...	.....	Average harvest secured; health good; seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	
Ulwur (April 27th)	.....	Harvestings completed; health good; hot winds.
Nepal— (April 20th)—		
Katmandu ...	·05	Prospects good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPREHENDED UNDERESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHÁNISTÁN.

The following extracts from a Despatch addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 143, *dated 4th May, are published for general information, with the documents which accompanied it :—*

In continuation of our Despatch No. 81, dated 25th February, we regret to report for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that we have grave reasons for apprehending that the cost of the military operations in Afghánistán will seriously exceed the amount entered in the Financial Statement for 1880-81.

2. The total expenditure upon those operations in India was calculated in that document at 5,512,670*l.*, as follows :—

	£
In 1878-79 (Account No. 57)	600,270
In 1879-80 (para. 130 of Statement, less expenditure from the Home Treasury)	2,954,400
In 1880-81 (para. 18 of Statement, less expenditure from the Home Treasury)	1,958,000
	5,512,670

3. The estimates for 1879-80 and 1880-81 were prepared in the Military Department by the usual methods, with careful deliberation. We forward with this Despatch a Memorandum by Major Newmarch, the Military Accountant General, detailing the procedure in ordinary use, describing how it was actually employed on the present occasion, and explaining, in particular, his estimates of the cost of the war. Major Newmarch submitted his estimates to the Military Department with a Memorandum, No. 4108, dated 19th

January. It is shown in the Minute of our Honorable Colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, which accompanies this Despatch, that those estimates were carefully examined and accepted in the Military Department; they were formally transferred by that department, on the 26th January, to the Financial Department, with the recommendation that they should be adopted; and they were incorporated, in usual course, in the Budget presented with the Financial Statement.

4. The estimates were held open to revision till just before the Statement was made; but no correction was suggested in the Military Department, or considered necessary in the Financial Department. On the contrary, the unexpectedly high amount of our January balances (1,352 lakhs), coupled with the comparatively moderate amount of the military expenditure brought on record up to that date, gave rise to a doubt whether the Accountant General in the Military Department might not have entered too large an amount in his Regular Estimate; but it was ascertained specifically on the 18th February, six days before the Statement, that the Accountant General in the Military Department fully maintained that estimate, and it was not altered. There being thus, at that time, no apparent cause for distrusting the sufficiency of the Military Department's estimates, Sir John Strachey, in paragraph 27 of the Financial Statement, while pointing out that "the estimates of the cost of the war must of course be, to a great extent, speculative," said that he saw "no reason to suppose that they erred on the side of being too low."

5. Before the middle of March, however, we became uneasy at the unexpectedly large demands upon our frontier treasuries; and, not being satisfied with the result of a summary investigation of the causes, we instituted a fresh enquiry into the cost of the war, which has brought to light the fact that the aggregate net disbursements from our treasuries to the Military Department since the beginning of the operations, have so much exceeded the normal payments to that department as to suggest strong doubts of the correctness of its estimates of the cost of the war.

6. No doubt, the balances in the treasure chests and with the military disbursers are much in excess of the ordinary amount. Moreover, apart from the operations in Afghánistán, the disbursements on account of the Malta Expedition, the Nága disturbances, and political events in Burma, have caused exceptional military drafts upon our treasuries; and there may be other abnormal transactions which may operate, eventually, in reduction of the obligations of the Military Department. Nevertheless, and taking the most sanguine view of the prospects of the termination of the war, we cannot, now, doubt that its cost will largely exceed the departmental estimates.

7. There is, however, much still to be done before we can venture to estimate the cost of the war afresh with any precision. It has not yet been fully explained why the large outflow from our treasuries in excess of the military estimates did not show itself sooner in the diminution of our balances, which we are now at last witnessing. Nor is the Accountant General in the Military Department, an officer in whose prudence and ability we place the greatest confidence, as yet, able to reconcile the treasury figures with the estimates which reach him from the Military Controllers.

8. Under ordinary circumstances, we should have thought it desirable to wait until we could explain the facts better than is yet possible. But we are sensible of the inconvenience which must result from the failure of our war estimate, and deem it incumbent on us to substitute for that estimate at once the most correct forecast that we can make with our present data, however imperfect such may be. We hope that, before Your Lordship makes the yearly Financial Statement to Parliament, we may be in a position to telegraph more trustworthy estimates of the cost of the war than we can now make. Meanwhile, we consider that it will be necessary to add at least 4,000,000*l.* to our estimate of the cost of the war in 1880-81. We can only speak, now, with much reserve of the total amount which the war, apart from the Frontier Railways, will ultimately cost. The responsible officers in the Military Department still confidently expect that its cost will not be nearly so much as 10,000,000*l.*; but we are unable, at present, to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoings from our treasuries.

9. Our Honorable Colleague General Sir Edwin Johnson has recorded, for our information and for that of Her Majesty's Government, a Minute, which we transmit herewith, describing the action of the Military Department throughout the whole proceedings, the manner in which the estimates for the war were made, and the circumstances under which the Military Department thought itself justified in recommending the Financial Department to accept them; and explaining, so far as this can now be done, the causes which, in our Honorable Colleague's opinion, have operated, and are still operating, to render those estimates insufficient.

10. As stated by the Military Accountant General in paragraph 14 of his memorandum, although it cannot now be doubted that the amount of the war charges outstanding at the close of 1879-80, and which will have to be adjusted in 1880-81, will be much larger than was anticipated, there is no reason for supposing that the amount of these charges brought to account in the former year will seriously differ from the Regular Estimate presented with the Financial Statement.

* * * * * * *

13. As we have been obliged to take the unusual course of revising our estimate of one important item before the Financial Statement is made to Parliament, we subjoin, for any use which Your Lordship may think fit to make of it, a statement of the other variations from our Regular Estimates, which are now known to us:—

	Regular Estimates.	Approximate Accounts.	Better.	Worse.
	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue	22,389,000	22,426,200	37,200	...
IV. Excise	2,765,000	2,792,587	27,587	...
V. Assessed Taxes	797,000	783,800	...	13,200
VII. Customs	2,231,000	2,283,352	52,352	...
VIII. Salt	7,335,000	7,256,698	...	78,302
IX. Opium	10,459,000	10,361,555	...	97,445
X. Stamps	3,203,000	3,192,811	...	10,189
TOTAL ...	49,179,000	49,097,003	...	81,997

14. * * * * * * *

The deficiency under *Salt* is due to an unexpected intermission of the deliveries from the Sámbhar Lake, which will, doubtless, soon be resumed. The deficiency under *Opium* is owing to a similar temporary check in the trade in Málwa Opium.

15. On the whole, our estimates have been very satisfactorily realised. The only considerable Revenue Head of which we do not yet know the approximate result, is that of *Railways*, the accounts of which cannot be quickly closed. We know no grounds for revising our estimates of Railway revenue.

16. On the expenditure side, however, 100,000*l.* must be added under Head *32—Railways*, being the supplementary grant made for the Jhelum-Rawalpindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, as explained in paragraph 6 (4) of our Despatch No. 142 of this date. This is, in truth, part of the cost of the war.

17. However disappointing it is to find that the war is likely to cost so much more than was expected, the permanent effect upon the condition of our finances will be limited to the extent to which the charge for interest on the debt may be increased. In all essential respects the condition of our finances appears to us no less sound and satisfactory now than it did when the Financial Statement was made. The improvement in our general financial position remains as unquestionable as before; there is still no reason to doubt that, but for the war, our surplus of revenue over expenditure would have hardly been less than 4,000,000*l.*, both in the year 1879-80, which has just closed, and in the year 1880-81, which has now commenced; nor do we see reason to modify any of the views regarding the past, or any of the anticipations regarding the future, which were set forth in the Financial Statement.

Minute by General the HON'BLE SIR E. B. JOHNSON, K.C.B., C.I.E.

The attention of the Financial Department having been directed to the large disbursements which were being made from the Civil Treasury on account of the war in Afghanistan—

disbursements seriously in excess of the estimated cost of the operations—the Military Department was requested to cause enquiry to be made, and to furnish information as to the cause of this difference between the estimates and the actual expenditure.

In accordance with this request, the Military Accountant General was called on for a report on the subject; and at the same time full enquiry was ordered in other branches of the Military Department, in view to eliciting the causes of these unexpected calls on the Civil Treasury.

Pending the result of these enquiries, the Military Accountant General has furnished a statement explaining, fully and clearly, the course he has followed in the preparation of the estimates of expenditure on account of the operations in Afghanistan for 1880-81.

To Major Newmarch's statement, which I attach, I need add nothing; but, as Head of the Military Department, I desire to state that the estimates which were prepared by the Military Accountant General were not submitted by me to the Financial Department until, in personal and anxious communication with him, I had satisfied myself that they were framed on just principles and on data which might fairly and reasonably be accepted in the forecast of the probable expenditure on account of the war.

Satisfied, therefore, of the correctness of the estimates, which appeared to me as accurate as any estimate of the cost of military operations can be, I accepted them, and caused them to be sent to the Financial Department, with a recommendation that they should be adopted.

It will be seen, therefore, that though the estimates were prepared by the Military Accountant General, they were submitted and explained to me before acceptance; and I desire to state, without any reserve whatever, that, as Head of the Military Department, I alone am responsible for the estimates, and that I fully accept such responsibility.

That this Department has underestimated the probable cost of the war cannot be gainsaid; but until the result of the enquiries which have been ordered to be made is received, it is not possible for this Department to state either the extent to which the estimates have been exceeded, or the causes which have led to such excess.

Without attempting to anticipate the result of the enquiry, I may be permitted, however, to touch very briefly on some of the causes which have led to such a disturbance of our calculations, and which were not, and could hardly have been, foreseen at the time the estimates were prepared.

First, the purchase of a very great proportion of the transport, instead of hiring it. This recommended itself to the Controller General of Transport and Supply as not only a measure of expediency and improved organisation, but one which, owing to the nature of the service and to the extreme difficulty of hiring, appeared to be an absolute necessity. The outlay under this head has been considerable.

The necessity, as a measure of precaution, when it became evident that the war would not be brought to a close as early as was anticipated, for purchasing and transporting six months' supplies to be stored at the front and on all the lines of communication before the hot weather set in.

The enormous increase in the price of grain and other supplies—famine prices in fact—owing to the unexpected scarcity which prevailed in the Peshawar and Rawalpindi Districts notwithstanding the promise of an abundant harvest which has been fulfilled everywhere else.

A similar, and also unexpected, increase in the price of stores, such as firewood, forage, &c., purchased in Afghanistan itself.

The necessity for paying increased wages, in addition to half-rations, to all followers north of Jhelum—a necessity which arose partly from the growing dread of service in Afghanistan, and partly from the extreme demand for labor, locally, by the Railway authorities on the line to Rawalpindi.

In addition to what has been already stated, there is also this fact to be taken into consideration, that when it became evident that the occupation would be prolonged through the summer months, and even into autumn, the works necessary for the maintenance of our positions and protection of the troops, thus detained, necessarily far exceeded any charges which had hitherto been incurred, or would under other circumstances have been needed, both at Kabul and on the whole line of communications.

In short, in such operations as those in which we are engaged, their cost increases in a progressive ratio, week by week, with their continuance. For not only are the local resources of a poor country drawn on to a point almost of exhaustion, thereby forcing supplies to be sent from remote bases, but also the transport, which has to be continuously renewed to supply the ordinary casualties, has to be procured and drawn from far distant provinces in India at an ever-increasing cost.

It is now clear to myself that, in accepting, as the basis of the estimated cost of the war carried on in the year 1880-81, the estimates which had proved sufficient for the operations of the corresponding months of the previous year, I had not sufficiently appreciated the main fact of progressive rates of expenditure—an expenditure necessarily increasing through an expansion both of the period and scope of the operations which have since been developed.

It seemed to me that, in providing for the war expenditure up to the month of July of the present year, based on the rate which had proved sufficient for those of the preceding year, which I had no reason to believe was being materially exceeded, I was making the utmost provision which I could at the time have been justified in recommending to the Council; and I submit that the correctness of the course I then pursued is not invalidated by the facts which have since come to our knowledge.

E. B. JOHNSON.

SIMLA;
1*st May* 1880.

Memo. No. 451, dated 30th April, 1880.

From—MAJOR O. R. NEWMARCH, Accountant General, Military Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

With reference to Military Department No. 6538K. of the 28th April 1880, the undersigned has the honor to explain, for the information of Government, the course followed in the preparation of the estimates of expenditure on account of the operations in Afghanistan.

2. The military estimates are prepared by the Controllers of Military Accounts, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, received and consolidated in this branch, and submitted by the Military Department to the Financial Department. In all ordinary cases, the figures proposed by the Controllers—officers of considerable experience and having the advantage of local knowledge—are accepted. But when there is reason to suppose—from a reference to past actuals; from a consideration of impending changes of organisation or other facts not known to the Controllers when their estimates were prepared; from the prospects of the harvests; from the progress of the accounts which are more advanced when the estimates are finally consolidated; and for other reasons—that their estimates are not correct, then they are increased or diminished to the extent thought to be necessary, in view of the foregoing considerations.

The reasons for any variation from the figures of previous years are always given in abstract and in detail in the transmitting memorandum and its appendices.

3. The first provision for the Kabul Campaign was made in the revised estimate for 1878-79.

In this estimate the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, provided 90 lakhs on this account, with the remark—"This sum may cover the extra charges that will be brought forward this year, but a correct estimate seems impossible at present." The Madras Controller made no provision. The Bombay Controller estimated the charges at 20 lakhs; total of estimates 110 lakhs. Judging from the state of the accounts when the estimate was made up, and from the known delays in their receipt from officers in the field, it appeared to the undersigned that the charges to be brought into the year would not exceed 67 lakhs, and that there would remain between 50 and 60 lakhs to be adjusted in the accounts of 1879-80.

4. In proposing these figures, the following remarks were made in paragraph 5 of the transmitting memorandum:—"Looking at the twofold uncertainty attending this item, the doubtful estimate of the probable expenditure, and the progress of adjustment, every allowance must be made for any want of accord hereafter between the revised estimate and the actual charges." The amount charged in the year in India was Rs. 60,02,703, a tolerably close approximation to the estimate.

This left, according to the above calculation, about 60 lakhs outstanding from 1878-79, under the head of Advances Recoverable, Unadjusted Items, &c., which would have to be adjusted and charged in the accounts of 1879-80.

5. In the Budget estimates of that year, the Bengal Controller, writing on the 17th December 1878, made no provision whatever for Kabul, remarking—"At present it is impossible to state what amount will be charged to this head in the accounts of 1879-80; perhaps, later on, more definite information than now exists may be available." The Controllers of Military Accounts, Madras and Bombay, made no provision for the "Kabul operations," having no information as to whether the war was likely to extend to the year 1879-80, or if it did, as to how long it might be expected to continue. Allowing for the arrears to be brought forward from 1878-79, and in the anticipation of an early termination of the campaign, the extra expenditure of the year was estimated in this branch at 200 lakhs, with the following remark:—"It is of course impracticable to form any trustworthy estimate of the year, but it is not considered necessary to make any larger provision on this account at present than the above sum."

The above anticipation was realised by the signing of the Treaty of Peace on the 26th May 1879, and had the war then been finally concluded, the estimate would probably have proved to be fairly correct.

6. On the renewal of hostilities in September, it of course became necessary to increase the estimate.

In submitting his revised estimate for the year 1879-80, the Bengal Controller provided 300 lakhs under the head of "Kabul" in lieu of 170 lakhs, the sum allotted to Bengal in the budget estimate, with the remark—"Increased, to provide for charges on account of the second expedition."

The Madras Controller reduced his allotment of 12 lakhs to 8 lakhs, with reference to the amounts compiled under this head in the accounts received by him up to date.

The Bombay Controller increased the 18 lakhs assigned to that Presidency to 40 lakhs, with the remark—"Provision made for second Kabul Expedition."

The total of these estimates amounted to 348 lakhs.

7. After the most careful and anxious consideration of all the facts available, and after personal consultation with the officers in charge of the field commissariat accounts, with the special Examiner of these accounts, and with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, the undersigned considered that about 300 lakhs would probably be charged in the year, and that something over 100 lakhs would, as in 1878-79, be outstanding under the head of Advances Recoverable, Unadjusted Items, &c., and fall into the charges of 1880-81.

8. It was, as may be easily understood, extremely difficult, if not wholly impracticable, with the scanty materials available, and in view of the uncertainty as to the progress, extent and duration of operations, the phases of which were changing from week to week, to frame even an approximate estimate of the extra cost of the war, and the above conclusion was not arrived at without much hesitation and anxious consideration. In submitting it, the following remarks were offered for the consideration of Government:—

"In the revised estimate it has been deemed necessary, owing to the renewal of hostilities, to increase the provision on this account to Rs. 3,00,00,000. The estimates submitted by the Controllers provided Rs. 3,48,00,000 on this account; but so far as any estimate can be made of charges so uncertain, both in their nature and as to the period within which they may be brought forward, their estimates appear susceptible of reduction by Rs. 48,00,000. There is one charge in particular which may affect the calculation very considerably—the compensation for loss of camels; but up to date no trustworthy statistics, or even estimate, of the probable losses and consequent claims have been received. With every desire to make full provision for the war charges, the undersigned can, at present, see no reason for going beyond the above figures."

9. These figures are exclusive of the charge for the construction of frontier railways and telegraphs, the estimate for which *in India* is Rs. 1,12,15,000 in 1879-80, and Rs. 1,04,22,000 in 1880-81.

10. In the estimate for the year 1880-81, the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, provided 200 lakhs for "Kabul" without remark. The Madras Controller provided six lakhs, with the remark that the figure had been reduced (that is, from last year's figures), with reference to the first four months of 1879-80. The Bombay Controller made no provision, with the remark—"Provision on this account was made by the Accountant General in the current year's budget, and will, it is assumed, be similarly made for 1880-81, if necessary."

11. Following the course pursued in preparing the estimate of 1879-80, as explained in paragraph 5, it was estimated by the undersigned that about 100 lakhs would be brought forward from 1879-80, and that, anticipating, as in 1879-80, an early termination of the campaign, a hundred lakhs would be spent on the war during the year 1880-81. This rate of expenditure was based on rough estimates prepared in this branch of the cost of the war, and supported by a consideration of the expenditure incurred in 1878-79 and in the early months of 1879-80.

12. In submitting this estimate, the following remarks were made in the transmitting memorandum:—

"For the Kabul charges it has not been considered necessary to do more than repeat last year's provision, Rs. 2,00,00,000. But for the renewal of hostilities in September last, that sum would probably have sufficed to meet the extra charges of the year. With an early settlement of affairs beyond the frontier, the same amount may suffice to wind up the accounts of the campaign; should the operations be protracted, this figure will, no doubt, have to be increased hereafter in the revised estimate, as has been done this year."

13. As regards the threatened inadequacy of the estimates, the undersigned proposes to defer any explanation on this head till the accounts for the year 1879-80 are completed, and the further information called for by the Military Department has been received.

14. The completed accounts for January 1880 have been received, with approximate figures for the remaining two months of the year; and there are grounds for supposing that, apart from the charges for frontier railways and telegraphs, the recorded charges of the year will not much exceed the estimate of 300 lakhs. There is, however, reason to fear that, owing to the largely increased expenditure of the last three months of the year—January, February and March 1880—considerably more than a hundred lakhs will be outstanding at the close of the year, and have to be adjusted in the accounts of 1880-81. At the same time, this increased rate of expenditure shows no signs of diminution, and the war promises to be protracted considerably beyond the anticipation of the estimate, while the operations are more extended than they were, or than was foreseen when that estimate was prepared. It may also be noted that from various causes, which will no doubt be elucidated hereafter, the war expenditure has increased, beginning from January last, and is progressing, at a rate far beyond any calculation that could have been made, based on the past rate of expenditure, and on the relative number of troops in the field at various periods.

From these two causes, the expected increase in the outstandings from 1879-80 and in the cash expenditure in 1880-81, the budget estimate of the year threatens to prove very inadequate. To what extent it will actually be found to be insufficient can only be determined on the receipt of the further information lately called for, and by the progress, extent and duration of the campaign.

On this point a further report will be submitted hereafter.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 30th April, 1880.

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.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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 Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT moved that the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, be taken into consideration. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that in January last a short Bill had been introduced by the Honourable Member in charge of the Legislative Department to empower the Bombay Government to alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of subordinate judges in that Presidency. After its introduction the Bill was referred for opinion, in the ordinary course of business, to the Bombay Government, and early in the present month a telegram was received, expressing approval of the Bill as it stood, reporting that the prescribed number of publications had been made in the local Gazette, and requesting that the Bill might be passed into law with the least possible delay, as the powers conferrible by it were urgently needed in order to give effect to certain of the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In the absence, therefore, of the Honourable introducer of the Bill, he (MR. GRANT) moved that it should be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Grant and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces

be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Grant and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Grant be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 21st May, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 30th April, 1880.

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 4TH MAY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has continued in the Provinces from which it was reported last week, and has also fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There has been none in Berar and Hyderabad, the northern districts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India States, Rajputana and the Punjab. Preparations for the *kharif* sowings are in active progress. General prospects continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (May 5th)—		
Bellary ...	·1 in Pennakonda	*Ragi* 29·26; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·35 in Cumbum	*Ragi* 33·41; paddy harvest nearly completed, outturn ¾ to full.
Ganjam ...	·17 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 34·53.
Kistna ...	·76 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 32·24.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	*Ragi* 22·58; wet and dry crops being harvested; standing crops doing well.
Coimbatore ...	·74 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 23·87; crops generally fair; harvest of paddy in Erode full.
Tanjore ...	·71 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 25·52; crops generally good; harvest of oil-seeds, chillies and tobacco, outturn ¾ to ⅞.
Madura ...	·82 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 25·21.
Malabar ...	·85 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 20·2.
Travancore ...	·17	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay— (May 5th)—		
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever of a mild type in six, cattle-disease in four talukas; small-pox continues in Moro, Naushahro and Kandiaro; weather seasonable.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations for next season's crop going on in some talukas.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvest of *rabi* completed; sowing of summer *jowar* commenced in the Kani division; preparations for *kharif* progressing; weather seasonable; public health good; prices stationary.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed.
Násik ...	.....	Ague in one taluka; cattle-disease in Igatpuri; crops harvested and nearly threshed; land being prepared for new crops; weather getting warm.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal till 1st, afterwards normal; wind normal, except from 29th to 2nd when it was abnormal and southerly.
Poona (May 2nd)	.....	In district average price of *jowari* falling, whilst that of *bajri* rising.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Preparation of land for monsoon crop progressing.
Sholapur ...	·31 (average of seven talukas and Peta station).	Slight fever and cattle-disease in two talukas; cotton picking progressing; harvest of late crop nearly completed.
Dharwar ...		
Kanara ...	·30 (average)	Land being prepared for monsoon crop.
Rajkot ...	Few drops in Songad and Gohelvád.	Weather very hot; health good.
		General Remarks.—Land being everywhere prepared for *kharif* crops; public health good, except in Hyderabad; slight rain in Dharwar and Kanara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·19	Weather cloudy and more rain expected; prospects of crops favourable; cholera in some parts; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	1·28	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·36	*Boro dhan* at Satkhira being harvested, outturn satisfactory; ploughing going on; sowing of *aus* commenced at Busseerhat; a few cases of small-pox in Baraset, of cholera in Baraset and Barackpore, and of cattle-disease in Satkhira and Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	·48 (rain general)	*Amun* and *aus* sowings commenced; fever and cholera in a few places, otherwise public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·66	Sowing of *aus* going on; outturn of *boro* good; other crops doing well; some cases of cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan ...	·2 Culna ·42; Cutwa 1·93; Raneegunge ·25.	Weather seasonable; cultivation progressing satisfactorily; some cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Rungpore ...	3·05	Prospects of crops good; slight fever prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	·24	Easterly winds and occasional storms; no crops on ground; health good; small-pox abating.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good all round; farming operations well advanced; sufficient moisture for growing crops; health fair.
Patna ...	·10	Outturn of *rabi* good.
Durbhunga ...	·71	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished; rain beneficial to *dhan* land; general health good at head-quarters; prices stationary.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; easterly wind rendered it comparatively cool; no crops to report on; food-grains cheap; general health good; solitary cases of cholera in north; a few cases of small-pox in interior.
Cuttack ...	Sufficient rain in town and interior.	Ploughing continues; small-pox still reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain in most districts during week, but still wanted in Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge and Lohardugga; few crops on ground doing well, and ploughing and sowing are proceeding, save where rain has not fallen; spring rice being harvested with good outturn; sugarcane plantation still continues in some districts; *rabi* in Behar generally yielded a good outturn; with the exception of some cholera and small-pox in places, public health good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 4th)	.....	Wind easterly; rain threatening, must have fallen in vicinity, as the weather has become remarkably cool; cholera seems to be decreasing; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight shower	Wind east; cholera decreasing; wheat 20¼ seers; coarse rice 19½ seers; unhusked *dhan* 28$\frac{5}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd)	·3	Weather cooler; wind variable; thunder-storm on the 3rd; cholera decreasing; prices easy; wheat 24$\frac{6}{16}$ seers.
Jhansi („ 5th)	.....	Harvest over; fever continues, but is not severe; prices falling slightly.
Agra („ 4th)	.....	The crops are being harvested; fever prevails in district except Futtehabad; days hot; nights pleasant.
Bareilly („ 5th)	Heavy shower on night of 2nd.	East wind; slight fever.
Meerut („ „)	·2 with slight hail-storm.	Wind easterly; small-pox prevalent at Mowana; prices falling.
Kumaun („ 4th)	Rain on 28th April, 1st and 2nd.	Cloudy; *rabi* nearly cut; outturn good.
Lucknow („ 5th)	·1 on 3rd	Strong and continuous east wind; fever, cholera and cattle-disease prevalent; harvesting nearly completed; outturn good; barley 29 seers.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Cholera cases continue; wind variable.
Sitapur („ 5th)	.....	No change; a few cases of cholera reported, health otherwise good.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·3	*General Remarks.*—Weather much cooler; wind easterly; slight rain has fallen in Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Meerut and Lucknow; heavier rain in Bareilly, Kumaun and Fyzabad; slight hailstorm in Meerut; cholera prevalent in Lucknow and Partabgarh, but is decreasing in Benares, Gorakhpur and Allahabad; a few cases are reported from Sitapur; fever prevails in Jhansi, Agra and Lucknow, and small-pox in one tahsil of the Meerut district; some cattle-disease in Lucknow; prices falling in Jhansi; harvest outturn in Kumaun and Lucknow good.
Punjab— (May 4th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Agricultural and health reports favourable; prices of food-grains fluctuating, with downward tendency.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing and storing in progress; prices almost stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops being harvested; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; crops cut; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops cut, outturn good; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops being cut and threshed; prices have a downward tendency; public health good.
Siálkot ...	.....	Crops being harvested; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Health fairly good; rain wanted for next crop.
Peshâwar ...	.....	Harvest prospects still reported indifferent, but price of wheat has fallen during the past week.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Rabi* crops still being threshed and garnered; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Reaping in progress; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural and health reports generally favourable, except in the Peshawar district where the harvest prospects are indifferent.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (May 1st)	.....	Harvest over; ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cloudy; threshing nearly completed; winnowing progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Hot; harvest over; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices declining.
Seoni ...	.....	Warm; cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cloudy; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	.....	Report not received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Sambalpur (April 30th)	.....	Clear and cloudy alternately; sugarcane doing well; no other crops on ground.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; hot; winnowing still continues in a few districts; outturn of *rabi* generally good; preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing; prices stationary.
British Burma— (May 5th)—		
Akyab ...	.....	Public health normal.
Rangoon ...	1·30	Total rainfall 7·11; 19 deaths from small-pox. Fever prevalent in two townships in the Hanthawaddy district; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 8·88; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships.
Prome ...	·92	Total rainfall 2·86; small-pox in one township.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4·26	Total rainfall 10·33; public health good.
Toungoo ...	·46	Total rainfall 3 inches; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Pegu; a few cases in Arakan, otherwise general health good; weather unsettled.
Assam—(May 5th)—		
Gauháti ...	2·19	Frequent rain; sky overcast with clouds; *asu* cultivation much retarded by rains; prospects of tea fair.
Sylhet ...	1·98	Ploughing and sowing going on satisfactorily.
Cachar ...	1·95	Weather hot; sowing of seasonable crops continues; common rice 13$\frac{5}{8}$ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·26	Sowing for early rice crop all done; sugarcane cultivation still in progress; weather clear and cool.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 5th)—		
Bangalore ...	·01	Prospects favourable; health good; murrain still prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	1·09	
Mercara ...	.....	Report not received.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 5th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Land being prepared for sowing.
Akola ...	.....	Weather very hot; health good.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Lahi* crops nearly ripe; land being prepared for *kharif*; no sickness or cattle-disease, except in southern taluk, where heat is intense, with some fever; prices—yellow *jowar* 18, white *jowar* 15, wheat 9 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 5th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Fever still prevails; heat intense; *jowar* 30, *bajra* 34 seers.
Sutna ...	.....	Prospects good; *jowar* 37 seers 10 chittacks.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather clear and hot; public health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Health good; weather hot and cloudy.
Goona ...	.....	Hot; crops good; health good; wheat 19 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair; *rabi* harvest good.
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather hot; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (May 2nd)	.....	Tanks dry; wells fairly full; healthy; very much hotter.
Marwar (April 30th)	.....	Water only obtainable in wells; health good; crops excellent; excessively hot; hot winds blowing furiously; prices falling.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks dry; from some parts water reported low in wells-around Oodeypore plentiful; health good; threshing in progress; high winds.
Harowtee (May 1st	.....	Health good; wind variable; prices steady; heat great.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Health and prospects continue good.
Ajmere (May 5th)	.....	Prospects favourable; seasonable; health good; prices stationary.
Jeypore ...	.....	Reaping completed; fair outturn; health good; seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	
Ulwur (May 4th)	.....	Health good; hot winds.
Nepal— (April 27th)—		
Katmandu ...	1·22	Prospects good.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 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	1,019	8,398 9	156	757 8	91	585 3	4,602	19,534 14	...	...	769	2,541 8	131	503 9	392	472 8	7,160	32,793 11
Received	704	5,218 8	108	436 8	93	456 7	3,976	16,143 0	...	...	675	2,249 1	145	528 3	297	438 0	5,998	25,489 11
TOTAL	1,723	13,617 1	264	1,194 0	184	1,041 10	8,578	35,677 14	...	...	1,444	4,790 9	276	1,031 12	689	910 8	13,158	58,283 6
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras	14	72 6	31	105 15	11	28 2	3,054	14,857 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	15,063 10
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	1	1 14	4	9 12	...	...	149	927 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	938 0
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20 0
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras	383	1,857 11	42	205 8	3	10 14	2,765	12,615 13	...	...	...	...	239	1,146 6	...	...	3,432	15,836 4
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9 0
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	15 0	3	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23 4
From East to East.																		
TOTAL	398	1,931 15	81	345 3	17	47 4	5,970	28,420 6	...	...	...	...	239	1,146 6	...	...	6,705	31,891 2
GRAND TOTAL																	19,863	90,154 8

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 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	704	1,019	1,723	14·42	17·36	16·03
Indo-European	,, Turkey	108	156	264	2·21	2·66	2·46
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	93	91	184	1·91	1·55	1·71
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	3,976	4,602	8,578	81·46	78·43	79·80
	TOTAL	4,881	5,868	10,749	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Sooljee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Sooljee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Sooljee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	10 5	7 6	...	...	...	13 13	14 2	9 6	15 13	15 13	11 8	... 18	8 ...	...	26 11	26 2	15 14	32 3	31 8	17 10	46 10	46 10	17 3	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	* Explanation has been called for, for the slight differences in Tinnevelly between the figures now quoted for 1879 and those entered in the original return for the corresponding period of 1879.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	14 10	11 3	6 11	16 6	12 6	7 14	25 14	23 13	15 2	26 11	27 11	16 13	29 5	24 3	15 2	36 5	35 2	17 8	86 6	86 6	88 6	11 2	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		† The figures now quoted for the past fortnight and those of the corresponding period of 1879 are correct, and those given in the previous returns are clerical errors.
	Godavery	9 0	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	17 15	14 13	9 14	20 0	19 0	12 0	28 13	28 13	19 3	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	17 5	37 13	37 13	22 0	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		‡ This is not the average of head and cart loads as given in the last year, but the price of head load alone.
	Kistna	7 13	7 13	6 14	...	...	...	19 6	17 13	12 6	20 2	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 10	31 5	17 3	34 3	32 0	19 6	145 13	145 13	129 5	13 2	12 13	13 6	Kistna		§ Bombay Salt.
	Nellore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Nellore		‖ Goa Salt.
	Cuddapah	9 8	8 2	6 10	...	...	...	11 11	11 8	9 8	12 14	12 14	11 3	23 11	22 8	15 0	26 2	26 2	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	9 2	9 2	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	12 5	9 2	14 0	14 10	10 5	24 11	24 11	14 14	20 11	18 13	15 8	28 2	26 3	17 6	26 14	26 5	18 8	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8	12 13	Bellary		
	Kurnool	7 10	7 10	5 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 11	26 0	26 0	13 6	18 2	18 2	14 2	...	...	16 13	25 2	26 3	16 8	...	...	213 13	12 8	12 8	12 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 13	12 6	12 2	10 6	20 3	20 3	10 13½	21 6	21 6	15 3	21 0	21 3	17 8	24 3	24 6	17 3	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	11 3	14 2	14 2	11 11	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 8	21 0	21 3	18 8	25 0	25 0	18 5	97 3	103 0	93 5	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	8 0	7 2	5 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 3	14 8	14 8	12 10	18 3	18 3	...	23 2	...	17 5	25 10	25 10	17 14	32 8	29 8	19 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 6	14 0	14 0	11 6	21 15	20 3	18 8	21 10	23 2	17 5	22 5	24 14	16 10	24 8	24 8	19 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Tanjore	6 3	5 14	6 10	...	...	...	15 15	15 5	10 13	...	...	...	28 10	30 3	17 8	23 3	23 3	14 8	24 3	23 3	17 0	23 2	23 2	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8‡	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	6 14	...	...	...	13 11	14 6	10 2	14 2	14 14	10 14	...	...	14 11	22 14	22 14	15 14	22 5	22 5	17 0	23 2	23 2	17 8	194 6	145 13	106 14	13 8	12 10	14 0†	Madura		
	Madura	7 13	7 13	5 2	...	...	...	13 14	13 6	10 2	14 2	14 6	10 10	...	17 13	14 10	23 8	23 8‡	15 6	24 13	23 3	18 10	24 14	24 14	15 5	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
	Tinnevelly*	7 2	6 6	5 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	9 14	14 13	14 13	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 10	21 13	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 14	13 2	13 2	10 6	18 5	19 2	17 6	22 5	23 13	19 14†	21 5	23 0	19 6	25 0	24 8	19 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	5 11	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 3	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 3	16 3	13 14	17 8	17 8	14 0	15 2	15 2	13 0	16 10	16 10	11 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 8	12 6	Salem		
	Salem	7 6	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 14	11 10	12 6	10 13	16 11	16 11	15 14	17 6	17 6	15 14	21 0	20 3	19 8	24 2	24 2	22 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 8	12 6	Salem		
	South Canara	7 5	7 11	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 11	7 8	12 3	12 11	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	17 10	14 8	18 3	18 11	13 10	97 3	97 3	128 5	12 6§	12 6§	12 2§	South Canara		
	Malabar	6 8	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	17 8	13 2	21 0	21 0	16 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	13 3‖	13 3‖	13 0‖	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	8 9	8 7	6 15	16 14	16 14	15 3	6 7	6 10	5 15	10 7	10 7	10 7	16 14	17 13	12 8	13 0	14 2	11 6	8 12	10 10	8 7	14 5	14 0	10 13	71 10	61 6	61 7	12 9	11 0	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	13 0	11 12	8 0	24 8	24 12	12 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	22 12	13 0	20 4	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	11 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	12 5	11 12	8 0	26 10	26 10	16 0	8 14	8 14	7 4	11 13	11 13	8 7	21 5	21 5	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 14	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	10 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 0½	7 0	7 0	3 10	8 0	7 12	6 2½	8 12	8 4	6 11	17 8	17 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	9 4	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 11	90 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	13 5½	11 6½	7 9¼	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4¼	10 0	10 0	8 11½	17 12	16 0	9 6½	16 0	16 0	10 6	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	6½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 11	7 5	5 13	...	...	6 13	6 6	6 0	6 6	7 8	7 3	9 0	12 0	12 0	8 13	11 4	9 0	6 8	11 4	11 4	8 13	11 13	11 7	9 0	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	6 2	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 12	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Colába (Alibag)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	13 11	9 4	...	...	...	6 13	6 5	7 1	11 1	10 14	8 10	18 9	17 0	13 14	16 3	16 3	11 14	...	...	...	13 0	17 1	11 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	11 8	10 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	10 4	10 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 0	9 0	8 2	17 0	17 0	... 12	12 0	11 5	8 8	8 8	7 2	6 14	8 2	8 6	7 7	14 14	14 14	140 0	11 2	11 2	12 0	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	11 0	10 8	7 14	...	...	...	6 15	7 2	6 14	8 2	8 6	7 7	14 14	14 14	8 11	10 13	12 13	4 11	16 0	16 0	14 10	14 4	14 3	11 5	102 2	79 0	76 0	12 0	11 0	11 10	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	9 3	9 3	6 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	9 13	8 9	15 4	15 4	10 14	12 10	12 10	10 6	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	7 10	105 0	105 0	105 0	11 2	11 2	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	11 5	10 14	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	7 3	10 6	9 7	8 1	17 11	17 11	5 9	7 16	5 16	1 11 15	...	...	...	12 5	11 11	9 2	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	10 3	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	9 8½	9 12	4 12	13 10½	12 13	...	7 9	7 2½	5 8	9 12	10 5	8 12	22 4	21 11	13 0	21 8½	21 7	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	9 0	8 11	6 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 15	10 9	5 9	1 9	1 8	13	19 8	20 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	8 0	8 11	5 12	11 8	11 8	12 2	9 8	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	17 8	17 8	12 1	17 8	16 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	14 0	31 0	31 0	14 0	180 0	150 0	180 0	12 15	12 15	12 5	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	1½ 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	0 34	0 18	0 18	0 23	12 15	12 15	14 2	12 10	11 14	9 2	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	7 4	6 10	6 1	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	11 0	11 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	11 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	11 0	22 13	22 13	13 0	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 2	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	6 2	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 9	5 9	5 11	3 7	0 7	0 10	...	...	...	17 10	17 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	10 13	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 3	22 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 9	9 8	...	91 8	96 0	...	12 5	12 0	...	Baroda		
	Asirgarh	12 0	10 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	7 11	6 7	...	11 8	8 1	.. 2	16 10	15 ...	16 0	9 12	12 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 5	11 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 8	39 0	24 0	Disa		
	Baroda	...	7 7	0 14	...	...	13 11	9 9	...	7 11	6 7	...	11 8	8 1	.. 2	16 10	15 ...	16 0	9 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nimach		
	Disa	17 8	14 10	8 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	23 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	9 18	8 10	25 4½	23 7¼	14 14½	25 0	25 0	14 0	80 0	78 7	100 0	12 12	12 8½	11 8	Nasirabad		
	Nimach	11 0	11 4	9 8	19 8	19 8	14 0	8 8	7 0	...	9 8	8 0	5 0	21 8	21 0	13 4	15 8	15 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	8 12	17 0	17 0	9 0	80 0	75 0	70 0	52 0	52 0	60 0	Rajkot		
	Nasirabad	12 8	12 5½	11 0½	27 3¼	26 7½	14 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	11 0	7 0	21 0	20 8	9 7	15 8	15 0	9 12	12 0	13 12½	10 10	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 14½	8 14½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
	Rajkot	16 0	15 8	8 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	21 0	20 8	9 7	15 8	15 0	9 12	13 0	13 12½	10 10	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 7	11 3½	8 6	15 0	15 3¾	11 0	6 12½	6 10½	6 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	14 14	14 8	12 15	0 15 3½	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	105 0	105 0	106 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Karachi	10 0	9 10	8 10	16 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	..	10 0	10 0	9 0	Shikarpur		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 2	11 0	240 0	230 0	240 0	8 4	8 10	10 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Shikarpur	10 13	10 5	8 1	16 0	16 0	12 12	8 0	8 0	5 10½	10 2	10 10	8 0	13 4½	13 4½	...	15 14	16 0	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	*Western Districts.*		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 1	8 15	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 1	...	...	...	17 1	16 1	8 4	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
Western Districts.																																	
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 0*a*	11 12	10 4	22 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	15 12	13 4	16 8	16 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Bancoorah	15 0*b*	13 0	11 12	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	12 8	21 0	20 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 11	16 0	15 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Beerbhoom	11 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore		
	Midnapore	11 0*d*	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Hooghly	14 0*e*	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah		
	Howrah	13 8	13 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	10 0	14 8	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	*Central Districts.*		
Central Districts.																																	
	Calcutta	13 0	11 9	9 8	20 0	18 0	14 0	6 10	6 10	5 11	11 8	13 5	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	3 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... *f*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	11 4	90 0	90 0	99 0	9 6	9 10	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	15 4*g*	13 14	11 7	26 10¼	26 10¼	17 4	15 0¼	15 0¼	10 10	14 8	15 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 5	120 0	130 0	110 0	9 6	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	11 0*h*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 8	18 8	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	20 0*i*	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	13 12	11 12	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 8	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 16 seers, barley 20-8 to 26-10 seers, best rice 13 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20-12 seers, and gram 16-8 to 20 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 15 seers, barley 17 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 33 seers, and gram 9 to 24 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers.
d In the Ghattal Sub-division the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 24 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 17 to 17-8 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Kidderpore) 12-4 seers, barley (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, and gram 13-5 to 14-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 21 seers, barley 17 to 40 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 17-14 to 26 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 13-8 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungypore) 24 seers, and gram 15 to 26 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore	9 0*f*	8 4	8 14	13 5	13 5	17 0	15 8	19 0	13 12½	18 0	21 0	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	22 8*h*	17 4	12 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	18 12	18 12	10 8 to 12 0	19 12	19 12	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4*f*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	11 4	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 0	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
	Bogra	24 0	24 0	10 2	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	9 12	25 8	24 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 2	Bogra		
	Pubna	20 0*m*	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
	Julpáiguri	8 0*o*	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Julpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																									*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	13 5*p*	11 7	10 12	32 0	32 0	20 0	15 12	18 12	10 8	20 0	21 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	13 0*q*	12 0	13 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	19 8	19 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0*s*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 12	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	10 0	23 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0*t*	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 6	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *u*	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Behar.*		
	Behar.																									Patna		
	Patna	19 0	19 0	14 0	25 0	30 0	21 0	13 8	13 8	9 8	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
	Gya	19 0*v*	18 0	13 0	27 0	27 8	18 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	19 0	19 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad		
	Shahabad	17 0*w*	17 0	13 0 to 13 8	25 8	25 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	11 0 to 12 0	18 8	19 0	13 0 to 13 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Durbhunga		
	Durbhunga	18 0*x*	13 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Mozufferpore	17 0	13 0	12 0	27 8	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun		
	Sarun	14 12	14 8	12 0	26 8	26 4	20 4	8 8	8 8	6 12	17 0	17 0	13 8	34 0	35 0	24 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Chumparun		
	Chumparun	16 0*y*	14 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	...	12 0	12 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Monghyr		
	Monghyr	18 14*z*	16 12	14 11	28 5	21 0	18 14	10 8	10 8	8 6	16 12	15 12	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Bhágalpur		
	Bhágalpur	16 7*z1*	12 10	12 4	31 13	25 4	18 14	16 6	16 6	12 0	17 11	17 11	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 7	9 2	8 13	Purneah		
	Purneah	20 0*z2*	20 0	14 0	32 0	20 0	...	19 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maldah		
	Maldah	19 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0*z3*	11 0	8 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Orissa.*		
	Orissa.																									Cuttack		
	Cuttack	13 2	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	18 6*	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Pooree		
	Pooree	9 3	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	10 8	8 8	19 11	18 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Balasore		
	Balasore	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 4	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																									Hazáribágh		
	Hazáribágh	17 0*z4*	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lohardugga		
	Lohardugga	14 0*z5*	14 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Singbhoom		
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	9 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Manbhoom		
	Manbhoom	14 0*z6*	14 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	8 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Cachar		
	Cachar	7 9	6 6	8 3	16 0	15 4	16 0	12 4	13 5	11 6	14 8	17 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Goálpárá		
	Goálpárá	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	17 12	18 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garo Hills		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Kámrúp		
	Kámrúp	13 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Sibságar		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Lakhimpur		
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Nága Hills [a]		
	Nága Hills [a]	5 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	7 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	18 8	17 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	28 0	14 8	23 0	27 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún		
	Saháranpur	19 6	18 4	14 3	32 3	26 15	22 8	7 9	7 9	7 8	11 6	11 6	9 9	34 8	29 2	16 0	30 3	30 3	12 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 9	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	18 11	15 6	27 8	23 2	24 14	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 6	28 10	28 10	22 0	27 8	25 5	19 12	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	18 8	18 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	115 0	100 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
	Buimdshahr	19 8	19 4	16 8	31 8	31 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 5	10 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	27 0	25 5	19 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	Buland shahr		
	Aligarh	19 8	18 0	17 0	31 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	11 0	...	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 21 seers per rupee.

f In Rongpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

g In Nattore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 26-4 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice 20-4 seers, and gram 16-11 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25-11 seers, best rice 8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 15 to 25-11 seers, lesser millets (in Karrigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

m In Serajgunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 16 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets (in Karseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13-3 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 5-5 to 9 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Juffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Juffergunge) 60 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 13-4 to 16 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 24 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 27 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 10 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 17-8 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers and common rice 19 to 22 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 23 seers and common rice 18 to 28 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 17-8 to 21 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 28 seers, and gram 10 to 25-12 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 29 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 27 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, murwa 22 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 27 seers, and gram 18 to 19 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

z In Begoosrai the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 16–13 seers, common rice 18-14 seers, great millet 22 seers, lesser millets 23-2 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 seers, and gram 21 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 20 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 24 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 17 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 17 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Deoghur) 13 seers, best rice 10 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice (in Chuttra) 14-3 seers, common rice 23 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 seers, and gram (in Kunrunkdiha) 16 seers.

z5 In Daltongunge the prices are—Wheat 22·60 seers, barley 37·12 seers, best rice 15·75 seers, common rice 21·96 seers, mohwa 81 seers, murwa 37·12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33·75 seers, and gram 23·69 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, barley 24 to 33 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 32 seers, great millet 16 to 30 seers, lesser millets 28 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

(a) Blank, there being no bazaar or shop at present in the District.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuguee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuguee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuguee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Garhwál		
	Bijnor	20 13	18 0	14 10	38 14	34 14	24 3	13 8	12 6	5 10	15 3	14 10	10 2	28 2	28 2	19 2	29 2	27 0	16 5	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	21 14	20 0	16 14	37 8	31 4	23 12	7 13	7 8	7 13	16 14	16 14	10 10	30 0	26 4	21 4	26 4	25 10	19 6	25 0	26 4	21 4	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 9½	19 8	15 14	36 0	38 6	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 13	16 14	16 14	9 14	...	27 0	19 3	...	28 12	18 0	25 0	16 4	20 8	192 0	120 0	192 0	9 9½	10 3	9 9½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 15	17 13	16 4	33 12	33 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	16 4	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	23 12	23 12	18 0	23 0	19 0	16 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	9 11	9 11	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	20 12	19 8	17 8	33 0	32 0	24 4	6 4	6 4	6 2	16 4	18 8	11 12	...	28 0	...	...	28 0	...	23 12	16 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	16 4	45 0	37 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	6 4	17 8	17 8	7 8	...	...	12 8	...	...	13 12	25 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra	
	Muttra	16 8	16 8	13 8	29 0	23 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	18 8	30 0	31 0	17 8	25 0	19 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Agra	
	Agra	16 8	16 8	14 8	27 0	30 0	19 8	6 0	7 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	25 0	19 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	10 3	Farukhabad	
	Farukhabad	19 6½	17 14	17 14½	28 1½	28 4½	21 10½	5 4	6 7	5 12	16 11	17 0	11 11	26 3½	25 11	21 2	26 3½	25 11½	18 5	25 0	19 0	14 0	163 8	155 0	165 0	...	...	10 3	Mainpuri	
	Mainpuri	19 0	17 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	12 0	12 8	8 0	31 0	30 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	25 0	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	8 8	Etáwah	
	Etáwah	18 0	16 8	14 8	24 0	25 0	21 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	12 0	12 8	8 0	29 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	18 0	25 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etah	
	Etah	20 4	20 0	15 8	29 4	30 0	23 0	13 0	8 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	29 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	25 0	19 0	14 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 8	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jalaun	20 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	0	...	15 0	25 0	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	10 12	Jhánsi	
	Jhánsi	19 0	16 10	16 10	33 11½	33 2	25 8	8 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	25 0	19 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	10 12	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	17 8	15 8	13 0	15 0	30 0	16 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	35 15	38 1	22 4½	33 0	33 0	21 8	25 0	19 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	14 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	30 0	12 8	26 0	28 0	0	...	25 0	19 0	14 0	145 0	150 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	15 12	16 0	13 6	26 8	27 0	18 12	8 12	9 0	6 0	16 0	15 8	11 0	36 0	32 0	22 8	29 0	31 0	19 8	25 0	19 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	16 0	17 8	13 8	25 0	28 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	17 8	17 8	12 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	19 8	25 0	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	19 0	18 4	13 8	32 0	28 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	17 0	11 8	33 8	36 0	19 8	28 0	30 0	19 8	25 0	19 0	14 0	155 0	135 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	16 12	18 0	15 12	22 8	24 12	19 2	9 4	8 4	7 0	19 8	20 0	13 12	34 8	35 0	23 0	27 8	28 0	19 12	25 0	19 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	20 4	20 8	15 8	31 1	31 12	22 15	8 8	7 8	7 6	17 9	18 5	11 4	...	...	22 9	21 3	21 3	18 5	24 2	25 14	17 10	140 0	140 0	197 12	9 9	9 9	8 6	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	20 9½	14 6½	32 6½	29 9½	21 9½	14 6½	11 6½	10 5½	18 0	18 0	13 9½	28 12½	25 3	21 9½	...	...	...	27 0	19 12½	14 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	19 8	20 0	13 8	37 0	36 0	22 6	16 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	12 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 0	15 8	12 9	25 1	22 2	19 7	8 2	7 6	6 10	17 0	18 1	12 3	...	...	23 10	...	...	...	15 8	11 15	7 6	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	18 0	16 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	18 7	17 10	14 11	27 2	28 11½	20 2	12 3	12 7	7 7	18 2	17 6½	11 15	...	...	22 13½	24 6	23 0	18 0	22 4	23 5	14 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 6	7 12	Benares	
	Gházipur	17 6	18 0	14 13	24 15	26 6	21 4	10 15	9 10	7 7	18 0	17 6	11 15	...	...	22 13½	24 6	24 0	18 0	23 3	19 5	14 13	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur	
	Balia	15 8	15 8	11 12	26 4	26 0	16 0	8 4	8 4	5 8	13 0	17 8	9 0	26 0	27 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	24 4	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	...	Balia	
Oudh	Lucknow	18 4	17 12½	15 1	29 12	28 10	22 3	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	10 8½	26 4	26 2½	20 15½	25 0	25 0	18 10½	30 0*	30 0	21 8	23 2	22 10	15 11½	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	
	Unáo	17 0	17 6	14 12	27 4	26 5	23 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	27 0	18 0	26 0*	26 8	21 4	23 3	23 0	16 4	145 0	140 0	160 0	9 2	9 0	8 8	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	18 12	17 12	15 8	32 0	31 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	17 0	32 0‡	29 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 9	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	21 4	21 4	17 8	36 0	35 12	25 0	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 10	17 10	11 0	26 0	26 0	...	25 0	24 0	16 0	28 8§	31 8	...	24 0	23 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 3	8 8	Sitapur	
	Hardui	18 12	17 9	16 1	36 8	32 0	22 0	4 15	4 15	4 11	14 1	13 1	10 13	...	25 0	...	25 0	27 0	...	28 2	25 13	16 6	240 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 11	Hardui	
	Kheri	22 0	22 0	18 0	36 0	30 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	17 0	18 0	11 4	...	30 0	25 0	...	28 0	...	23 0	15 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	18 8	19 12	14 14	29 0	28 0	22 0	9 2	9 0	6 8	17 0	17 0	10 12	22 0	21 4	24 0	23 0	22 0	15 12	44 0	45 0	30 0	18 8	21 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	18 0	19 0	15 8	32 0	30 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	17 0	18 0	11 4	...	30 0	25 0	...	23 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bharaich	
	Gonda	21 4	21 14	15 11	38 0	31 12	27 10	14 12	14 8	9 11	18 8	18 12	11 5	34 0	33 4	25 11	22 0	25 0	15 10	42 0‡	42 0	32 0	21 0	17 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	20 6	21 0	16 8	32 8	34 8	23 12	18 0	19 0	12 0	19 8	20 0	12 8	29 0	28 12	22 12	25 0	28 0	...	38 12‖	37 15	38 0	22 8	19 12	19 7	240 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	23 0	23 12	18 12	43 0	43 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	25 8	22 12	17 8	200 0	220 0	220 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	21 13	21 1	16 4	32 12	37 6	25 3	18 8	18 10	11 12	20 13	21 10	13 5	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	26 4	...	19 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	...	Partábgarh	
Punjab	Delhi																			34 8¶	34 12	21 8	19 0	16 0	16 10	186 11	173 5	196 4	8 8	8 5	7 10	Delhi	
	Gurgáon	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 12	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	10 0	29 0	28 0	19 8	26 8	26 4	18 8	24 0	21 8	16 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon [a]	
	Karnál	18 0	17 8	15 0	31 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 8	30 0	28 0	19 0	26 8	26 4	18 8	25 0	20 0	17 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Karnál	
	Hissar	17 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	16 12	23 0	21 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	14 0	14 0	11 0	29 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	30 0	27 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	18 8	27 8	27 0	20 8	120 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rohtak [c]	
	Sirsa	16 4	16 8	13 0	28 0	27 0	18 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	26 8	27 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	24 8	22 0	18 0	60 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 2	9 12	Sirsa	
	Umballa	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	32 0	29 8	24 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	32 0	29 8	24 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	17 12	16 0	14 6	27 0	28 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 4	30 0	32 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	21 6	24 4	22 0	17 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Ludhiána [d]	
	Simla	17 8	15 8	16 8	35 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	18 8	24 8	23 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Simla	
	Jullundur	12 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Simla	
	Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	14 12	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 12	22 8	22 0	18 12	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Jullundur [e]	
	Kángra	18 0	18 0	15 8	32 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	23 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshiárpur [f]	
	Amritsar	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra	
	Siálkot	15 8	14 12	15 0	29 8	24 8	20 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 4	25 8	27 4	15 8	18 8	19 8	17 8	22 8	21 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	11 13	12 2	11 13	Amritsar [d]	
	Gurdáspur	14 4	14 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 8	9 8	29 0	20 0	14 0	18 8	19 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Siálkot	
	Lahore	18 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	21 0	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gurdáspur [g]	
	Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	13 8	26 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	80 0	70 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lahore [c]	
	Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	26 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Ferozepore [h]	
	Ráwalpindi	14 4	14 12	12 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	20 0	27 0	19 0	18 4	18 12	16 0	95 0	95 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	Gujránwála	
	Jhelum	9 8	9 2	11 8	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	5 12	7 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	86 0	32 0	80 0	10 4	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi	
	Gujrát	12 0	13 0	13 5	21 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 8	19 8	14 5	15 8	16 8	15 11	18 0	18 4	15 11	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum	
	Shahpúr	14 0	13 6	15 8	21 0	20 8	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 12	120 0	90 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	Gujrát [c]	
	Mooltan	12 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
	Jhang	13 8	12 12	9 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 8	16 0	16 8	13 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Mooltan	
	Montgomery	14 0	14 0	9 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	17 8	19 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	Jhang [i]	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 8	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery	
	Dera Ismail Khan	14 8	14 8	13 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	11 14	12 1	10 8	15 9	14 14	17 14	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	5 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	18 12	11 14	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	30 5	35 0	35 0	Dera Ismail Khán [j]	
	Bannu	13 7	13 10	8 12	18 12	18 8	13 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 14	5 10	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 7	13 12	11 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	18 12	19 12	25 0	Dera Ghazi Khán	
	Peshawar	9 1	9 3	14 1	14 6	13 7	16 4	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	15 12	10 0	12 10	12 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu	
	Kohát	6 10	6 5	8 0	9 5	8 9	10 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 6	12 0	12 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	12 8	9 0	8 3	7 11	61 0	67 0	86 0	28 12	29 5	41 0	Peshawar	
	Hazára	6 5	6 11	9 13	9 0	8 13	13 11	...	...	...	6 9	9 2	8 4	9 9	9 2	8 8	9 9	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 2	8 4	76 8	76 8	102 0	61 3	58 10	63 6	Kohát [k]	
		8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Hazára	

* Dhan.
† Choti jowar.
‡ Kodon.
§ Makai, moth, marhua, sawan kodon, and mairi.
‖ Laharra, sawan, kodon, and marhua.
¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.

[a] Barley, bajra and gram falling.
[b] Barley, jowar and firewood falling.
[c] Firewood rising.
[d] Barley falling.
[e] Firewood falling.
[f] Barley falling and firewood rising.
[g] Barley and gram falling.
[h] Jowar and firewood falling.
[i] Barley rising.
[j] Salt rising.
[k] Salt falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1880—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Burrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Burrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Burrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nugeel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nugeel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nugeel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	15 4	14 4	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	17 12	16 12	13 14	...	...	...	15 4	13 4	9 4	140 0	140 0	115 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	13 8	15 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	17 4	16 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	11 13	18 8	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	17 12	16 4	10 12	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	18 8	18 5	11 0	7 8	8 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	132 0	132 0	128 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	17 0	15 8	12 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	27 8	27 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	16 8	24 0	23 0	16 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	23 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	11 0	12 0	8 0	34 0	32 8	19 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor		
	Damoh	24 12	23 4	13 4	30 0	...	...	14 8	13 12	12 0	15 0	15 12	6 0	40 0	41 0	18 0	...	...	...	27 0	29 8	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	9 4	Damoh		
	Sconi	17 0	14 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sconi		
	Mandla	17 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	10 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mandla		
	Betúl	13 8	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	40 0	49 0	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	33 0	21 0	...	...	...	No return received			Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	14 10	13 8	9 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	21 0	23 8	14 0	21 0	19 0	14 0	15 8	15 8	9 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	18 0	16 6	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	15 0	14 12	12 0	30 0	26 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	14 13	14 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 13	9 0	26 4	25 2	14 2	20 0	19 6	13 15	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	27 0	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	17 0	24 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	22 8	14 0	67 0	60 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	18 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	21 0	26 4	21 0	26 0	23 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	19 6	12 13	250 0	240 0	320 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	17 8	67 0	60 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	250 0	240 0	320 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	9 9	9 0	6 13	...	...	...	7 14	8 1	7 8	9 4	9 0	9 4	16 12	14 13	13 3	...	16 5	13 3	20 0	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Biláspur		
	Bolarum	10 2	10 5	7 6	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 6	9 6	9 8	9 0	16 1	14 7	11 10	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	66 0	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
	Chudderghat	9 0	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 4	16 0	15 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	16 5	16 5	13 3	115 0	110 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Amráoti	14 0	13 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	9 0	10 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	116 14	116 11	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 5	Bolarum		
	Akola	13 8	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	Chudderghat		
	Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	45 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	Amraoti		
	Buldána	15 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
	Wún	13 8	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 0	5 8	3 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Básim	12 8	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 4	8 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Buldána		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	7 15	7 12	5 8	8 12	8 6	7 3	10 10	11 0	8 11	11 10	12 4	9 11	21 5	...	16 3	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Kolar	...	7 2	...	6 7	...	1 10	11 5	11 5	11 0	15 3	15 3	12 0	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	24 0	15 8	14 8	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
	Túmkúr	6 8	6 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	13 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 2	29 4	26 3	90 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 5	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	10 0	12 8	12 12	10 5	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	30 15	30 15	29 2	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Hassan	8 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 11	12 8	14 0	11 3	15 0	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	36 0	16 11	380 0	384 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
	Shimoga	6 13	6 5	4 3	7 14	...	5 3	12 10	12 10	9 11	14 11	14 11	12 8	27 5	29 6	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	36 0	22 0	380 0	384 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Mysore		
	Kadur	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	22 0	78 0	78 0	81 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Hassan		
	Chitaldroog	9 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	30 0	18 0	46 0	46 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	800 0	800 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Shimoga		
	Coorg	6 5	5 13	6 3	6 1	6 4	6 3	11 3	11 13	9 11	16 9	16 8	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 10	31 0	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	9 3	Shimoga		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	13 8	13 0	10 4	23 0	24 0	14 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	27 0	26 0	15 8	22 8	23 0	14 8	25 0	24 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Kishengurh	15 4	12 8	10 4	25 4	22 8	14 0	7 8	8 4	6 4	8 8	9 12	7 0	20 0	21 4	14 4	19 8	18 4	12 8	30 0	25 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Ulwur	15 13	15 4	12 13	28 14	29 6	18 7	...	...	6 9	11 3	11 2	8 6	33 13	35 6	17 1	33 0	32 7	16 1	42 0	42 8	21 8	130 0	110 0	110 0	8 12	8 14	9 14	Coorg		
	Bhurtpore (City)	15 8	15 0	13 0	29 0	26 0	18 12	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 10	34 0	29 0	17 15	31 0	27 0	16 14	30 2	29 4	26 3	80 0	80 0	240 0	12 0	12 7	13 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	* Six pies per man's load.
	Ajmere	15 4	15 0	10 8	25 0	27 0	15 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 4	22 0	22 0	14 0	30 2	31 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	14 12	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
	Erinpura	16 0	15 12	9 0	22 12	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deoli Cantonment		
	Sirohee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Erinpura		
	Abu	11 12	11 8	8 10	16 0	15 12	12 2	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	14 12	14 4	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohee		
	Anadra	13 2	12 8	9 4	20 0	19 0	12 12	5 4	5 4	5 2	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	...	Abu		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	15 0	9 8	32 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Anadra		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 9	9 9	8 3¼	20 5	20 5	11 11½	5 7½	7 9	5 13¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	12 0	*	*	*	9 0	9 8	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	16 4	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 0	13 12	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	12 8	10 5½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12½	7 13	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Partábgarh („)	11 14	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	6 14	7 8	6 4	9 6	9 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	14 6	...	...	...	0 0	9 6	10 10	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 11	15 10	9 6	23 12	22 8	12 8	5 0	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 4	6 4	22 8	22 8	12 8	19 6	20 0	11 0	17 8	16 9	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	Partábgarh („)		
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 9	14 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Boondee	13 8	12 8	14 12	24 0	24 0	19 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 0	27 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
	Kotah	16 0	12 12	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	27 0	26 12	19 0	13 2	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 12	Boondee		
	Tonk	13 4	10 12	11 9	26 14	27 5	15 1	7 4	6 8	6 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	33 12	30 14	15 9	28 9	29 10	12 0	24 0	16 4	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 4	8 12	Kotah		
	Jhallawar	13 5	11 12	11 6½	17 11	17 11	12 6	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 1	22 10	22 10	17 12	15 3	15 3	10 2	23 6	20 0	16 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 4	8 12	Tonk		
	Shahpoora	13 0	11 4	11 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	8 0	10 8	7 8	10 4	12 0	9 8	21 0	23 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	27 13	22 12	14 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Jhallawar		
	Dholpur	15 5	14 12	12 7	28 12	28 10	18 4	7 14	6 12	6 12	10 2	9 0	8 7	28 9	29 4	16 11	31 9	30 15	16 0	19 0	19 0	13 15	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 15	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	12 0	9 9½	9 3	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 14	13 5	18 7	19 0	12 10	26 0	21 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4	9 12	Dholpur		
	Gwalior	13 11	13 7	12 7	21 1	27 0	17 5	6 6	6 10	5 1	8 0	7 15	6 0	24 0	24 14	16 9	27 6	27 0	15 0	25 1	24 3	14 2	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Goona	17 0	16 0	14 4	15 0	15 0	14 12	9 8	10 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	33 0	35 0	21 4	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	5 8	11 11	96 0	96 0	107 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	Indore		
	Rutlam	12 3	10 15	9 12	...	...	...	8 11	9 0	6 4	11 12	11 0	8 8	15 12	20 15	12 8	15 12	15 5	12 0	19 3	18 4	13 8	100 6	91 4	118 10	9 1	10 1	10 1	Gwalior		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 8	17 3	12 8	35 10	30 2	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 13	18 4	16 0	37 8	37 2	20 0	24 0	24 0	7 15	26 8	24 0	18 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Goona		
																				18 4	9 14	12 4	160 0	160 0	80 0	9 11	9 12	9 0	Rutlam		
																				23 0	23 13	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	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 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1880 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 752 AND 753, AND 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF MARCH 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 776, 777, 805 AND 807 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH MARCH, 17TH APRIL AND 1ST MAY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division	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, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuziee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuziee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuziee, &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.	
	2nd Half of February 1880.—*(Revised).*																													
Madras.	Cuddapah	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	13 5	...	...	22 2	...	...	21 11	...	...	27 6	...	...	28 6	...	...	194 6	...	...	13 8	...	...	
Madras.	**1st Half of March 1880.**—*(Revised).*																														
Madras.	Cuddapah	... 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	... 11 8	...	...	... 13 5	...	...	... 22 2	...	...	... 21 11	...	...	... 27 6	...	...	... 28 6	...	...	... 194 6	...	...	... 13 8	...	...	
	2nd Half of March 1880.																														
Assigned Districts.	Amráoti	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	45 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	
Assigned Districts.	Akola	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
Assigned Districts.	Ellichpur	12 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assigned Districts.	Buldána	13 8	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	17 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Assigned Districts.	Wún	12 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assigned Districts.	Básim	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 4	9 4	8 0	13 0	13 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	

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 MARCH 1880.

Canal Division	Water distributed during March 1880. 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.
Upper Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·27	3073·6	1218·73	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	13,438	2·14	...	Wheat ...	160,323	The area irrigated on the Bári Doab Canal during month was 5,377 acres over that for February 1880; 28,829 acres over that for March 1878-79, and 53,310 acres more than the reported irrigation of March 1877-78. About half of this increase is due to new irrigation on the Kasur and Sobraon Branches. The water entering the canal was 2789·64 cubic feet per second, of which 0·17 passed out of escapes and 2908·20 was utilized, or 118·73 more than the volume entering minus escapes. The reason for the excess is the temporary closure of the canal for 2 days which did not affect the gauge readings at Aliwal.
Upper Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·3	3073·6	978·59	...	...	Amritsar ...	90,747	0·62	...	Barley ...	5,233	
Upper Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	3·1		710·88	...	...	Lahore ...	120,500	0·74	...	Mixed grains ...	10,450	
											Miscellaneous ...	48,679	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	2908·20	...	...	.....	224,685	...	...	.....	224,685	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	1687·35	...	...	.....	195,856	...	...	.....	195,856	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·25	2,546	249	...	158,065 kurris, bullies, &c., 11,778 mds. fuel and 4,563 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	2,026	0·87	...	Wheat ...	93,210	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,500 cubic feet per second, of which, as there was little demand, 541 cubic feet were passed out at escapes, *i.e.*, 431 cubic feet per second at the Budha Khera escape and 110 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Canal tail and escapes. The Superintending Engineer states that the decrease in irrigation is due to seasonable falls of rain in the newly-settled districts, and to cultivators trying the experiment of going without water and avoiding both cultivator's and owner's rates.
Western Jumna Canal. Delhi do.	5·70	4·76		514			Karnál ...	34,950	0·80	...	Barley ...	3,019	
Western Jumna Canal. Hánsi do.	7·00	7·93		938			Delhi ...	11,039	0·20	...	Mixed grains ...	20,722	
Western Jumna Canal. Do. Balia Head	8·80	7·73		258			Rohtak ...	23,759	0·45	...	Miscellaneous ...	9,602	
							Hissár ...	27,418	0·50	...	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	26,525	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	179	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	657	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	1,959	...	158,065	.....	126,553	...	...	.....	126,553	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,690	...	267,655	.....	184,406	...	...	.....	184,406	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	15,186	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.		The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,500 cubic feet per second, of which, as there was little demand, 541 cubic feet were passed out at escapes, *i.e.*, 431 cubic feet per second at the Budha Khera escape and 110 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Canal tail and escapes. The Superintending Engineer states that the decrease in irrigation is due to seasonable falls of rain in the newly-settled districts, and to cultivators trying the experiment of going without water and avoiding both cultivator's and owner's rates.
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	27,255	...	...			
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	47,726	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	223,017	...	...	.....	223,017	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	272,500	...	...	.....	272,500	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	526	0·20	...	Wheat ...	420	
							Gurgáon ...	38	0·30	...	Barley ...	51	
											Mixed grains ...	56	
											Miscellaneous ...	37	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	564	...	...	.....	564	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,438	...	...	.....	2,438	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	351,238	...	...	.....	351,238	There is a decrease of 29,024 acres on the Perennial Canals, as compared with the previous year.
...onding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	380,262	...	...	.....	380,262	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, 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 February 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal.		Rubbee.			Sugarcane.		Grand Total.			Khurreef.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated discharge in cubic feet per second.	Annual Leases.			Leased in February 1880.	Leased up to end of February 1880.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Annual Leases.			Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	
				Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Leased in February 1880.	Leased up to end of February 1880.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in February 1880.	Leased up to end of February 1880.	(Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.				Leased in February 1880.	Leased up to end of February 1880.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Average of ten previous years of the same Period.		
			c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	307·04	...	...	...	...	...	Acr. 33,359 1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Patamundee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		High Level Section 1	675	155·81	...	842	842	...	...	13,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Taldanrah	1,400	121·00	...	96	96	...	...	1,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Mandagong	693	55·00	...	1,347	1,347	...	...	27,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Gokri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	173	5,369	...	...	90,547	100,463	2,889	193,899	...	28	28	150	61·39	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	96,525	85,120	...	181,645	...	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	47·00	...	13	36,477	...	...	11,894	10,433	121	22,448	...	25	25	2·06	53·05	(10 years) 53·25 (9 years) 53·56 Canal closed for white-washing and silt clearing from 26th February 1880.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	306	6·00	...	...	4,447	...	...	2,222	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	2·39	49·89	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	13	40,924	...	...	13,246	10,433	121	23,801	...	25	25	1·38	43·12	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	53	54,509	...	...	27,079	...	...	27,079	...	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	695·00	...	...	...	...	...	9,175	...	...	9,175	...	28	28	2·06	41·83	
		Buxar	1,660	473·00	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	2·39	49·89	
		Arrah																	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern main	1,446	331·00	...	...	...	...	...	2,119	...	...	2,119	...	...	...	1·38	43·12	
		Patna																	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,516	...	...	13,516	...	28	28	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	186	46,293	...	...	195,986	...	...	195,986	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	53	142,130	...	...	27,079	...	...	27,079	...	...	...	...	...	

C. TAYLOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 23rd April 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENT.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RUK-SIBI SECTION, KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Nos. 261-62 R.E., dated Simla, 28th April 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 079-80R.C., dated the 6th February 1880.

Read also—

No. 6 R.—238, dated 12th March 1880.

From—Colonel C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., Acting Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, P. W. Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 5 R.—164, dated 24th February 1880, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, a minute, dated 10th March 1880, by the Governor of Bombay, on the "Services of Engineer Officers on Surface Railway between Indus Valley and Sibi," together with the report (in original) by Colonel Lindsay, R.E., referred to in paragraph 1 of the minute.

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 10th March 1880.

1. I have much pleasure in submitting, for the consideration of the Government of India, the report (in original) received from Colonel Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Kandahar Railway, on the completion of the Jacobabad-Sibi Section of that line.

2. The work, which was begun on 5th October 1879, was completed on 14th January 1880, and represents the construction of 133½ miles of surface broad-gauge railway in 101 days, showing a daily average of 1⅓ miles—a fact which of itself speaks to the energy and zeal displayed by all concerned.

3. I entirely concur in the commendation bestowed by the Engineer-in-Chief on the officers mentioned in his report, but would more particularly bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the names of the following gentlemen specially mentioned by Colonel Lindsay, for the reasons stated in paragraphs 17 and 18 of his report. Mr. J. R. Bell, the Superintendent of Works, an officer well known for his ability in several of the special branches of the Engineering profession; Mr. MacIvor, Mr. Routh, and Mr. Hutchinson: and of the platelaying division; Mr. Monk, Executive Engineer, whose services have been conspicuous on this occasion and whose administrative ability is well proved; Mr. Tait; and Mr. Moyle, a young officer, who has rendered remarkably good service; also Mr. Peel.

4. I would also add the names of Captain Hall and Lieutenant Rayner of the Transport Department, serving with the Railway authorities.

5. I would further mention, for the kind consideration of the Government of India, the name of Mr. Maclean, of the Government Telegraph Department, whose exertions in keeping the telegraph line well up with the advancing railway are well worthy of commendation.

6. Of Colonel Lindsay himself it is almost superfluous for me to speak. The services of this officer are already well known to the Government of India; and I will but add that it is to his untiring energy, superior discretion, and ceaseless exertions that the rapid construction of the railway is especially due. I am sure that his high professional qualifications will be specially manifested in the further progress of the line through the difficult country which lies before us.

7. Lastly, I have to record my sense of the services rendered to me by my Military Secretary, Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, whose practical experience in the field in various countries was of great use to me in ensuring rapid and useful progress in a work of this nature.

No. 486, dated 15th February 1880.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Kandahar State Railway,
To—The Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the completion of the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar Railway, and to place on record as briefly as possible a few facts regarding its construction. Mr. Mallet, Engineer-in-

Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, received orders on 10th September to begin the line at Ruk. On 12th September I was desired to proceed from Darjeeling to Jacobabad and select a line from that towards Dadur. Mr. J. R. Bell, then at Simla, was appointed Superintendent of Works; and the Engineers named in the margin were posted to the line, and joined on the dates specified.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R. E.	Sept.	19th
Mr. J. R. Bell	,,	16th
Mr. H. L. Monk	,,	18th
Mr. J. Tait	,,	25th
Mr. G. Moyle	,,	22nd
Mr. Routh	,,	19th

2. The first few days were occupied in laying down sidings at Ruk Station, and making preliminary arrangements for the reception and carriage of material. The platelaying on the main line began on 5th October. In the meantime I had examined the country between Jacobabad and Dadur by the Bagh and Lehri routes, and had recommended to His Excellency the adoption of the direct line.

3. On the 15th October Sir Richard Temple arrived at Ruk, travelled by the line as far as Shikarpur, the first station; and as the work had been well started by Mr. Mallet and the forward line selected, His Excellency handed over charge of the undertaking to me on 16th October, the platelaying on that date having advanced nearly to mile 13th from Ruk.

4. The orders of the Government were to make a surface line of railway from Ruk to Dadur at a mile a day. The obstacles met within the first 45 miles were the different irrigation canals and channels. On these temporary wooden bridges were made, the line was cleared of jungle to allow of a double cart-road, and a one-foot bank, just enough to pack the sleepers, was thrown up. In this preliminary work the civil authorities, who had immediate command of local labor, greatly assisted. From mile 45th the difficulty lay in the fact of there being a waterless desert for a distance of 84 miles.

5. A survey party, as named in the margin, marked out the line and built small sheds every six miles. They were supplied with water by means of camels and carts from the right and left; but the quality was bad, and the supply small, and it was soon realized that all water for the platelayers and cattle must be brought from the rear.

Mr. MacIvor, Executive Engineer,—25th September.
Mr. Routh, Assistant Engineer,—19th September.
Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer,—4th October.

6. His Excellency the Governor, before finally approving of the line I had recommended, rode over it on 26th October.

7. For the supply of the large quantity of water required, two reservoirs were made at mile 45th, where advantage was taken of a small channel which brought Indus water by the Begari and Nourwah canals. Mr. Tait, the Engineer in charge of the local irrigation works, undertook to, and did, keep this reservoir full of water; and the necessary steam-pumping machinery was fixed there. Mr. Bell, with much forethought, had procured ten tank-wagons from the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, each containing 2,000 gallons of water. General Trevor, the Director-General, subsequently procured five more of these vehicles, which were supplemented by 400-gallon tanks, eight of which were placed on each wagon frame.

8. On an average there were 3,800 men in the platelaying camp and 1,400 cattle these required 20,000 gallons of water daily, which was sent them.

9. From the beginning it was anticipated that there would be trouble in inducing the laborers to enter on their work in the desert. It was true that its horrors could not be exaggerated; the workmen of course heard of the manifold dangers before them long before they reached the desert border, and it remained to be proved whether their confidence in the Engineers who led them would overcome their natural fears or not. Camps were established every six miles across the desert; firewood and forage were stacked there, and at the first three camps portable mat huts (which were moved on as the line advanced) were erected. The workmen struck, as had been anticipated; they were asked to state their fears fully, and the preparations that had been made for their safety and comfort were patiently and distinctly described to them. All demands for an increase of pay were refused, while it was shown that extra work on the part of the men would bring extra wages. The strike was, in my opinion, most firmly and judiciously dealt with by Mr. Bell and Mr. Monk. The men were convinced that they would be taken care of; they saw and heard of the preparations made for their safety, and after a delay of five days started work again with a will; and, with only one day's holiday, worked as, I believe, men seldom have worked in this country until the line was completed to Sibi.

10. A Storekeeper and Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, who joined on the dates named, were appointed to the line. On the first devolved the duty of receiving, loading, and despatching all the material at and from Ruk; and the second had charge of all rolling-stock and workshops. These duties were admirably performed; material and stores arrived at the front with almost perfect regularity, and all work connected with the Locomotive Department was most satisfactorily done.

Mr. L. C. Desmazures	September	29th
Mr. M. MacInerney	,,	28th

11. The permanent-way with which the line was laid is particularized in the margin; the many different descriptions of it entailed, as may be imagined, considerable trouble, and great care had to be taken that the material was not mixed.

Railway from which received.	No. of miles.	Description of permanent-way.
East Indian Railway Company.	30	80-lb. iron rails with cast-iron chairs and wooden sleepers supplied by East Indian Railway.
Do. do.	40	Ditto ditto purchased.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.	45	84-lb. bull-headed steel rails, new cast-iron chairs; 25 miles sleepers supplied by Great Indian Peninsula; balance purchased.
Punjab Northern State Railway.	19½	60-lb. flat-footed steel rails, wooden sleepers; spikes made in Bombay.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.	14½	72-lb. new steel rails with cast-iron pot sleepers.
Do. do.	8	Old 70-lb. iron rails with cast-iron posts keyed inside.
Do. do.	10	Old rails corroded very badly with salt water; cast-iron chairs with wooden sleepers purchased.
Do. do.	5	Old 72-lb. rails with cast-iron chairs; wooden sleepers purchased.
TOTAL	172	

12. Some time elapsed before the full staff required were able to join. The Engineers named in the margin* joined on the dates specified, and were employed in various duties connected with the completion and up-keep of the line as it was laid down.

13. The progress of the work may be briefly recorded as follows: From the 5th October to 16th December the daily average was 1·05 miles; from 16th December to 14th January the average daily progress was exactly 2 miles; the greatest length laid in any one day was 2¾ miles, and the whole 133½ miles were laid in 101 days, giving a daily average of 1⅓ miles.

14. For the purpose of carrying forward permanent-way material from the front, where it was daily brought by train, His Excellency allotted six hundred carts of the Bombay Transport Train, which were first under Lieutenant Rayner and afterwards under Captain Hall. To show that the work they did was well done, I need only mention that they used to lead forward over 600 tons of material daily, on an average lead of four miles loaded, four miles empty. Had it not been for the transport carts, the work would either have been delayed, or the people of the district heavily taxed by the necessity of forced labor.

* Mr. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer,	1st October	1879	
,, Armstrong, Temporary Executive Engineer	3rd Nov.	,,	
,, Collet, Assistant Engineer	15th	,,	,,
,, Cole ,, ,,	15th	,,	,,
,, Keelan ,, ,,	26th	,,	,,
,, Baxter ,, ,,	30th	,,	,,
,, Parry ,, ,,	6th Dec.		,,
,, Lloyd, Temporary Assistant Engineer	7th	,,	,,
,, Rebsch, Assistant Engineer	8th	,,	,,
,, Hodges ,, ,,	28th Nov.		,,

15. Dr. Faulkner, Indian Medical Department, was posted to the Railway. He paid much attention to the sick along the long length of line to which his duties extended and well looked after the sanitation of the Railway camps.

16. The Subordinates' staff, who advanced with and followed up the platelaying party, were those named in the margin.† They worked throughout with unremitting energy and skill.

† Bristow	October	5th
Hamilton	November	28th
Robinson	October	1st
J. MacInerney	September	29th
Dwyer	,,	22nd

17. His Excellency the Governor has spent so much time actually on this work, that he is well aware of the merits of the Engineers who have been engaged on it; and it is only necessary for me to name those who have borne the most prominent part in the undertaking. On Mr. J. R. Bell, the Superintendent of Works, fell the burden of the work; and to his ceaseless energy and ability its successful completion must be attributed.

Mr. MacIvor, with his Assistants Messrs. Routh and Hutchinson, when the heat was still severe, marked out the line to Sibi and to Dadur. With Mr. MacIvor to deal with, I felt that the work entrusted to him would be well and efficiently done, as indeed it was.

18. The platelaying division was under Mr. Monk, Executive Engineer, assisted by Messrs. Tait and Moyle. I need only draw attention to the result of their labors to show how well and how devotedly they worked. Mr. Peel, Assistant Engineer, was early in the field, and most efficiently carried out the preliminary work and arrangements north of Jacobabad. In this hurriedly-written narrative of an important work, directed by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, I am actuated by a desire to name all who have well borne their part in it, and trust that I have not omitted any who have contributed to its success. I write this in justice to those whose labors have resulted in the completion of this line in less than the time named by the Government of India—in less time, I may be permitted to say, than was thought possible even by the most sanguine.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to add the names of Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, and Messrs. R. S. Routh and W. C. Hutchinson, Assistant Engineers, to the list of officers whose services have been specially recognized in Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 079-80R.C., dated the 6th February 1880, and to whom certain privileges have been granted.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the Director-General of Railways for information and guidance, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 22nd February 1879.	For week ending 21st February 1880.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Feby. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 21st Feby. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th April 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	8,37,727	9,02,654	60,25,303	68,14,636	...	20,547
	„ Jubbulpore	88,650		8,09,880			
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,360	65,351	5,08,765	5,93,174	84,409	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,696	78,127	9,17,976	6,15,469	...	3,02,507
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,33,395	2,06,003	15,83,890	17,80,550	1,96,660	...
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,964	1,14,153	8,70,075	8,59,743	...	10,332
10th ditto ...	South Indian ...	52,971	60,196	4,42,596	4,72,084	29,488	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,32,502	6,46,598	46,34,183	41,48,602	...	4,85,581
17th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,93,172	1,66,490	12,92,156	11,20,340	...	1,71,816
	TOTAL ...	24,59,437	22,39,572	1,70,84,824	1,64,04,598	...	6,80,226
	State.						
17th Apl. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,779	2,150	20,120	19,487	...	633
17th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,028	1,584	13,471	12,884	...	587
17th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	91,926	95,700	6,47,792	7,39,997	92,205	...
17th ditto ...	Holkar ...	22,768	17,413	1,24,994	1,41,959	16,965	...
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,834	1,385	8,445	7,812	...	633
10th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,343	2,224	12,376	12,810	434	...
10th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,392	1,091	18,950	38,708	19,758	...
10th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,080	11,910	93,864	99,348	5,484	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,890	11,079	74,163	73,562	...	601
17th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	25,122	39,976	2,13,242	3,68,256	1,55,014	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,797	6,758	49,501	50,785	1,284	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	29,594	46,132	1,42,834	2,07,838	65,004	...
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	25,712	26,931	1,57,797	2,22,395	64,598	...
13th Mar. 1880	Sindia ...	1,614	3,085	13,059	18,195	5,136	...
17th Apl. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	9,358	9,606	65,159	92,385	27,226	...
3rd ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	50,283	1,05,414	3,84,017	6,56,282	2,72,265	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	6,831	...	63,547	63,547	...
17th ditto ..	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,723	2,041	15,471	15,639	168	...
10th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)...	...	11,168	...	75,765	75,765	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia(Southern Section)	...	680	...	5,627	5,627	...
	TOTAL ...	2,99,245	4,03,158	20,55,255	29,23,281	8,68,028	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,58,682	26,42,730	1,91,40,079	1,93,27,879	1,87,800	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			94,18,833	94,70,661	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			97,21,246	98,57,218	1,35,972	...

No. VIII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st Mar. 1879.	For week ending 28th Feb. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 1st Mar. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 28th Feb. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17thApl.1880	East Indian, Main ...	9,16,544	9,67,043	69,41,847	77,81,679	...	87,859
	„ Jubbulpore	1,17,811		9,27,691			
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	86,590	80,248	5,95,355	6,73,422	78,067	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,122	85,163	10,46,098	7,00,631	...	3,45,467
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,31,576	2,28,461	18,15,466	20,09,011	1,93,545	...
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,15,841	1,12,634	9,85,916	9,72,377	...	13,539
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,386	59,665	4,97,982	5,31,749	33,767	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,26,456	5,66,758	52,60,639	47,15,360	...	5,45,279
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,04,973	1,71,118	14,97,129	12,71,459	...	2,05,670
	TOTAL ...	24,83,299	22,71,090	1,95,68,123	1,86,75,688	...	8,92,435
	State.						
17th Apl. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,376	4,273	23,496	23,760	264	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,096	1,890	15,567	14,774	...	793
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	92,279	1,22,669	7,40,071	8,62,666	1,22,595	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	20,845	15,955	1,45,839	1,57,915	12,076	...
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,168	1,464	9,613	9,276	...	339
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,511	2,041	14,887	14,852	...	35
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,166	16,644	22,116	55,352	33,236	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,092	9,593	1,04,956	1,08,941	3,985	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	8,458	15,167	82,621	88,730	6,109	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	41,780	81,979	2,55,022	4,50,234	1,95,212	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,039	7,583	56,541	58,368	1,828	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	31,268	40,815	1,74,102	2,48,653	74,551	...
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,085	32,820	1,81,882	2,55,215	73,333	...
13th Mar. 1880	Sindia ...	1,892	2,932	14,951	21,127	6,176	...
17th Apl. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	8,619	9,172	73,778	83,213	9,435	...
3rd ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	50,101	2,11,496	4,34,118	8,67,777	4,33,659	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	7,958	...	71,505	71,505	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,384	2,151	18,855	17,790	...	1,065
10th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	12,305	...	88,071	88,071	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia(SouthernSection)	...	1,448	...	7,075	7,075	...
	TOTAL ...	3,13,159	5,82,011	23,68,414	35,05,294	11,36,880	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,96,458	28,53,101	2,19,36,537	2,21,80,982	2,44,445	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,07,94,970	1,08,68,681	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,11,41,567	1,13,12,301	1,70,734	...

No. IX OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 8th March 1879.	For week ending 6th March 1880.	Total from 1st January to 8th March 1879.	Total from 1st January to 6th March 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th April 1880	East Indian, Main ...	8,07,820	8,52,793	77,19,667	86,34,472	...	1,34,442
	„ Jubbulpore	91,556		10,19,247			
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	65,900	79,748	6,61,255	7,53,170	91,915	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	98,979	81,495	11,45,077	7,82,127	...	3,62,950
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,37,817	2,13,700	20,53,283	22,22,711	1,69,428	...
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,21,208	1,22,846	11,02,124	10,95,224	...	11,900
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	52,467	66,685	5,50,449	5,98,434	47,985	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,98,492	5,42,887	59,59,131	52,58,247	...	7,00,884
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,96,170	1,85,343	16,93,299	14,76,802	...	2,16,497
	TOTAL ...	23,70,409	21,45,497	2,19,38,532	2,08,21,187	...	11,17,345
	State.						
17th Apl. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,947	2,426	26,443	26,186	...	257
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,944	1,730	17,511	16,503	...	1,008
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	83,434	1,05,760	8,23,505	9,68,127	1,44,922	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	18,218	16,192	1,64,057	1,74,107	10,050	...
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,716	1,047	11,329	10,322	...	1,007
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,165	1,742	17,052	16,594	...	458
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,035	2,592	24,151	57,945	33,794	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,209	21,205	1,17,165	1,21,146	3,981	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ..	8,253	12,494	90,874	1,01,225	10,351	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	50,721	48,476	3,05,743	4,98,710	1,92,967	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,532	8,466	63,072	66,834	3,762	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	34,723	43,573	2,08,825	2,92,225	83,400	...
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	23,155	28,897	2,05,337	2,84,112	78,775	...
13th Mar. 1880	Sindia ...	4,093	2,425	19,044	23,552	4,508	...
17th Apl. 1880	Dhond and Manmad .	9,466	14,227	83,244	97,440	14,196	...
3rd ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	65,701	57,074	4,99,819	9,24,852	4,25,033	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,463	...	80,969	80,969	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	4,504	2,051	23,359	19,842	...	3,517
10th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	14,303	...	1,02,373	1,02,373	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	...	892	...	7,967	7,967	...
	TOTAL ...	3,32,116	3,86,035	27,00,530	38,91,331	11,90,801	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,02,525	25,31,532	2,46,39,062	2,47,12,518	73,456	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,21,24,882	1,21,09,134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,25,14,180	1,26,03,384	89,204	...

No. X OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th March 1879.	For week ending 13th March 1880.	Total from 1st January to 15th March 1879.	Total from 1st January to 13th March 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Apl. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	7,19,024	8,75,492	84,68,691	95,09,964	...	49,441
	„ Jubbulpore	71,467		10,90,714			
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	61,406	62,923	7,22,661	8,16,094	93,433	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67,379	86,180	12,12,456	8,68,307	...	3,44,149
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,31,143	2,53,900	22,84,696	24,76,611	1,91,915	...
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,22,179	1,20,923	12,29,303	12,16,147	...	13,156
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	51,246	62,247	6,01,695	6,60,681	58,986	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,83,954	5,37,056	65,43,085	57,95,303	...	7,47,782
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,75,153	1,81,307	18,68,452	16,58,108	...	2,10,344
	TOTAL ...	20,83,221	21,80,028	2,40,21,753	2,30,01,215	...	10,20,538
	State.						
17th Apl. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,377	2,291	28,820	28,478	...	342
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,992	1,693	19,503	18,196	...	1,307
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	86,748	89,748	9,10,253	10,58,174	1,47,921	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,518	17,922	1,79,595	1,92,029	12,454	...
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,305	1,303	12,634	11,625	...	1,009
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,595	1,493	18,647	18,086	...	561
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	1,254	1,978	25,405	59,922	34,517	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,677	16,425	1,31,842	1,37,571	5,729	...
7th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,737	12,529	1,00,611	1,13,754	13,143	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	39,434	59,851	3,45,177	5,58,561	2,13,384	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,208	9,486	69,280	76,320	7,040	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	30,364	36,659	2,39,189	3,28,885	89,696	...
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,859	25,822	2,27,196	3,09,934	82,738	...
13th Mar. 1880	Sindia ...	2,723	3,092	21,767	26,644	4,877	...
17th Apl. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	10,709	8,247	93,953	1,05,687	11,734	...
3rd ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	43,464	84,941	5,43,283	10,09,792	4,66,509	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	7,803	...	88,772	88,772	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,946	1,925	26,305	21,767	...	4,538
10th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,409	...	1,13,782	1,13,782	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	1,110	...	9,076	9,076	...
	TOTAL ...	2,92,910	3,95,727	29,93,440	42,87,055	12,93,615	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,76,131	25,75,755	2,70,15,193	2,72,88,270	2,73,077	...
	GROSS ETIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,32,94,176	1,33,71,252	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,37,21,017	1,39,17,018	1,96,001	...

No. XI OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 22nd Mar. 1879.	For week ending 20th Mar. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Mar. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 20th Mar. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Apl. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	8,27,094	9,08,598	92,95,785	1,04,18,562	...	46,812
	„ Jubbulpore	78,875		11,69,589			
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,142	58,251	7,84,803	8,74,345	89,542	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,06,383	87,112	13,18,839	9,55,419	...	3,63,420
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,61,100	2,63,900	25,45,796	27,40,511	1,94,715	...
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,068	1,16,412	13,46,371	13,32,559	...	13,812
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	54,036	67,282	6,55,731	7,27,963	72,232	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,51,677	5,63,017	72,94,762	63,56,320	...	9,36,442
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,72,006	2,05,962	20,40,458	18,64,070	...	1,76,388
	TOTAL ...	24,30,381	22,70,534	2,64,52,134	2,52,71,743	...	11,80,385
17th Apl. 1880	*State.* Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,513	2,300	31,333	30,778	..	555
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,082	1,657	21,585	19,853	...	1,732
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	88,722	86,695	9,98,975	11,44,869	1,45,894	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,998	14,899	1,95,573	2,06,927	11,354	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,833	932	14,467	12,558	...	1,909
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,649	1,643	21,296	19,730	...	1,566
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,025	2,230	27,480	62,152	34,722	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,928	14,570	1,48,770	1,52,141	3,371	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	14,646	9,847	1,15,257	1,23,601	8,344	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	35,517	86,768	3,80,694	6,45,329	2,64,635	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,632	8,455	75,912	84,776	8,864	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	29,546	42,244	2,68,735	3,71,129	1,02,394	...
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,500	25,719	2,47,696	3,35,654	87,958	...
13th Mar. 1880	Sindia ...	3,517	(a) 2,883	25,284	29,527	4,243	...
17th Apl. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	13,420	15,229	1,07,373	1,20,916	13,543	...
3rd ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	44,821	58,228	5,88,104	10,68,020	4,79,916	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,023	...	97,795	97,795	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,916	2,269	29,221	24,035	...	5,186
10th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,658	...	1,25,440	1,25,440	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	1,081	...	10,157	10,157	...
	TOTAL ...	3,04,265	3,98,330	32,97,705	46,85,387	13,87,682	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,34,610	26,68,864	2,97,49,839	2,99,57,136	2,07,297	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,46,39,896	1,46,78,997	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .			1,51,09,943	1,52,78,139	1,68,196	...

(a) Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts of the four previous weeks.

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 MAY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, British Burma and Madras; it was heavy in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and in Sylhet. In Mysore, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and the Punjab, the rain was slight and partial. In Bombay (with the exception of a fall of about one-third of an inch in Kanara), Berar and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India States, there was no rain. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Agricultural prospects and public health remain good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
(May 12th)—		
Bellary ...	·1 at Pennakondah	*Ragi* 28·72; paddy harvesting in two taluks; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	.....	*Ragi* 33·41; paddy harvest nearly completed.
Ganjam ...	1·35 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 31·33.
Kistna ...	·50 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 33·05.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	*Ragi* 22·15; wet and dry crops being harvested; standing crops doing well.
Coimbatore ...	1·0 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 23·95; crops generally fair; harvest of paddy full in Erode.
Tanjore ...	·97 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 25·54; crops generally good; harvest of oil-seeds and chillies, outturn ¾.
Madura ...	·81 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 25·60.
Malabar ...	·2 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 19·4.
Travancore ...	·15	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—		
(May 12th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	High westerly wind; river at Kotri on 10th 6 feet 5 inches, against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year; sowing of *kharif* crops progressing; measles in two, fever in four, and cattle-disease in three talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* operations progressing; fever and cattle-disease in three talukas, small-pox in four.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Ploughing and manuring operations going on; public health good.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane crop in good condition; land being prepared for *kharif* sowing; public health good.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed; fever in three talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Ague and cattle-disease in one taluka; land being prepared for monsoon crop; weather warm.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on the 5th, afterwards *nil*; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly, except on 5th when it was southerly.
Poona (May 9th)	.....	Cattle-disease in Khed taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Preparation of land for monsoon crop progressing.
Sholapur ...	.....	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	·33 (average of two talukas above Ghât).	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather very hot; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot; public health good, except in Sind; slight rain in Kanara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	6·33	Late rains have bettered prospects of crops; weather since fair; cholera in Puthia; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	3·18	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·23	*Boro dhan* at Satkhira harvested; ploughing going on vigorously; sowing commenced; late rain very beneficial; price of rice stationary; a few cases of cholera in Busseerhat and Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	2·09	*Boro* being reaped in Jangipur sub-division; *aus* and *amun* sown; fever in three thanas of sudder, otherwise public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·72	Sowings of *auso* and *amun dhan* going on; outturn of *boro dhan* good, other crops doing well; slight cholera in thana Beauleah.
Burdwan ...	1·52; Culna 1·45; Cutwa 1·10; Raneegunge ·21.	Weather seasonable; sowing of *aus* begun; still some cases of cholera.
Rungpore ...	3·97	Weather cool with showers; sky cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	1·12	Rain permits early preparation for *bhadoi*; small-pox abating; cholera still keeping off.
Purneah ...	1·28	Prospects of crops good all round; *bhadoi* and *aghani* cultivation well advanced; moisture quite sufficient; health much improved by rain falling.
Patna ...	1·10	Outturn of *rabi* favourable.
Durbhunga ...	·55	Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed; prices stationary; general health good in head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	Slight rain with hail	Weather seasonable; rain with hail somewhat damaged mango crop, but cooled atmosphere and enabled ryots to plough lands; prices of food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·82	Ploughing continues; prices stationary; small-pox still reported. *General Remarks.*—Rain general and heavy in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal; all prospects good; cultivation very forward; more rain wanted in Mozufferpore, Pooree and Lohardugga; in some places sowing of early rice and jute finished and seedlings doing well; sugarcane plantation still going on in places; indigo and other crops on ground promising; *boro* paddy being reaped with good outturn; small-pox, cholera and fever still in some places, but public health generally good; prices reported stationary in many districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 11th)	Slight rain on 9th	Wind easterly; weather cloudy; cholera has decreased very much in the city, though it is still flying about the district; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight partial showers chiefly north of Ganges.	Cholera in scattered localities, chiefly north of Ganges, fatal where existent; small-pox still raging at latter place among children; wind east; wheat 20½ seers, coarse rice 19$\frac{5}{16}$ seers; prices rising slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 10th)	Slight rain ·3	Weather unusually cool, calm and cloudy with light rain; cholera decreasing; prices easy; wheat 23$\frac{6}{16}$ seers.
Jhansi („ 12th)	.....	Weather hot but seasonable; slight fever; prices fluctuating; *rabi* outturn good.
Agra („ 11th)	.....	Weather changeable; storms frequent; sickness about.
Bareilly („ 12th)	Shower on night of 10th.	Wind east; health fair.
Meerut („ „)	Sardhana ·2; Ghaziabad ·3; Hápur ·6; slight rain in Mowana and Meerut.	Wind easterly; fever reported at Sardhana, Baghpat and Mowana; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 11th)	.....	Weather stormy and cloudy; harvest still being cut.
Lucknow („ 12th)	·9	Heat excessive; harvest stored; cholera, fever and cattle-disease still prevalent; barley 30 seers.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	Slight shower on night of 9th.	Weather cool; a few cases of cholera and fever.
Sitapur („ 12th)	·7	Wind east; *rabi* produce poor; no new crops sown; health good; price of unhusked *dhan* 27 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	·2	*Sawan* being cut; cholera decreasing. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain during the week; wind east and weather cooler; prices rising slightly in Meerut; cholera decreasing in Benares, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh, but still prevalent in Allahabad and Lucknow; some fever in Meerut and Lucknow; small-pox is reported in one tahsil in the Meerut district and cattle-disease in Lucknow.
Punjab—(May 11th)—		
Delhi ...	Slight rain	Harvest completed; a few fever cases; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Crops almost garnered; wind easterly; weather cloudy; prices stationary; fever about.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops harvested and being collected; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; crops cut; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops cut; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops being gathered; prices of food-grains fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	·1 at Zaffarwal	Crops being harvested; health good; prices falling.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Report not received.
Pesháwar ...	.....	
Mooltan ...	.....	Crops being threshed and garnered; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; crops being reaped. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural and health prospects generally favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (May 12th)	.....	Hot; ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Occasionally cloudy; winnowing progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Sangor ...	.....	Hot; threshing almost complete; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	.....	Hot; windy and cloudy; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Harvest over; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur (May 8th)	.....	Very hot; threshing completed; small-pox continues; cholera ceased; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*continued.*		
Sambalpur (May 7th)	.....	Warm; ploughing for *kharif* continues; small-pox in places; prices rising. *General Remarks.*—Hot; *rabi* harvest nearly completed; ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab ...	3·57	Total rainfall 9·34; public health good; four deaths from cholera in two townships; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	.....	Twenty-one deaths from small-pox; fever and small-pox prevalent in two sub-divisions of the Hanthawaddy district, ten deaths from the latter; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	1·12	Total rainfall 10·0; cholera and small-pox still prevalent; cattle-disease continues.
Prome ...	·85	Total rainfall 3·71; small-pox decreasing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·21	Total rainfall 11·54; public health good; ploughing commenced in some places.
Toungoo ...	1·14	Total rainfall 4·14; six deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Small-pox prevalent in Pegu division and in Toungoo; some cholera and fever; slight cattle-disease; rain has fallen generally, but weather is still hot and oppressive.
Assam—(May 12th)—		
Gauháti ...	·25	Weather seasonable; sowing of *asu* still going on; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet ...	4·07	Cultivation progressing satisfactorily; prospects good.
Cachar ...	Information not received.	Weather seasonable; about one-half of *asra*, *murali* and *dumahi dhan* sown; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·21	Prospects of early rice crop reported good; ploughing for *sali* going on; weather seasonable; cholera reported on the north bank.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 12th)—		
Bangalore ...	·44	Rain not sufficient for standing crops; fever prevalent in parts, as also murrain among cattle; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	·03	
Mercara ...	·3	
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 12th)—		
Amraoti ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Akola ...	.....	Land being ploughed for *kharif*.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* crops being harvested, damaged in places by want of water in tanks; fever and small-pox prevail in parts; prices—white *jowar* 13, yellow 15, coarse rice 9½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 12th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Clear and cool; health and prospects good; wheat 13½ seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Cloudy; fever prevailing; *jowar* 29 seers, *bajra* 32 seers.
Sutna ...	.....	Cloudy with dust-storms; cholera again in Rewah; *jowar* 33 seers 15 chittacks.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather hot and windy; health good; opium and grain markets steady.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Hot; crops good; wheat 20 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair; *rabi* harvest good.
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather hot; fever and small-pox continue.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	Report not received.
Serohi (May 9th)	.....	Tanks dry; wells fairly full; healthy; hot winds; days warmer; seasonable.
Marwar („ 7th)	.....	Well water diminishing daily; health good; crops almost gathered; clouds gathering; air moist; prices stationary.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks dry; water in wells in some parts low, at Oodeypore plentiful; health good; high winds.
Harowtee (May 8th)	.....	Health good; tanks drying; wells fairly full; seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Strong west winds; dust-storms; health good.
Ajmere (May 12th)	·03	High winds; cool; prices rising.
Jeypore ...	·3	Preparing for sowings; health good.
Bhurtpore ...		
Ulwur (May 11th)	Slight showers	Health fair.
Nepal—(May 4th)—		
Katmandu ...	2·94	Continued rain has somewhat injured the wheat; sunshine needed; cholera decreasing.

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

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

☞ 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.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Henderson Wordie in our firm ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. William Ogle Bell Irving has been admitted a partner from this date.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1880.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 21. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

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.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Navanee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Navanee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Navanee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 13	10 5	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 3	9 8	15 14	15 14	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 13	32 3	17 2	46 10	46 10	23 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	6 11	16 14	16 6	7 14	29 3	25 14	15 2	28 11	26 11	16 13	31 5	29 5	16 3	37 6	36 5	18 11	86 6	86 6	88 6	10 8	11 2	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 3	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	15 13	17 13	9 14	18 0	20 0	12 0	26 14	28 13	19 3	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	19 2	37 13	37 13	25 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 14	7 13	6 14	...	...	...	18 14	19 6	12 6	20 10	20 2	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	31 13	18 10	34 3	34 3	20 8	145 13	145 13	129 5	13 2	13 2	13 2	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	8 14	15 0	15 0	...	26 14	26 14†	21 2	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	18 14	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	9 8	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 11	9 2	13 5	12 14	10 6	24 8	23 11	15 0	24 10	26 2	16 5	28 8	28 8	21 6	27 8	28 6	19 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	9 2	9 2	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	13 8	14 0	10 0	23 3	24 11	13 6	22 10	20 11	14 2	27 3	28 2	15 8	29 2	26 14	17 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8	13 2	Bellary		
	Kurnool	7 10	7 10	5 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 6	26 0	26 0	13 6	18 2	18 2	14 2	...	...	...	25 2	25 2	16 8	...	...	213 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 2	...	...	...	10 14	11 0	9 14	12 5	12 6	10 6	20 3	20 3	10 13	21 2	21 6	15 13	21 0	21 0	18 8	24 3	24 3	17 11	87 8	87 8	83 13	13 14	13 14	13 8	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 11	11 10	14 0	14 2	12 2	...	...	17 5	...	21 2	18 8	21 3	21 3	19 3	25 0	25 0	18 5	85 8	97 3	93 5	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	8 0	8 0	5 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 3	14 8	14 8	12 10	20 14	18 3	...	23 2	23 2	...	25 10	25 10	20 8	31 8	32 8	21 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 11	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	...	13 14	12 3	10 6	14 6	14 0	11 6	21 13	21 13	20 3	21 10	21 10	17 11	22 5	22 5	16 11	26 8	25 10	22 0	201 11	201 11	233 5	11 11	12 2	14 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 3	6 3	6 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	10 13	...	...	...	27 0	28 10	17 8	23 3	23 3	14 8	24 3	24 3	16 10	24 2	24 8	19 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	7 14	6 10	6 11	...	...	...	14 6	13 11	10 2	14 8	14 2	10 8	...	...	14 11	22 14	22 14	16 8	22 5	22 5	17 2	23 14	23 14	20 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	8 3	7 13	6 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	9 14	13 8	14 2	10 5	...	...	16 3	23 8	23 8	17 10	24 13	24 13	17 13	24 0	24 14	17 13	194 6	194 6	102 2	13 8	13 8	14 0	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	7 2	7 2	5 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	10 2	14 13	14 13	10 6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	16 2	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 6	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 5	13 2	13 2	10 14	18 5	18 5	17 6	22 5	22 5	19 14	21 5	21 5	23 0	25 10	25 10	21 13	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	13 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 10	8 0	9 10	10 0	8 13	16 3	16 3	13 14	16 2	17 8	14 0	15 2	15 2	13 11	16 10	16 10	12 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	7 6	7 6	6 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 14	12 14	11 10	11 5	17 8	16 11	15 14	17 6	17 6	15 14	21 0	21 0	19 8	24 2	24 2	22 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	7 11	7 5	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	11 13	12 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	14 8	16 3	18 3	13 14	99 2	97 3	128 5	12 13‡	12 13‡	12 8‡	South Canara		
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 8	13 0	13 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 3	13 2	21 0	21 0	18 8	121 8	121 8	131 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	8 15	8 9	7 7	15 8	16 14	14 10	6 7	6 7	5 15	9 15	10 7	9 1	16 14	16 14	11 4	12 8	13 0	11 0	9 11	8 12	8 7	15 15	14 5	10 7	68 4	71 10	61 6	9 15	12 9	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	13 4	13 0	7 8	25 0	24 8	13 0	7 8	7 4	6 2	10 0	8 0	6 2	24 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	20 4	9 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	11 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	12 15	12 5	7 4	26 10	26 10	13 5	8 14	8 14	7 4	12 5	11 13	8 7	20 0	21 5	10 11	20 0	20 0	8 14	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	10 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
	Surat	10 0	8 0	7 1	7 0	7 0	3 16	7 0	8 0	6 2	8 0	8 12	6 11	18 8	17 8	9 4	15 8	15 8	9 14	...	...	...	13 0	10 4	9 4	100 0	90 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	13 5½	13 5½	7 9½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4½	10 0	10 0	8 11½	16 0	17 12½	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 6	...	...	...	14 8½	14 8½	14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 11	7 11	7 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 14	7 8	7 8	9 7	12 0	12 0	9 5	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	9 5	11 13	11 13	9 8	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	7 0	6 2	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 11	11 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	125 0	13 0	12 8	10 12	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 11	14 2	9 4	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	7 1	11 8	11 1	8 10	18 11	18 9	13 14	17 2	16 3	13 0	16 12	16 0	13 13	14 12	14 4	11 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 12	11 12	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	11 12	10 4	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 0	9 0	8 15	17 0	17 0	...	14 12	12 2	10 1	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 11	106 4	106 4	106 4	12 0	11 10	11 11	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	11 6	11 0	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	6 15	6 14	8 15	8 2	7 12	14 14	14 14	11 1	13 6	13 12	11 9	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	10 14	79 0	79 0	79 0	11 10	11 10	11 2	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	9 3	9 3	6 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	9 13	8 9	15 4	15 4	10 14	12 10	12 10	10 6	...	...	...	16 6	16 3	9 9½	80 0	79 8	128 0	11 1	11 0	10 8	Poona		
	Sholápur	10 14	11 5	7 4	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	8 1½	9 14½	10 6	8 8	19 6½	17 11	9 4	16 8½	16 5	11 7½	...	...	...	13 0	12 13	7 12	280 0	268 0	...	10 5	10 9	10 8	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	9 12	9 8½	4 13	14 7	13 10½	...	7 9	7 9	5 1	9 10	9 12	8 9	21 8	22 4	11 1	21 1	21 8½	11 2	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	9 1	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	10 3	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	9 6	9 0	6 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 15	11 15	8 5	9 1	9 1	8 7	19 8	19 8	14 8	13 0	12 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	17 8	17 8	12 5	17 8	17 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	12 15	12 15	14 2	12 10	12 10	9 2	180 0	180 0	180 0	12 15	12 15	12 5	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	7 4	7 4	5 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 9	10 10	10 10	10 9	13 10	13 10	10 7	10 7	10 7	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	26 10	26 10	19 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	33 0	32 0	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 3	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 10	11 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	7 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 13	7 11	12 0	12 0	9 0	24 4	22 3	11 11	19 3	17 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 14	8 11	91 8	91 8	96 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	8 0	7 7	6 14	14 6	11 8	9 12	7 11	7 11	6 14	10 9	10 14	8 1	18 5	17 2	10 11	16 9	16 9	9 9	...	...	...	15 3	15 6	10 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 8	10 8	24 0	Baroda		
	Disa	17 9	17 8	8 5½	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6½	7 0	7 0	6 0	23 9	23 0	10 6	21 5	20 9	10 6	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
	Nimach	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	8 8	8 8	...	9 8	9 8	5 8	21 8	21 8	12 12	15 8	15 8	8 0	...	...	...	24 14½	25 4¾	14 14	83 5	80 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	11 8	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 13½	12 8	11 8	27 5½	27 3¾	16 8½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	27 9½	27 0	16 0	21 5½	22 0	13 12	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	52 0	52 0	60 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	15 8	16 0	7 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	7 6	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 4½	8 4½	6 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 8¾	11 7	8 10	14 11½	15 0	12 0	6 15½	6 12½	6 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	14 7¼	14 14	9 0	14 1	15 0	...	7 1	7 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	105 0	105 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
	Karachi	10 2	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0½	13 8	11 1	240 0	240 0	255 0	8 8½	8 4	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	11 7	10 13	7 13	15 10	16 0	13 11	8 0	8 0	5 12	11 1	10 10	8 0	13 4⅓	13 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 2	13 1	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 12	...	...	...	15 4	15 14	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																17 9	17 1	8 5													*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	15 0a	13 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	14 8b	15 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 8	15 8	12 8	20 8	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 4	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 8c	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0d	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	14 0e	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	14 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	10 0	14 8	14 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	80 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	11 6	20 0	20 0	13 5	6 8	6 10	5 11	11 8	11 8	11 6	20 0	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 5	13 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	11 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	15 4g	15 4	12 5	26 10¾	26 10¾	...	13 5¼	13 5¼	10 0	14 8	14 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0h	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 4	18 0	18 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	18 12i	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 4	8 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 9 6	Moorshedabad		

* Explanation has been called for for the slight differences between the figures now quoted for 1879 and those entered in the original return for the corresponding period of 1879.

† As the figures now quoted for the past fortnight differ from those given in the previous return, the Collector has been called upon to explain the discrepancy.

‡ This is the average of Bombay and Goa salt, *vide* G. O., 6th April 1880, No. 417.

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 16-4 seers, barley 28-8 to 32 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20-8 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-8 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 45 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 21 seers, best rice 13-8 to 22 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 25 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 23 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

e In Mohesrekha the prices are—Best rice 12 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, and gram 11 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-4 to 13 seers, barley (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, and gram 14-8 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 38 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14-6 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kooshtea) 16 seers, and gram 17-4 to 24 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1880 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore	16 0*j*	9 0	9 14	15 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	15 8	13 12	19 4	18 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	20 10*k*	22 8	13 8	30 0	30 0	18 12	16 0	18 12	9 0 to 11 4	17 4	19 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 4*l*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	18 12	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	9 12	22 8	25 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	21 0*m*	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	18 12	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 0*o*	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
	Dacca	14 4*p*	13 5	10 8	30 0	32 0	13 5	16 8	15 12	10 0	18 0	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Furreedpore	13 0*q*	13 0	13 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0*s*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 0	10 12	9 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	10 0	23 12	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0*t*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... *u*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	18 0	19 0	13 8	22 0	25 0	21 0	13 0	13 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	19 0*v*	19 0	12 8	26 0	27 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 8	19 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0*w*	17 0	12 8 to 13 12	25 0	25 8	19 0	15 0	17 8	11 8 to 12 8	18 0	18 8	13 0	28 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	...
	Durbhunga	18 0*x*	18 0	12 4	32 0	30 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0*y*	17 0	13 0	27 0	27 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	14 8	14 12	13 4	27 8	26 8	20 4	8 8	8 8	6 12	17 0	17 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	22 4	...	...	...
	Chumparun	... *z*	16 0	14 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 15*a*1	18 14	15 12	28 5	28 5	21 0	13 10	10 8	8 6	15 12	16 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 11*z*2	16 7	12 10	32 13	31 13	18 15	17 0	16 6	11 5	18 5	17 11	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	20 0*a*3	20 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0*a*4	13 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	13 2	9 3	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	11 13	17 1*	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	9 3*a*5	9 3	10 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	8 8	19 11	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	21 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	18 0*a*6	17 0	9 12	30 0	30 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0*a*7	14 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 8*a*8	14 0	8 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...
ASSAM	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 1	14 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	8 6	7 9	8 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 13	13 5	8 0	16 0	17 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	5 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	19 8	15 8	14 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	23 0	23 0	14 0
	Saharanpur	20 8	19 6	16 3	36 3	32 5	22 10	7 9	7 9	7 8	11 8	11 6	9 9	34 8	34 8	16 4	30 3	30 3	12 12
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 4	16 12	30 10	27 8	24 14	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 6	27 8	28 10	22 0	27 8	27 8
	Meerut	20 8	18 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	19 0
	Bulandshahr	22 2	19 8	16 4	33 0	31 8	22 0	7 8	6 0	5 0	12 4	11 5	10 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Aligarh	20 8	19 8	17 4	31 0	31 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 8	15 8	11 0	31 0	30 0	...	26 0	28 0	...
	Kumaun	11 8	11 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nazlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nazlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nazlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore	...	...	...	15 0	10 0	9 10	180 0	160 0	192 0 200 0 to 240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	24 6	24 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	
	Rungpore	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 0	8 0	7 14
	Bogra	...	...	...	16 8	19 14	7 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	7 14
	Pubna	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 0
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 5
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	11 4	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 4	9 0	9 0
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Backergunge	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 12
	Tipperah	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Chittagong	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Behar.												
	Patna	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gya	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Shahabad	30 0	28 0	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Durbhunga	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 12
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Sarun	22 4	22 4	18 4	21 8	21 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0
	Chumparun	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Monghyr	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	14 11	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 1	20 8	13 14	132 9	126 4	126 4	8 9	9 7	8 13
	Purneah	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack	15 12	9 14	13 12	17 1	17 1	17 1	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Pooree	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13
	Balasore	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh	36 0	36 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Lohardugga	32 0	32 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 0
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	180 0	240 0	280 0	7 0	7 8	6 8
	Manbhoom	64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
ASSAM.	Sylhet	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Cachar	...	...	...	8 14	11 13	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	8 0	8 7	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Saharanpur	...	...	...	20 14	20 8	17 4	149 0	149 0	172 0	10 0	10 0	9 9
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	...
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	25 5	23 4	16 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
	Aligarh	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	...	10 8
	Kumaun	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 21 seers per rupee.

j In Boygunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 18-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

k In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 23-6 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 20-4 seers, and gram 16-14 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25-11 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurrigram) 20 seers, and gram 8-14 to 18 seers.

m In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 16 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14-5 seers, common rice 16 to 26 seers, and gram 6-6 to 9 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (in Maniekgunge) 18 seers, and (in Naraingunge) 19-4 seers, common rice (both in Maniekgunge and Naraingunge) 20 seers, and gram (in Naraingunge) 13-12 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 21 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 28 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 10 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 17-8 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 21 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 24 seers and common rice 18 to 28 seers.

v In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 25 seers.

w In Bhaboca the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, barley 29 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 18-8 seers, and gram 25 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 27-8 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 15-8 to 21 seers, murwa 23 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 21 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 28 seers, and gram 19 to 22 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, barley 28 to 50 seers, best rice 11-8 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 22-12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 18-8 to 30 seers.

*a*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 8-8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, great millet 22 seers, lesser millets 28 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26 seers, and gram 20 to 22 seers.

*a*2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 22 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, and gram 20 seers.

*a*3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 23 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers.

*a*4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (in Godda) 25 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 36 seers, and gram 16 to 22-8 seers.

*a*5 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 18-6 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.

*a*6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice (in Chuttra) 15 seers, common rice 22 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 30 seers, and gram 17 to 22 seers.

*a*7 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 37-12 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 23-6 seers, best rice 18-56 to 22 seers, common rice 21-96 to 23 seers, mohwa (in Daltongunge) 84-18 seers, murwa 47-50 to 48 seers, lesser millets (in Daltongunge) 37-12 seers, and gram 20 to 38-37 seers.

*a*8 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 18 seers, best rice 20 to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

(*a*) Blank, there being no bazaar or shop at present in the District.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenn, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	13 4	18 0	16 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bijnor		
	Moradabad	22 8	21 14	17 3	37 8	37 8	23 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	16 14	16 14	10 10	30 0	30 0	21 4	26 4	26 4	17 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 15	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	23 11	21 9½	16 8	37 3	36 0	21 9½	6 0	6 0	5 1½	15 0	15 9½	9 9½	...	...	13 8	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	27 9½	28 13	17 1½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 1½	9 9½	9 9½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	21 12	20 15	16 4	32 8	33 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	23 12	25 0	20 10	22 8	23 12	16 4	...	...	...	24 6	23 12	16 4	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	9 11	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 4	20 12	16 12	35 0	33 0	23 2	6 4	6 4	6 2	17 0	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	16 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	27 8	22 8	18 12	47 0	45 0	30 0	8 12	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	22 8	15 0	120 0	140 0	200 0	10 10	10 0	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	19 0	16 8	14 8	30 8	29 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	17 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
	Agra	18 0	16 8	14 8	27 0	27 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	4 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	27 8	31 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	16 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	14 8	90 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	19 3½	19 6½	16 1	27 15	28 4½	21 13	5 12	5 4	5 12	16 6	16 11	10 0	26 3½	26 3½	21 13	26 12	26 8½	18 5	...	...	...	21 15	22 1	17 0	163 8	163 8	165 0	...	...	9 5	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	15 12	28 0	28 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 0	12 0	11 0	...	29 0	21 0	...	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	19 0	18 0	14 0	24 8	24 0	21 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	28 0	29 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	19 12	20 4	16 12	28 8	29 4	22 8	6 0	13 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	18 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4	10 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 8	20 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	7 8	29 0	16 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	...	...	...	26 8	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	20 11½	19 0	14 8	38 8	33 11½	23 13	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	38 15	35 15	22 4½	33 0	33 0	21 8	...	...	...	26 4½	25 14½	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	10 12	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	22 0	17 8	13 12	50 0	45 0	27 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	52 8	40 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	17 0	200 0	180 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	19 8	17 8	15 8	30 0	29 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8	145 0	145 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	18 8	15 12	13 8	28 12	26 8	18 4	8 8	8 12	6 9	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	31 0	...	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 12	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	18 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	16 0	10 0	34 0	33 8	19 8	28 0	28 0	19 8	...	...	...	27 4	27 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	19 2	19 0	14 8	31 0	32 0	21 4	9 0	9 4	7 4	19 0	19 8	11 8	32 8	34 8	21 4	28 0	27 8	18 0	...	...	...	23 4	22 8	14 4	150 0	155 0	135 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	18 5	16 12	15 8	25 5	22 8	19 11	9 0	9 0	5 8	13 8	13 6	10 2	28 1	29 8	19 15	26 8	29 4	17 0	...	...	...	24 14	24 2	17 0	150 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	20 8	20 4	15 14	32 7	31 1	22 15	7 11	8 7	6 5	17 10	17 9	11 4	...	...	22 9	21 3	21 3	18 5	...	...	...	24 0	22 10	14 13	141 4	141 4	155 6	9 9	9 9	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	23 6½	21 9½	14 6½	32 6½	32 6½	20 11½	14 6½	14 6½	10 5½	18 0	18 0	12 9½	27 0	28 12½	22 8	...	...	14 6½	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	14 6½	160 0	160 C	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	20 0	19 8	14 4	37 0	37 0	24 0	15 12	16 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 0	12 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	16 4	17 0	12 13	25 1	25 1	16 6	8 2	8 2	6 10	17 0	17 0	8 15	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	12 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	18 13½	18 7	14 2	27 2	27 2	19 13½	12 7	12 3	7 10	18 7	18 2	10 14	...	...	16 5	24 6	24 6	17 6½	...	...	...	23 13	23 3	14 13	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Benares		
	Gházipur	19 5	17 6	14 13	24 15	24 15	21 4	10 15	10 15	6 7	16 1	17 6	12 4	24 15	24 15	25 0	26 6	26 6	18 10½	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	Gházipur		
	Balia	16 4	15 8	16 0	27 8	26 4	22 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	13 12	13 0	13 0	...	26 0	...	20 8	25 0	...	...	...	...										Balia		
Oudh	Lucknow	19 0	18 4	15 1¼	29 0	29 12	22 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 0	16 0	10 2¼	27 0	26 4	20 4¾	25 0	25 0	17 14	30 0‡	30 0	20 0	28 7½	28 2	15 6	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh	* Peas. † Peas, arhar, and másh. ‡ Dhán. § Kodon. ‖ Ditto. ¶ Makai, moth, marhua, and mutri. ** Laharra, sawan, kodon, and marhua. †† Choti jowar.
	Unáo	17 12	17 0	15 0	27 10	27 4	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 14	24 2	16 0	26 0††	26 0	21 0	23 4	23 3	16 0	150 0	145 0	160 0	9 1	9 2	8 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	19 4	18 12	15 4	31 0	32 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	30 0§	32 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	23 0	21 4	17 11	34 10	36 0	24 5½	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 10	16 10	11 0	24 4	26 0	...	24 4	25 0	...	27 12¶	28 8	...	25 0	24 0	20 3½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 9	8 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	18 14	18 12	15 15	32 14	31 8	22 8	4 15	4 15	4 11	14 1	14 1	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	16 3	240 0	240 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 11	Hardui		
	Kheri	23 0	22 0	17 8	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	11 4	...	...	25 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	19 8	18 8	15 4	29 0	29 0	22 4	9 0	9 2	6 8	17 2	17 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	24 12	...	23 0	16 0	42 0‖	42 0	32 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	21 0	18 0	16 0	41 0	42 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	11 8	40 0	36 0	27 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	38 0**	38 12	33 0	25 0	22 8	19 4	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	21 3	21 4	16 2	36 8	38 0	28 0	15 6	14 12	9 8	18 8	18 8	11 6	31 8	34 0	25 2	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	21 0	20 6	16 4	34 8	32 8	23 0	18 0	18 0	11 8	20 0	19 8	12 0	30 0	29 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	...	35 0*	35 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	22 0	22 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	24 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 12†	34 8	21 0	23 1	19 0	17 0	200 0	180 11	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	22 0	21 10	17 6	36 6	32 12	25 13	18 10	18 8	12 0	21 1	20 13	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...													Partábgarh		
Punjab	Delhi	20 0	18 0	15 8	30 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	29 4	29 0	20 0	27 4	26 8	19 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi [*a*]	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	[*a*] Barley falling. [*b*] Wheat falling. [*c*] Firewood falling. [*d*] Jowar falling. [*e*] Wheat and barley falling. [*f*] Barley and firewood falling. [*g*] Firewood falling. [*h*] Firewood rising.
	Gurgaon	21 0	18 0	16 8	30 0	31 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	9 8	32 0	30 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 4	25 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon [*b*]		
	Karnál	17 0	17 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	15 0	14 0	13 8	31 0	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Hissar		
	Rohtak	17 0	16 4	13 9	28 8	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	26 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	18 8	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	18 8	100 0	60 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Rohtak [*c*]		
	Sirsa	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	35 0	32 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Sirsa [*d*]		
	Umballa	18 8	17 12	17 8	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 4	30 0	30 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	24 4	24 4	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	17 0	17 8	17 0	33 0	35 0	20 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ludhiána		
	Simla	12 0	12 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Simla		
	Jullundur	17 0	16 0	15 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	20 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Jullundur		
	Hoshiarpur	19 0	18 0	15 8	30 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	14 8	13 0	11 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra [*e*]		
	Amritsar	17 8	15 8	15 0	29 8	29 8	20 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 8	25 8	15 0	19 8	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	11 7	11 13	11 13	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	14 8	14 4	12 0	25 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	10 15	18 8	18 8	11 4	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	16 2	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	Siálkot [*e*]		
	Gurdaspur	21 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gurdaspur		
	Lahore	15 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 8	90 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lahore [*g*]		
	Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	21 0	100 0	90 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Ferozepore [*f*]		
	Gujranwala	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	9 8	9 8	10 10	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	5 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	10 0	32 0	32 0	80 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ráwalpindi [*g*]		
	Jhelum	12 12	12 0	13 5	20 8	21 8	20 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	8 14	0 16	8 15	8 16	11	11	11	16 8	18 7	16 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	14 0	14 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	11	11	11	17 8	18 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11	11	11	15 0	16 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	13 12	13 8	11 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	13	13	13	15 12	17 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	Mooltan		
	Jhang	14 0	14 0	13 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	13	13	13	16 0	17 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	11 8	12 0	Jhang		
	Montgomery	15 8	15 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	13	13	13	15 8	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	14 8	13 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 8	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	13	13	13	14 8	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 12	11 14	11 11	15 5	15 9	18 2	...	...	...	5 13	6 0	5 10	14 14	14 6	15 0	13 9	13 7	14 3	12	12	12	13 2	13 7	15 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	18 12	18 12	20 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	13 2	13 7	12 8	18 2	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	13 12	16 4	8 12	13 12	16 4	8 12	10	10	10	12 2	12 10	11 14	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannu	9 1	9 1	14 1	15 5	14 6	13 2	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	4 11	12 8	12 8	15 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	15	15	15	12 10	12 10	11 14	80 0	80 0	100 0	28 0	30 5	35 0	Bannu		
	Peshawar	6 11	6 10	8 0	11 8	9 5	10 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 9	9 2	9 2	8 12	8 15	8 12	8 12	15	15	15	8 11	8 9	8 4	56 6	61 0	86 0	28 12	28 12	41 0	Peshawar [*h*]		
	Kohát	6 6	6 5	10 10	11 11	9 0	12 11	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 9	9 0	8 11	8 9	11 8	9 11	8 11	15	15	15	8 10	9 2	8 12	76 8	76 8	102 0	61 3	61 3	75 9	Kohát		
	Hazara	8 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0*	13 0*	9 4*	...	...	...	15	15	15	9 0	8 0	9 2	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára [*h*]		

* Indian-

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1880—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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	14 12	15 4	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 4	11 12	12 8	10 4	17 12	17 12	13 0	...	...	...	13 12	15 4	10 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	20 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 12	14 0	13 8	12 8	18 4	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bhandára		
	Chánda	16 14	17 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 4	11 2	19 6	18 4	11 11	...	...	...	18 2	17 12	10 3	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	18 0	18 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 4	10 0	11 0	9 1	20 0	20 0	13 7	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 5	132 0	132 0	128 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	19 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	20 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	18 0	17 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	13 4	12 0	12 8	8 12	19 0	18 0	13 0	29 0	27 8	16 0	19 8	20 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	13 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	21 8	23 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	35 8	34 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	24 0	27 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Saugor		
	Damoh	26 12	24 12	12 8	30 0	30 0	...	14 8	14 8	9 8	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	40 0	17 0	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	14 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	9 2	Damoh		
	Seoni	17 8	17 0	10 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	12 4	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Seoni		
	Mandla	21 4	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	10 8	19 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	30 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	14 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	14 10	14 10	9 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	24 0	21 0	13 0	19 11	21 0	13 0	20 4	20 4	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	17 12	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	8 8	15 8	15 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	23 0	27 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	15 0	14 13	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	9 0	26 4	26 4	12 6	20 0	20 0	12 0	20 15	21 7	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	29 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	14 0	25 0	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	73 8	67 0	100 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	19 4	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 8	26 4	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	250 0	250 0	320 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	75 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 3	9 9	6 13	...	...	...	8 8	7 14	8 4	9 9	9 4	9 9	16 5	16 12	12 11	...	...	13 8	18 13	16 5	13 13	14 7	14 7	8 3	115 0	115 0	85 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 2	10 2	7 6	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 6	9 6	9 6	9 0	16 1	16 1	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	8 8	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 5	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	17 8	16 0	9 0	20 8	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	15 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	64 0	64 0	45 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	14 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 8	7 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	13 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Buldána		
	Wún	12 0	13 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	11 8	13 8	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Básim	13 0	12 8	7 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 4	10 0	7 12	15 8	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	7 9	7 15	5 8	8 5	8 12	7 0	11 5	10 10	8 3	12 1	11 10	9 3	21 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	29 15	30 2	24 8	30 8	30 2	19 0	90 0	90 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 0	11 5	11 5	11 0	14 15	15 3	13 0	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	25 14	30 15	30 15	29 2	34 8	34 3	26 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	26 0	16 0	36 0	26 0	22 0	360 0	360 0	180 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 8	6 8	3 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	9 10	12 8	12 8	11 6	32 0	...	28 6	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	31 0	23 10	78 0	78 0	81 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mysore		
	Hassan	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	12 8	10 0	12 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	28 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 13	6 13	4 3	7 14	7 14	5 3	12 10	12 10	9 11	13 11	14 11	12 8	27 5	27 5	21 0	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	32 3	25 3	25 3	16 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	9 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 3	12 0	14 0	11 3	40 0	40 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	6 9	6 5	6 3	6 5	6 1	6 6	10 13	11 3	9 8	16 5	16 9	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 8	42 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	20 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 11	8 12	9 13	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 0	13 8	11 8	24 4	23 0	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 5	8 4	8 4	7 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	21 12	22 8	14 8	...	...	...	22 1	21 0	12 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 0	10 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	14 12	15 4	10 8	25 8	25 4	14 4	7 4	7 8	6 12	8 4	8 8	7 8	21 0	20 0	14 0	20 8	19 8	12 12	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	11 0	Kisheugurh		
	Ulwur	18 6	15 13	12 15	29 14	28 14	18 6	9 0	...	7 4	10 8	11 3	8 6	34 3	33 13	15 5	32 6	33 0	14 6	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	13 15	...	...	...	11 13	12 0	11 15	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 8	15 8	14 10	30 0	29 0	19 4	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 12	7 8	8 6	33 0	34 0	17 12	30 8	31 0	16 14	...	...	...	23 0	16 8	14 2	120 0	120 0	240 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Ajmere	16 0	15 4	11 8	26 0	25 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	24 0	15 8	20 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	16 10	13 6	11 9	26 4	25 6	16 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	29 7	27 3	16 6	20 0	20 0	14 6	...	...	...	26 5	25 6	13 11	...	...	...	11 10	10 12	11 4	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	15 8	16 0	11 0	22 12	22 12	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	14 6	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	14 0	15 0	9 14	28 0	27 0	13 8	7 0	6 0	5 4	8 0	7 0	5 8	18 0	18 0	...	23 0	23 0	10 12	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	12 0	11 12	8 14	16 8	16 0	13 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	9 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu		
	Anadra	13 6	13 2	9 14	21 0	20 0	13 8	5 2	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	19 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	12 0	*	*	*	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Six pies per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8½	9 9	8 9½	20 5	20 5	12 14½	6 4	5 7½	5 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11½	14 1	9 13½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15½	8 12¾	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 14	6 4	13 12	13 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	14 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	11 14	11 14	9 1	...	...	...	6 8	6 14	5 10	9 6	9 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 0	15 11	10 0	22 8	23 12	12 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	22 3	22 8	11 8	18 12	19 6	11 4	18 12	17 10	13 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Bikaneer	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	17 8	13 8	17 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	29 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 12	10 8	9 12	8 12	Boondee		
	Kotah	15 12	16 0	13 2	21 0	21 0	18 8	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	26 8	27 0	19 8	14 0	13 2	13 12	22 12	23 6	15 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	9 12	8 12	Kotah		
	Tonk	19 0	13 4	11 6	32 0	26 14	15 9	7 4	7 4	5 12	9 8	9 8	7 3	32 4	33 12	16 0	†	28 9	12 0	28 0	27 13	13 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 5	Tonk		† Rate for bajra not given in present fortnight.
	Jhallawar	18 5	13 5	11 11½	17 11	17 11	12 6	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 11½	22 10	22 10	17 12	15 3	15 3	11 6¼	19 0	19 0	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 15½	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	14 0	13 0	12 8	25 0	24 0	16 8	11 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	10 4	7 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	11 8	23 0	26 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0	9 12	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	16 13	15 5	13 3	29 10	28 12	19 0	7 14	7 14	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 7	29 3	28 9	16 11	31 8	31 9	16 0	25 0	25 1	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 15	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	11 6	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	7 11	7 1	6 10	8 4	8 0	7 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	18 7	18 7	11 6	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	9 9	96 0	96 0	107 0	9 3	9 3	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	14 12	13 11	12 0	25 9	21 1	16 15	6 10	6 6	5 1	7 13	8 0	6 0	25 9	24 0	16 7	30 10	27 6	15 11	...	...	...	20 4	19 3	12 12	100 6	100 6	118 10	10 1	10 1	9 13	Gwalior		
	Goona	18 0	17 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	9 10	9 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	33 0	33 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 8	9 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	13 6	12 3	9 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 11	6 8	10 14	11 12	8 8	31 14	15 12	12 8	15 8	15 12	11 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	11 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	9 10	9 11	9 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 8	18 8	13 0	36 8	35 10	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	19 13	16 0	39 7	37 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	27 14	28 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	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 APRIL 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 826, 827, 832 AND 833 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15TH MAY 1880.

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.	
MADRAS.	Nellore	7 3	5 13	7 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	8 14	15 0	15 0	...	27 6	22 2	21 2	...	21 11	19 2	25 8	25 14	20 0	21 0	18 14	18 6	93 5	93 5	97 3*	12 11	12 11	12 11	
RAJPOOTANA.	Bikanir	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 10	...	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	

* This is not the average of head, cart and bullock loads as given in last year's statement, but the price of head load alone.

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 month of the official year 1880-81 and of the four preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.																	
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77 . . .	6,71	63	7,34	3,38	17	3,55	13	4	17	1,51	62	2,13	88	4,88	5,76	12,61	6,34	18,95
1877-78 . . .	6,80	1,13	7,93	5,03	20	5,23	32	7	39	1,38	21	1,59	1,03	4,64	5,67	14,56	6,25	20,81
1878-79 . . .	7,59	84	8,43	5,09	28	5,37	27	4	31	1,46	44	1,90	1,55	5,13	6,68	15.96	6,73	22,69
1879-80 . . .	7,03	76	7,79	4,48	27	4,75	25	4	29	1,11	37	1,48	1,21	6,72	7,93	14,08	8,16	22,24
1880-81 . . .	5,68	50	6,18	5,33	27	5,60	58	4	62	1,41	92	2,33	1,15	5,95	7,10	14,15	7,68	21,83

N. B.—The figures for British Burma for 1880-81 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th May 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 29th FEBRUARY 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1880: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Water distributed during February 1880: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Actual average throughout.	Water distributed during February 1880: Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Water distributed during February 1880: 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	...	740	193	28,668	32,572
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	787	42,510	63,444
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	776	69,736	90,579
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	799	34,215	111,394
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	908	101,384	128,362
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	357	98,914	103,492
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	632	130,291	126,260
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,452	505,718	656,103
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...	...	...	149	12,800	11,045
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	123	13,270	5,586
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	272	26,070	16,631
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	480	129,087	160,301
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	423	33,14	67,782
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	57.686	52,812
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,595	643
Dún	...	...	...	...	7,131	8,308
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	334	318
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	773	745
Total	...	...	...	...	761,542	963,643

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st October 1879 to 29th February 1880.	Rain-fall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	47,560	717	518	591	4,535	53,921	6·0	4·5
Muzaffarnagar	62,682	1,630	2,237	3,690	7,775	78,014	1·8	3·4
Meerut	103,510	2,810	2,086	7,423	2,954	118,783	1·4	3·4
Bulandshahr	33,837	10,109	539	8,424	1,852	54,761	4·5	2·4
Aligarh	31,617	25,016	954	9,143	1,381	68,111	2·1	2·8
Muttra	3,213	2,733	522	3,230	766	10,464	·9	1·9
Agra	5,832	8,358	856	5,978	335	21,359	·5	2·0
Etah	22,859	14,521	709	5,512	988	44,589	1·0	2·3
Mainpuri	35,283	25,365	270	1,377	1,853	64,148	1·7	2·2
Fatehgarh	12,555	8,173	52	36	2,965	23,781	1·8	2·8
Etáwah	28,551	27,622	105	620	5,515	62,413	·6	2·8
Cawnpore	28,758	54,869	663	1,158	4,634	90,082	1·9	3·2
Delhi	4	...	...	...	...	4	·3	2·9
Gurgaon	2,225	158	165	215	830	3,593	2·5	2·7
Dehra Dún	5,894	434	36	213	554	7,131	6·1	5·6
Bijnor	1,032	65	4	486	8	1,595	2·9	3·9
Tarái	3,601	692	63	245	2	4,603	3·5	3·7
Bareilly	9,444	1,185	219	1,295	44	12,187	3·7	3·3
Pilibhit	34,534	2,935	438	2,891	98	40,896	...	...
Jhánsi	109	100	73	30	22	334	1·5	1·5
Hamírpur	24	669	23	21	36	773	3·7	2·0
Total	473,124	188,161	10,532	52,578	37,147	761,542	...	...
Total for the same period last year	558,903	188,676	32,927	98,409	84,728	963,343	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	85,788	515	22,395	45,831	47,581	202,101	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct . . Cubic feet per second. 5,171

	Cubic feet per second.
Siyana escape	134
Jani ,,	73
Cawnpore escape and tail	500
Etáwah ,, ,,	12
	719
Net consumption	4,452

Bulandshahr Division reports cloudy weather during the earlier part of the month and rainfall on the 17th all over the division averaging ¾ths of an inch in the northern and eastern directions, and only ¼th of an inch in the southern and western. All demand ceased in three-fourths of the division for at least ten days after the fall.

Eastern Jumna Canal—

Entering canal	601
Leaving	18
Kheri escape	50
Gokulpur escape	53
	121
Net consumption	480

Agra Canal—

Entering canal	1,029
Leaving	9
Bata escape	468
Kitam ,,	129
	606
Net consumption	423

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd March 1880.

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 FEBRUARY 1880.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Remarks.
Grain.													
Wheat	475	...	5,220	...	5,695	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	
Gram	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	
Rice	2,007	...	...	...	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	166	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál	1,117	...	6,016	...	7,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	7,484	...	...	...	7,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	231	...	...	...	231	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize (or Indian-corn)	160	...	1,512	...	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	11,665	...	12,742	..	24,407	...	..	...	2,800	...	2,800	...	
Cotton	...	...	19,749	...	19,749.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil-seeds	20	...	1,727	...	1,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	538	...	23,234	...	23,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	6,136	...	382	...	6,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	3,281	..	3,585	...	6,866	...	17,700	...	2,359	...	20,059	...	
Miscellaneous goods	7,544	...	31,094	...	38,638	...	1,750	...	750	...	2,500	...	
Firewood	1,510	...	10,341	...	11,854	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	
Bamboos	...	...	7,692	153,840	7,692	153,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber	...	...	10,692	11,456	10.692	11,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	574	1,148	...	...	574	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live stock	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	31,268	1,148	121,241	165,296	152,509	166,444	19,450	...	6,909	...	26,359	...	
Total during corresponding period of last year	99,941	14,812	130,434	94,615	230,375	109,427	6,334	...	17,920	...	24,254	...	
Increase	...	...	...	70,681	...	57,017	13,116	...	...	...	2,105	...	
Decrease	68,673	13,664	9,193	...	77,866	...	...	...	11,011	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,532	5,649	866	941
Ton mileage	1,141,910	570,566	70,429	93,681
Value of goods . Rs.	5,66,133	7,61,719	25,476	21,337
Number of passengers	...	28	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd March 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATE RIGHTS IN MINERALS AND MINING LEASES.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 7, dated Simla, the 1st September 1879.

WE have now the honour to reply to Your Lordship's despatches marginally noted, concerning the rights of the State in minerals, and the terms that should be imposed on gold-mining leases on Government lands in the Wynaad districts of Madras. There has been delay in coming to a decision on these points, because we were obliged to take legal advice on some of the questions raised, and because we desired to ascertain the policy recently adopted in Australia regarding mining leases in the gold-fields of that continent.

No. 40, dated 10th May 1877.
No. 69, dated 10th October 1878.

2. Regarding the State rights in minerals, three distinct questions had first to be considered, namely—

(1) whether the royal prerogative, as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines, prevails in British India; and whether grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder, when the deed of grant is silent as to such mines;

(2) whether, apart from such prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver, or other minerals on any other ground;

(3) whether, if both these questions are answered in the negative, the mineral resources of the land can be taken into account in assessing land-revenue.

3. The Madras Government, in their letter No. 320, dated 23rd January 1877, concurred with their Advocate General, and expressed an opinion that the royal prerogative regarding gold and silver mines did not prevail in India. They held that it would be impolitic, even if it were legally possible, to assert any Government right in the mineral resources of lands sold under the Waste-Land Sale Rules, or in lands held by certain ancient proprietors of the Malabar district. The Governor of Madras in Council advised also that the claims of ryots to the mineral wealth of their holdings should not be disturbed; and on this point His Grace in Council differed from the view expressed by the Madras Board of Revenue. The Madras Government pointed out that, if large numbers of gold-workers were to come to the mines, police and other expenses would be thrown on the Government, to meet which a reasonable royalty might properly be imposed. The Governor of Madras in Council also recommended that, until the policy of Government with reference to mineral rights in the soil was settled, all sales of Government land under the Waste-Land Sale Rules should be made subject to the reservation of the State rights in minerals found underneath those lands.

4. We referred the three questions stated in the second paragraph of this letter for the opinion of our Advocate General, of our Standing Counsel, and of one of the first lawyers in Calcutta. We submit copies of the opinions of these gentlemen for Your Lordship's information. It will be seen that they all three agree that the prerogative of the Crown regarding gold and silver mines does not exist in India outside the presidency towns, and that grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder when the terms of the grant are silent as to such mines. While there is no doubt that all the prerogatives essential to the maintenance of the executive power, such as the right of making war, peace and treaties, are in force throughout British India, yet, as the right to mines of gold and silver is merely a fiscal prerogative, and is not essential to the maintenance of the executive power,

it stands precisely on the same footing as the prerogative rights to whales and sturgeon, wrecks, treasure-trove, waifs and estrays—cases in which no one would maintain that the Crown has any right in India apart from express legislation. Such prerogatives, in fact, belong to that part of the English Common Law which has arisen from, and is adapted to, merely local requirements, and is not therefore in force in this country. Moreover, since the Indian Legislature, in the Punjab Land-Revenue Act (XXXIII of 1871), section 29, thought it necessary to declare that in the Punjab mines of metal shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and since, by the Ajmere Land-Revenue Regulation (II of 1877), section 3, the Government is, with certain exceptions, presumed to be the sole owner of all mines until the contrary is proved, it would be inconsistent to contend that the prerogative right to gold and silver mines exists in India, as, if it did, there would have been no need for these express statutory provisions, or at least these particular metals would have been excluded in framing them. On these grounds, we consider that the opinion of the law officers may be finally accepted, and that whatever be the rights of the Government of India in the matter, no claim on the part of the State can be preferred on the ground of the prevalence in India of this royal prerogative outside the limits of the presidency towns. As to the right of grantees, the decisions in England are to the effect that mines of gold and silver will not pass by a grant from the Crown without express words granting them. We are, however, advised that the principle of such decisions is wholly inapplicable to India. When this principle was established in England, grants from the Crown of its land had the effect of impoverishing the Crown, being made from favour and without consideration moving from the grantee. But in India such grants have, it is believed, usually been made in consideration of a money payment, and have therefore had the effect of enriching the Crown. We are aware that this argument was used unsuccessfully before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Woolley* v. *The Attorney General of Victoria*, Law Reports, 2 App., Ca. 163, 165. But the reason why it failed was that the Common Law of England (including all the prerogatives and the consequences thereof) had been introduced into the Colony of Victoria, from which that appeal was presented. No such introduction, it is conceived, can be held to have taken place in this ceded and conquered country. The reason why in England grants from the Crown are construed strictly against the grantee is generally said to be that prerogatives are conferred on the Crown for public use, and are therefore not to be understood as diminished by any grant beyond what it takes away by necessary and unavoidable construction. But where no such prerogative exists, of course that reason ceases. We therefore consider that grantees of waste lands (whether or not the grants expressly comprise "all products both above and below the surface") are, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder.

5. In regard to the second question, whether the State possesses other general or special rights in minerals lying under lands which are private property, our Advocate General differs from the other two learned gentlemen who were consulted. Their opinions referred mainly to Bengal and the permanently-settled districts, with the circumstances of which they were conversant. Mr. Paul considers that the State has rights in the minerals found in permanently-settled estates; while Messrs. Bell and Evans think that the State does not possess such rights. We consider that the latter is the opinion most likely to be taken by the Courts. And we are confirmed in this view by the practice of the past twenty years, whereby the Government or any private parties who desired to work coal or iron within the limits of a permanently-settled estate have been obliged to buy, or at any rate have bought, the right of so doing from the zamindar of the lands underneath which such coal or iron might exist. Regarding the circumstances of other provinces, and the way in which State rights in minerals had been asserted or waived, enquiry was made from Local Governments in the year 1871. The replies to that enquiry are recorded in the Proceedings of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department for August 1872, Nos. 26 to 37, copies of which are now submitted for Your Lordship's perusal. It appears from these papers that in most parts of the country

no established law or practice was known upon the subject; and that, as no mines had been opened, no occasion had arisen to determine the rights of the State in respect to such property. In the North-Western Provinces, however, it had been ruled that, where the surface land had been declared private property, the ownership extended, in default of some distinct and special reservation, to what was below the surface. In newer provinces, on the other hand, such as the Punjab, there was no settled judicial precedent making mines and metal private property. And accordingly opportunity was taken to declare by legislation (section 2 of Act XXXIII of 1871) that mines of metal in the Punjab and also in Ajmere (section 3 of Regulation II of 1877) should be deemed to be the property of Government. Similarly, in the Central Provinces, at the time when proprietary right in their lands was conferred upon the landholders, the full right of Government to minerals was reserved under the provisions of the Settlement Code. So also in Berar, a notification issued by the Resident in 1868 concerning the settlement then in progress declared that "the prior right to all valuable things below the surface belonged to the State."

6. On the third point, namely, whether minerals belonging to private proprietors can be taken into account in assessing the estates of those proprietors to land-revenue, the Advocate General and the other learned gentlemen consulted are, in the main, agreed that, when temporarily-settled estates come under resettlement, the minerals, just like the other resources of such estates, constitute assets on which land-revenue may fairly be assessed. This practice has been already partially followed in provinces where miscellaneous items are reckoned into the village assets for the purposes of the assessment of land-revenue.

We have already noticed (paragraph 3 of this despatch) the views of the Madras Government and of the Madras Board of Revenue regarding the rights of ryots to all mines and minerals in their holdings. Seeing that different classes of tenure may be grouped under the generic term of 'ryotwari tenure,' we hesitate finally to accept, without further enquiry, the view that all holders of ryotwari lands are entitled to all mines and minerals under the holdings. Probably the *jenmies* of Malabar, whose tenure is ancient, may be so entitled. But we shall ask the Madras Government to consider further the question of the rights of ordinary ryots in the minerals under their holdings.

7. Such being the opinions of the Law officers, and such being the reports or recommendations of the several Local Governments, we would advise Your Lordship to answer the three questions summarised above (paragraph 2) thus:—

(1) The Crown has in British India no special prerogative over gold and silver mines outside the presidency towns; and grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder when the deed of grant is silent as to such mines.

(2) No general rule, applicable to all provinces, can properly be laid down, either that minerals and metals found in proprietary lands belong to Government, or that they do not so belong. Even in different parts of the same province, the law and the fact on this matter may be different. When the question arises in each province, it will have to be answered for that province only, in accordance with the practice of the Government and with judicial (or other) precedent. But in any province where proprietary rights have been a recent creation of the British Government, where their precise nature and extent are still unsettled, and where custom or practice about mines has not had time to grow up, advantage should be taken of favourable opportunity to declare by legislation that mines of metals in such provinces are State property.

(3) Mineral resources of temporarily-settled lands, where the proprietors are held to be the owners of such resources, may be taken into account at any resettlement as assets on which the public demand for land-revenue may be assessed.

Further, we should have no hesitation in proposing legislation, if necessary, to provide for raising from mining communities the expenses of special police, special communications, regulating the water-supply, or other special administrative arrangements which might be necessary for the protection or welfare of such communities. Such legislation would be in accordance with the principle adopted in section 14 of Act V of 1861, where provision is made for enlisting special police for the protection of, and at the cost of, any manufactory or public work.

8. We have considered the proposal of the Madras Government that in future sales of waste lands the State should reserve full rights and property in all metals and minerals which may be found in such lands, and also all reasonable conveniences for working such minerals or metals, either by itself, or through other parties. We agree that it is expedient henceforward to sell or grant on lease waste lands subject to these reservations. We solicit Your Lordship's sanction to our modifying the Waste-Land Sale Rules accordingly; and we enclose copy of a circular order we have issued, directing that, until Your Lordship's orders are received, sales or leases of waste lands shall be made subject to such reservation of full State rights in mines and minerals, together with all convenient powers for getting the same.

9. Lastly, there remains the practical question, which requires early decision, namely, on what terms shall mining leases on Government waste lands in the Wynaad, Coorg, or adjacent auriferous tracts be given. We recognise the fact that it is of great importance to India that these gold sources should be worked to the best advantage; we admit that, if gold should be produced in large quantities, the effect of such production on the exchanges between England and India would be of great value; and we think that the terms as to royalty, area of mining leases, and the mode of working should be as liberal as may be possible without encouraging undue speculation. We learn from Mr. Brough Smyth that the most approved system of mining leases in Australia now is to let the land at a moderate rent (ten shillings) per acre, the lessee being bound to employ per acre, or per running yard of reef, a certain minimum quantity of labour on *bonâ fide* mining operations of an approved kind. If the lessee fails to fulfil this condition, he forfeits his lease; and the terms of the mining lease make the Governor of the Colony the final arbiter, on such evidence as may be laid before him, whether a particular lessee has, or has not, failed to fulfil the condition. In the early days of gold-mining industry in Australia, heavy fees (£3 and £2 per month) were charged for mining licenses. Subsequently an export duty was levied on gold taken from the colony; but latterly the Colonial Government of Victoria has found that the largest indirect advantages to the Colony are secured by making the mining leases simple and liberal, subject to the one condition that a certain quantity of labour is employed on *bonâ fide* mining operations for each acre leased.

10. Plans for levying a royalty on the ton of quartz raised, or for establishing a local office of assay and levying a royalty on the gold, have been proposed. But we consider that, for the present, while the industry is undeveloped, our object should be to make the terms of mining leases of Government lands as simple and liberal as possible. In order to prevent large areas falling into the hands of speculators, it has been suggested that a certain limit of available capital, or a certain quantity of (stamping or other) machinery, should be required per acre of land leased. But we are advised that these conditions have been tried, and have been found inoperative and unsatisfactory in Australia, and that the simple condition that a certain quantity of labour shall be employed per acre in *bonâ fide* mining has been found to work best. For the present, therefore, we would propose to authorise the Government of Madras to grant gold-mining leases of Government lands, in lots of from one to thirty acres, for a term of ten to twenty years, at a rent of five rupees an acre, subject to the condition that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre on *bonâ fide* mining operations in such manner as the Government may approve. The leases should be liable to forfeiture on failure of this condition, or failure to pay rent, as soon as either failure had continued for a period of six months; and should be renewable, at the lessee's option, on such terms as the then

Government may settle, at the expiration of the original term. The Governor of Madras in Council would be declared to be in each case the final arbiter, whether the lessee had, or had not, fulfilled the conditions of his lease.

We would propose thus to leave wide discretion to the Local Government with reference to the term of each lease and the area comprised therein. We do not propose to levy any royalty or other tax, for the present, on the industry, because we deem it most important to attract capital to the Wynaad gold-fields. The cost of bringing machinery for quartz-crushing to the spot will be heavy; the pioneers of the undertaking will have to buy their experience in many directions; and it is very undesirable that the first ventures now to be made should be unsuccessful.

11. If Your Lordship approves the foregoing sketch of the terms on which gold-mining leases of Government lands might be granted, we shall authorise the Government of Madras to act thereupon, and we shall cause draft leases to be drawn up by our legal advisers.

12. There is apparently ground for believing that some of the best gold reefs that are known in India lie in the estates of the Raja of Nellambor, and of other private proprietors. The Alpha Gold Company's works were opened in the Nellambor lands. As yet the Raja has made his own terms with companies intending to carry on gold-mining; and at present we are not prepared to urge the Madras Government to undertake legislation with a view of compelling private landowners to give gold-mining leases on any particular terms, or against their will.

13. We shall be glad to be favoured with early instructions from Your Lordship, not only on the subject of the terms on which mining leases should be granted in the Wynaad, but also on the three questions raised in paragraph 2 and answered in paragraph 7 of the present despatch. And we solicit Your Lordship's confirmation of our orders directing that, in all future sales or agricultural leases of waste lands in any part of India, mines and minerals found on such lands shall be reserved to the State, together with all convenient powers for working and getting and carrying them away.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 35 (Revenue—Minerals), dated India Office, London, the 25th March 1880.

I HAVE considered in Council your letter, with accompaniments,* dealing with the important questions of the general rights of the State to minerals in India, of modifications of the Waste-Land Rules necessary to secure these rights, and of the terms on which applications to mine in Government waste lands in auriferous tracts shall be complied with.

* No. 7 (Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department) of 1st September 1879.

2. You point out that, regarding general State rights in minerals, three distinct questions have to be considered. In the first place, you hold, and I concur in your view, that the royal prerogative, as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines, does not prevail in British India, at least outside the presidency towns. You proceed to infer that grantees of waste lands, whether or not the grants expressly comprise all products above and below the surface, are, in the absence of provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder. If this proposition be limited to grantees of waste lands "in fee simple" under the rules framed in different provinces in accordance with the instructions given by my predecessor, Sir C. Wood, in his despatch No. 14 of 1862, I do not dispute it. But I must point out that the expression "grantees of waste land," used without limitation, might be held to include persons who have received, under ordinary terms of settlement, the proprietary rights in lands formerly waste and unoccupied; and to such grantees this view does not apply.

3. As regards the second question, whether, apart from the prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver, and other minerals found in proprietary lands, you are disposed to agree with Messrs. Bell and Evans that, in the permanently-settled districts, the State does not possess such right. This was the view arrived at by my predecessor, Sir C. Wood, after consideration of Mr. Millet's report, dated 26th March 1842. But, without weighing this opinion against that of your learned Advocate General, I am disposed to think that, even if the legal right to minerals in permanently-settled estates could be established, it would not be desirable to enforce it. I agree with you that the indirect advantages resulting from making available the mineral resources of India are likely to be more valuable to the State than any direct returns; and I therefore consider that it would not be desirable to enforce the right of the State, supposing that such right can be established, to mines in permanently-settled estates. Industries requiring skilled and scientific management and the extensive application of capital have flourished under the permanent settlement; and I apprehend that, speaking generally, the landholders of the Lower Provinces are sufficiently alive to their own interests either themselves to develop the mineral resources their estates may contain, or to afford facilities to others to do so.

4. This, however, does not apply to many other parts of India. I look upon it as pretty certain that the mineral resources of their lands will not be effectually worked by the peasant proprietors themselves of Madras or Bombay, or by the village communities of Northern India; and I apprehend that other promoters of mining enterprise would be likely to meet with considerable obstacles from intricacies of tenure and the difficulty of dealing with numerous small landholders. I consider, therefore, that care should be taken to reserve all State's rights to minerals which still exist. And I am of opinion, especially with reference to the views of the Madras Government mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 6 of your letter, that, in the absence of any distinct judicial precedent or proof of established law or practice, such rights should be presumed still to exist throughout India. I take it that the notion that payment of an assessment based on the agricultural value of land, and intended to cover the right of cultivation, conveys property in minerals below the surface of the soil is essentially a modern one, and would never have occurred to the Native Governments to which our own succeeded. I approve therefore of the instructions you propose (paragraph 6 of your letter) to give to the Government of Madras on this subject. With regard to the other provinces, you state that no general rule, universally applicable, can be laid down, either that minerals found in proprietary lands belong to the State, or that they do not so belong. But, speaking generally, in the North-West Provinces it was ruled, but not, as it appears, by judicial authority, that when the surface is private property, the ownership extends, in default of special reservations, to what is below the surface. The precise degree of authority possessed by this ruling should, however, receive further consideration. In the Central Provinces and Berar the full right of Government to minerals has been reserved at settlement, while in the Punjab and Ajmere, and, it may be added, in the Bombay Presidency,* it has been declared by legislation that mines are the property of Government. You conclude therefore that, whenever the question as to the right of the State to minerals found in proprietary lands actually arises, it will have to be answered for that locality in accordance with practice and precedent. But that where the nature and extent of proprietary rights are still unsettled, and where custom and practice regarding mines has not been established, opportunity should be taken to declare by legislation that mines are State property. With these views I fully concur.

* Section 69 of the New Land-Revenue Code.

5. With regard to the third question, you consider that where proprietors of lands temporarily settled are held to be the owners of the minerals they may contain, such mineral resources may be taken into account for assessment on resettlement. In this view I concur; but request that care may be taken not to confer proprietary rights in minerals by including them among assessable assets where such ownership has not been proved previously to exist.

6. Upon the second point discussed in your letter,—the modification of the Waste-Land Rules suggested by the Government of Madras,—I agree with you that, in future, sales and leases of waste lands for agricultural purposes should be generally made subject to reservation of the full right of the State in mines and minerals, and of right of access and other reasonable conveniences for working them on behalf of Government, or the assignees of Government. I approve the circular you have issued on this subject, and sanction the necessary modification of the Waste-Land Rules.

7. Regarding the last subject discussed in your letter,—the terms on which applications to mine in Government waste land in Wynaad and similar auriferous tracts shall now be granted,—you point out that, if gold should be largely produced in India, the effect on exchanges would be highly beneficial, and that it is consequently of great importance that the gold sources in India should be worked to the best advantage. You consider therefore that the mining terms granted by Government should be as liberal as possible without encouraging undue speculation, and you deem it of importance thus to attract capital to the Wynaad gold-fields. You have ascertained that Australian experience is that the largest indirect advantage to the State is secured by making mining leases simple and liberal, on the one condition that a certain quantity of labour is employed per acre on *bonâ fide* mining operations. You propose therefore to authorise the Government of Madras to grant gold-mining leases of Government lands, in lots of from 1 to 30 acres, for terms of 10 or 20 years, at a rent of Rs. 5 per acre, on condition that not less than five labourers per acre are regularly employed on *bonâ fide* mining operations, in such manner as Government may approve. Power will be given to the Government of Madras to enforce fulfilment of these conditions, and the leases are to be renewable at the expiration of the original period on such terms as the Madras Government may then settle. You thus leave to the Government of Madras wide discretion with reference to the term and area of each lease, and you do not propose for the present to levy any royalty or other tax on the industry.

8. These arrangements appear to me to be judicious, and I approve them. With reference however to the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, and also to the last clause of paragraph 7 of your letter, I am of opinion that it should be made clear that for the term of leases now granted there will be no liability to any future royalty or other tax in addition to the rent, with the exception of any taxation which may hereafter be found necessary to provide, at the expense of mining communities,—the expenses of special police, communications, water-supply, sanitation, or other similar administrative arrangements needful for their own protection or convenience.

9. Finally, I have to observe that the arrangements you now propose appear to refer to mining operations in Government waste lands only. Should, however, it be decided that mineral rights in any owned or occupied lands in Madras are vested in Government, and should gold be discovered in any such lands, I presume that, with due regard to the rights of the cultivating proprietors, mining privileges will be granted on terms similar to those now approved for Government lands.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations,—No. 1-40—48 (Minerals), dated Simla, the 15th May 1880.

In continuation of my Circular No. 2-11—19, dated the 1st September 1879, I am desired to forward copy of a despatch No. 35, dated 25th March 1880, from the Secretary of State for India, regarding rights of Government to minerals in this country. The policy of the Government of India, as already announced, is generally approved, subject to certain additions to be noticed below.

2. The most important declaration contained in the despatch is that expressed in the fourth paragraph. Hereafter, except in permanently-settled

estates, it will be presumed throughout India that, in the absence of any distinct judicial precedent or proof of established usage, the State has a right to minerals.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the despatch, under which the ruling that grantees of waste lands, whether or not the grants expressly comprise all products above and below the surface, are, in the absence of provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder, is limited to grantees of waste land "in fee simple," made in accordance with the rules framed upon the instructions given in Sir C. Wood's despatch No. 14 of 1862. Should any question hereafter arise in respect to grants of waste land made on other terms, Local Governments and Administrations will have to consider, in each class of cases, what is the specific effect of the form of grant regulating them as touching rights to minerals. The general ruling above quoted must be held not to apply to ordinary cultivating leases made in the course of settlement operations, or in the routine of district revenue work.

4. The direction in paragraph 5 of the despatch, to avoid conferring proprietary rights in minerals by including them amongst the assessable assets where such ownership has not been previously proved to exist, will be duly observed in making temporary settlements. The view of the Government of India, that where proprietors of temporarily-settled lands have been judicially held to be owners of minerals contained therein such mineral resources may be taken into account for assessment on resettlement, has been accepted by the Secretary of State. But, as explained in paragraph 2 above, in the absence of a judicial decision, the presumption will be that such landholders are not owners of the minerals underneath the surface of their lands.

5. With reference to paragraph 6 of the despatch, I am to request that the rules regarding the sale and lease of waste lands for agricultural purposes in force in may be modified, so far as may be necessary, to make leases and sales under them subject to reservation of the full right of the State in mines and minerals, and of right of access and other reasonable conveniences for working them on behalf of Government or the assignees of Government. Full publication should be given to the modifications of rule made under these instructions; and copies of such orders as may be passed by the on the matter should be forwarded to this Department for information.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. 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 TH WEEK ENDING THE 18TH MAY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the week presents no new features either in distribution or amount, except that in Mysore it was heavier, and that from Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India States, where, with the single exception of the Kanara District, there was no rain in the previous week, slight showers are reported. Cultivation is progressing satisfactorily. Agricultural prospects and public health remain generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 19th)—		
Bellary ...	·58 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 32·4; paddy harvesting in two taluks; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·44 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 34·13.
Ganjam ...	·34 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 31·69.
Kistna ...	·67 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 33·1.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·02 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 22·74; wet and dry crops being harvested; standing crops doing well.
Coimbatore ...	1·57 (average of sixteen stations).	*Ragi* 24·15; crops fair; harvest of paddy in two taluks, outturn full.
Tanjore ...	.....	*Ragi* 25·54; crops generally good; harvest of chillies, outturn ½.
Madura ...	·83 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 25·58.
Malabar ...	·91 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 19·7.
Travancore ...	·88	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(May 19th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 16th 10 feet 9 inches against 6 feet 1 inch on same date last year; *kharif* preparations and rice transplanting progressing; fever and cattle-disease in four, and small-pox in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever in three, cattle-disease in two, and small-pox in five talukas; dust-storm on the evening of 18th with very hot wind from the north, lasted for about half an hour.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Ploughing and manuring operations going on; public health good.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane crop in good condition; land being prepared for *kharif* cultivation; public health good.
Surat ...	.....	Fever in three talukas; one death from cholera in Surat.
Násik ...	.....	Public health good; land being prepared for new crops.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	A few drops on 12th	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly; lightning on the 18th.
Poona (May 16th)	.....	Cattle-disease continues in Khed.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Preparation of land for monsoon crops nearly finished; sky clear.
Sholapur ...	.....	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·53 in seven talukas	More rain required; *rabi* harvest completed; land being prepared for sowing; slight fever in six, and cattle-disease in one taluka.
Kanara ...	.....	Monsoon crop preparations continue; weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	·10 on 16th	Weather very hot; health good.
		General Remarks.—Land being prepared for monsoon crops; slight rain in Kattywar and Dharwar; public health generally good, except in Sind, where fever is prevalent.
Bengal—(May 19th)—		
Chittagong ...	2·58	Weather fair but unusually hot; prospects of crops favourable; *aus* seedlings being transplanted; *pania aus* thriving well; cholera in several places.
Dacca ...	·95	Prospects of crops promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·81	No crops on ground, rice and jute being sown, prospects good; late rain very beneficial; some cholera in Satkhira and Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	1·30	*Aus* and *amun* paddy sown; rain general and good for cultivation; fever in some thanas of sadr and cholera in Sujagunge, otherwise public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·16	Last two days of week very hot; sowing of *amun* considerably advanced; cutting of *boro* still continues; prospect of *til* good; public health good.
Burdwan ...	·51; Culna ·55; Cutwa ·67; Raneegunge 1·90.	Weather seasonable; sowing of *aus* going on, *amun* cultivation begun; a few cases of cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rungpore ...	1·49	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; price of rice low; public health fair.
Bhágalpur ...	·14	Rain enabled cultivators to begin preparing land for next crops; public health good.
Purneah ...	·77	Prospects of crops good; farming operations well forward; plenty of moisture; health fair.
Patna ...	·47	Prospects favourable; rain enabled cultivators to commence preparing land for future crops.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather moderately hot, with strong east wind; general health good in head-quarters; a few cases of small-pox and cholera in Mudhoobunnee; prices stationary.
Hazáribágh ...	·88	Weather unusually cool for time of year; lands being ploughed for autumn and winter crops; prices cheap; solitary cases of small-pox and cholera and cattle-disease here and there, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack ...	·9	Ploughing and sowing continue; small-pox decreasing; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks. Rain in nearly all districts during week; general prospects favourable; cultivation forward and crops on ground promising; in Central and Eastern Bengal *aus* and jute sowing mostly finished and *aman* sowing commenced; small-pox and cholera still in some places, otherwise general health good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 18th)	A smart shower on 17th.	Wind still easterly; weather close; after the fall of rain the clouds dispersed; cholera still in the district, but almost disappeared from the city; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight and partial showers.	The rain was chiefly to the north of the Ganges; cholera still in some centres, but most severe at present in the extreme south-east; fever not more prevalent than usual; wind easterly; wheat 21¼ seers, coarse rice 19⅝ seers, unhusked rice 27⅜ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 17th)	.1	Wind east; weather cool, with occasional storms; cholera decreasing; prices are easy; wheat 22½ seers.
Jhansi („ 19th)	.....	Estimated outturn of *rabi* is 14 annas; slight fever; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 18th)	.....	Weather changeable and unseasonable; there is sickness, but not to a great extent.
Bareilly („ 19th)	.....	Wind easterly; appearance of weather more settled; health fair.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Wind variable; frequent dust-storms; fever reported in places; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 18th)	·6 at Champawat, ·26 at Pithoragarh, ·4 Naini Tal, ·3 Almorah, ·9 Haldwani, between 8th and 15th.	Health good; *rabi* outturn good; prices of wheat 13 seers, barley 14 seers, rice 11 seers; *kharif* crop being sown; wind variable.
Lucknow („ 19th)	.....	Wind variable, mainly easterly; cattle-disease reported, but not increasing; barley 30 seers, wheat 21 seers.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	.....	Weather cool; slight showers in parts of two tahsils; sugarcane is being irrigated; cholera decreasing.
Sitapur („ 19th)	·1	Wind easterly; a great deal of grain still on the threshing floor; no new grain crops; a few cases of cholera again reported; no cattle-disease; wheat 23 seers, barley 35 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Cholera on decrease.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain during the week; weather cooler; wind variable but mainly east; *rabi* outturn in Kumaun good, and in Jhansi average; cholera reported in Lucknow, Sitapur and Allahabad, but decreasing in Gorakhpur, Benares, Fyzabad and Partabgarh; some fever in Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut and Lucknow. Cattle-disease still continues in Lucknow.
Punjab— (May 18th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Harvest completed; prices steady; fever springing up.
Hissar ...	.....	*Rabi* outturn much smaller than anticipated; weather fair; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops harvested and nearly gathered; health fair.
Jullundur ...	·1	Health good; crops cut; prices rising.
Amritsar ...	.....	Crops being threshed; prices steady.
Lahore ...	·7	Crops cut; health good.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Crops being gathered; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	Between ·2 and ·4	Crops unharmed by the rain; prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Report not received.
Pesháwar ...	.....	Harvest prospects bad.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Rabi* crops being harvested; health good; prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Crops being reaped; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects generally favourable; health fair.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (May 19th)	.....	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·08	Cloudy; cool; winnowing completed; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Saugor ...	.....	Hot; threshing completed; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	.....	Cloudy; crops harvested.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Occasionally cloudy; winnowing progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur (May 15th)	.....	Cloudy, stormy, hot; no crops on the ground; prices risen.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	·33	Cloudy, very warm; sugarcane plants doing well; ploughing continues; slight small-pox.
		General Remarks:—Cloudy, hot; slight rain at Sambalpur and Jubbulpore; *rabi* harvest almost completed; ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; prices stationary.
British Burma— (May 19th)—		
Akyab ...	1·50	Total rainfall 10·84; slight small-pox reported from Naaf, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease very slight.
Rangoon ...	·74	Total rainfall 7·75; 5 deaths from small-pox; three deaths from small-pox in Hanthawaddy District; otherwise public health good; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	·12	Total rainfall 10·12; health bad in town; 3 deaths from small-pox; fevers prevalent; cattle-disease in Bassein township; 30 deaths; weather extremely oppressive.
Prome ...	1·40	Total rainfall 5·11; small-pox almost disappeared in town, but prevails in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·09	Total rainfall 12·63; public health good; ploughing commenced in some places.
Toungoo ...	1·33	Total rainfall 5·47; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues somewhat prevalent in Pegu division; slight cattle-disease; general health otherwise good; weather very oppressive at end of week.
Assam— (May 19th)—		
Gauháti ...	1·42	Cultivation of *asu* in progress; prospects of tea good.
Sylhet ...	5·61	Cultivation progressing satisfactorily; prospects good.
Cachar ...	1·77	Weather extremely warm; half of *asra*, *murali* and *dumahi dhan* sown; cultivation of *sali dhan* commenced; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·48	Sugarcane cultivation nearly all done; sowing for *sali* commenced; weather getting warm; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 19th)—		
Bangalore ...	2·93	Crops generally in good condition; fever still prevails, as also murrain among cattle; prices slightly fallen.
Mysore ...	5·51	
Mercara ...	·76	
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amráoti (May 19th)	.....	Weather cloudy; ploughing operations progressing.
Akola ...	.....	Health good; weather getting warmer.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* harvesting continues; small-pox prevalent in some places; weather hot; white *jowar* 16, yellow 17, coarse rice 10, and wheat 10 seers per current rupee.
Central India States— (May 19th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Sky cloudy; fever still prevailing; wheat 16, *bajra* 30, *jowar* 38, seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather seasonable; cholera abating; *jowar* 35 seers.
Rutlam ...	A few drops	Weather hot and cloudy; public health good.
Neemuch ...	·20	Sky cloudy; weather warm; few cases of small-pox out of cantonment limits.
Goona ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; crops good; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair.
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather cloudy; fever and small-pox disappearing.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	Report not received.
Sirohi (May 16th)	.....	Tanks dry, wells fairly full; healthy; frequent storms.
Marwar („ 14th)	Slight shower	Well water diminishing daily; health good; crops almost gathered; not so hot, clouds gathering; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*		
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks dry; well water low; at Oodeypore plentiful; health good.
Harowtee (May 15th)	Slight showers with dust and storms.	Health good and seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Health good; a few clouds.
Ajmere (May 19th)	·93	Daily storms; winds high.
Jeypore ...	Showers ...	Sandstorms and high winds; preparation for *kharif* ploughing; health good.
Bhurtpore ...		
Ulwur (May 18th)	.....	Hot winds; ploughing; general health fair.
Nepal—		
(May 11th)—		
Katmandu ...	1·30	Continued rain is injuring the wheat crop; rice already being planted; cholera still in the valley.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 22. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 184-200T., dated Simla, the 11th May 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 763T., dated 15th January 1880, from the Director General of Telegraphs, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—The year under review has been one of great activity in Telegraph business. The revenue of the Department has exceeded the working expenses (excluding interest charges) by Rs. 6,08,246; the surplus of the previous year, which, till now, was the highest on record, was Rs. 1,82,128.

2. The net Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,48,270, of which Rs. 3,759 will be subsequently recovered. The Capital Account, which stood at the end of the year at Rs. 3,35,61,872 (exclusive of Ceylon), is stated to include Rs. 55,99,799 (or nearly one-sixth of the whole amount) for abandoned lines, buildings, and stores. The Government of India desires a report in explanation of the details of this latter sum.

3. The Capital Account of the Ceylon Telegraphs is shewn separately, as the management of these Telegraphs by the Indian Telegraph Department will cease in 1880.

4. During the year 379 miles of line and 1,783 miles of wire were added to the system, bringing the totals up to 18,589 miles of line and 44,578 miles of wire (including cables), the property of Government. In addition to this, 6,723 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, were maintained by the Telegraph Department.

5. The total net expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 29,70,607; the Revenue receipts (excluding Ceylon receipts) amounted to Rs. 35,97,015.

6. The foreign traffic, both "State" and "private," shews a small increase. There is a large increase in "State" inland traffic, attributable to the military operations in Afghanistan; but in "private" inland traffic there has been a large decrease, owing to the cessation of the activity in the grain trade which sprang up during the famine. This decrease is, however, not so large as was anticipated, and there appears to be reason to hope that some increase to the revenue will be maintained. There is, again, a decrease in the "*pro formâ*" message revenue amounting to Rs. 24,686.

7. The average speed of transmission of messages on the main lines has practically been maintained, notwithstanding the increased traffic; and in most cases it has been considerably increased.

8. The interruptions to traffic have been also fewer and shorter than in previous years; and the returns on this head compare favorably with the results attained in European systems.

9. Owing to the great depreciation in the value of silver, the charge for messages to England was increased from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 per word, with a corresponding increase in the rates to other countries.

10. The figures which accompany the Report do not agree exactly with those entered in the Finance Accounts. The former shews the entire earnings of the Department during the year concerned, while the Finance Accounts include only the actual adjustments which have been made on account of those earnings. The Administration Report also includes the rent realized from Telegraph buildings, and the cost of repairs to them by the Public Works Department. Neither of these items is included under this head in the Finance Accounts.

11. The Government of India has much satisfaction in thinking that the results of the year's working shew that the Department possesses a very good staff, very ably directed; and that a comparison of the figures with those of previous years reveals a gradual and steady reduction in cost of working, combined with an equally steady growth of revenue, which testifies to the care and ability with which the Department has been administered.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State; to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin; to the Government of Ceylon; and to the Commissioner in Sindh.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and to the publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette.

Also, to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1878-79.

The results of the operations of the Department for the year 1878-79 shew a satisfactory progressive improvement.

The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 30,88,177 and the earnings to Rs. 36,96,423, shewing a surplus of Rs. 6,08,246,* as compared with the surplus of Rs. 1,82,128 during the preceding year.

The number of paid telegrams increased from 1,357,014 in 1877-78 to 1,371,721 in 1878-79, of which latter 1,173,851 were inland and 197,870 foreign.

The miles of lines and wires (including cables) increased respectively from 18,210 and 42,795 to 18,589 and 44,578, and, in addition, 6,723 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained by the Department for the service of Railway Companies.

The number of Departmental offices increased from 239 to 250, and at the close of the year 525 Railway Telegraph offices were technically supervised by the Department, as against 484 during the preceding year.

Notwithstanding the increase of traffic, the speed of transmission has, in the case of all the main routes, practically been maintained and in most of them considerably increased. Details will be found at paragraph 20.

The number of complaints received from the public in which this Department is concerned is slightly in excess of those received last year, amounting to about 3 per cent. against an increase of traffic of 1·08 per cent. The increase is for non-delivery only. Complaints under the heads "Error" and "Delay" shew a decrease. There is an increase in the number of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned, amounting to about 12 per cent. The increase of traffic with other Administrations was under 6 per cent. Details will be found further on.

2. A clear idea of the progress that has been made year by year will be readily obtained from the following table and from diagrams which are annexed to this Report:—

Heads of Financial Results.			1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Total expenditure per message			3·69	3·69	3·44	3·15	3·11	2·48	2·30	2·24
Total receipts per message			2·55	2·67	2·69	2·66	2·62	2·48	2·41	2·68
Total expenditure per mile of line (including rented lines)			154·53	162·12	161·54	160·00	154·08	145·02	147·08	151·10
Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines) ...			107·62	117·09	126·39	134·90	130·19	145·00	155·61	180·87
Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires)			81·74	81·58	79·03	78·58	72·87	63·27	58 76	60·32
Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wires) ...			56·94	58·92	61·84	66·26	61·58	63 26	62·17	72·20
Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines)			43·01	44 27	47·56	52·12	55·40	65·26	77·47	76·66
Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)			23·14	23·67	25·08	27·39	28·87	32·77	39·45	38·16
Number of messages per office (*paid and pro formâ*) ...			3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774	5,711	5,520
Message revenue only per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)			58·67	63·14	65·40	68·29	71·33	75·68	89·60	90·40
Message revenue only per mile of line (excluding rented lines)			107 77	118·08	124·20	129 91	136·91	150·71	170·30	181·61
Average cost to sender per message ...	Inland ...	State ...	3·78	3·33	3·26	3·33	3·07	3·24	3·86	3 55
		Private ...	1 77	1 82	1·72	1·63	1·58	1·56	1·51	1·49
	Foreign (Indian share) ...	State ...	13·30	10·07	9·35	8·47	9·[illegible]	[illegible]	15·86	13·17
		Private ...	5·75	6·56	6·24	5·73	5·[illegible]	4·90	4·51	4·30

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

3. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,48,270, of which Rs. 3,759, on account of the Telegraph Lines in Cashmere, will be recovered from the Maharajah.

The Capital Account of the Department (excluding Ceylon†) at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,35,61,872, including Rs. 55,99,799 for abandoned lines, buildings, and stores.

* After providing for the loss of Rs. 18,162 sustained in working the Ceylon system of telegraphs.
† Particulars of the Capital Account of Ceylon are shewn separately in Appendix A.

4. The following is a brief Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Account of the whole Department, including India and Ceylon, for the year 1878-79:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure in India and Ceylon	...	...	30,88,577
RECEIPTS.	INDIA.	CEYLON.	TOTAL.
Revenue from paid Messages	29,63,569	95,817	30,59,386
Receipts from State Railways	1,71,071	900	1,71,971
Ditto Guaranteed Railways	2,55,386	...	2,55,386
Claims from Guarantors, &c.	33,694	1,822	35,516
Minor undertakings	16,850	482	17,332
Miscellaneous	39,478	387	39,865
TOTAL ...	34,80,048	99,408	35,79,456
Pro formâ Message Revenue	1,16,967	...	1,16,967
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,97,015	99,408	36,96,423
Net Profit for the year ...	...	...	... 6,08,246

5. The following is an abstract Revenue Account for India only with corresponding figures for 1877-78:—

EXPENDITURE.	1877-78.	1878-79.	RECEIPTS.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to lines	2,80,248	2,77,397	Message Revenue earned ...	28,03,967	29,63,569
Repairs to buildings by Public Works Department.	31,728	32,058			
Repairs to buildings departmentally.	3,559	1,907	Receipts from State Railways for interest, line maintenance, technical supervision, &c.	52,503	1,71,071
Direction	1,76,649	1,81,635			
Accounts	57,963	52,170			
Superintendence	6,73,076	6,61,748			
Line Maintenance	1,24,418	1,26,654	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways.	1,68,519	2,55,386
Check Office	34,647	38,129			
Signalling	13,82,036	14,34,905			
Tools and Plant	2,36,380	1,97,079	Claims from Guarantors ...	27,329	33,694
Profit and Loss	3,149	197			
Printing charges by Printing Department.	...	2,488	Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c.	16,469	16,850
Absentee Allowances paid in England.	1,43,475	50,470	Miscellaneous	10,492	39,478
			News-free and other *pro formâ* Message Revenue.	1,41,603	1,16,967
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	31,47,319	30,57,137			
DEDUCT—					
Value of printed forms supplied to Ceylon.	5,023	1,023			
Share of General Charges debited to Ceylon.	10,650	10,146			
Share of General Charges debited to Capital.	1,22,416	75,361			
TOTAL DEDUCTION ...	1,38,089	86,530			
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE	30,09,230	29,70,607			
NET PROFIT ...	2,11,652	6,26,408	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	32,20,882	35,97,015

The increase of message revenue earned over that of the previous year (excluding Ceylon) is Rs. 1,59,602, due wholly to increase in State messages.

6. The receipts from Railways shew an increase over the previous year of Rs. 2,05,435, of which Rs. 1,18,568 are from State Railways and Rs. 86,867 from Guaranteed Railways. This increase is due chiefly to the claims for the previous year having been made out for nine months only.

7. There has been a net decrease in the *pro formâ* message revenue of Rs. 24,636.

8. Summaries of the financial results obtained in working the Telegraphs in India and Ceylon separately from the commencement up to the end of the year 1878-79 will be found in Appendix A.

TRAFFIC.

9. A return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign Messages under the sub-heads "State" and "Private" will be found in Appendix B, the percentage being as follows:—

CLASS.	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	15·27	24·33	0·24	1·42	15·51	25·75
Private	70·30	46·88	14·19	27·37	84·49	74·25
TOTAL ...	85·57	71·21	14·43	28·79	100·00	100·00

Shewing the following absolute and proportionate increase over the result of the previous year:—

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ACTUAL INCREASE.						ACTUAL DECREASE.						PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.						PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.		For-eign.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.		For-eign.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	R.			Rs.												
State ...	85,710	2,95,970	1,048	7,741	86,758	3,03,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·21	66·03	46·39	21·60	68·80	62·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private ...	...	...	9,762	3,567	...	...	81,813	1,51,594	...	...	72,051	1,48,027	...	...	5·28	0·42	...	...	7·82	9·55	...	...	5·85	6·11
TOTAL ...	3,897	1,44,376	10,810	11,308	14,707	1,55,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	7·10	5·78	1·30	1·08	5·36	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. The total number and value of paid messages as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

YEAR.	STATE.		PRIVATE.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1877-78	126,093	4,84,034	1,230,921	24,19,668	1,357,014	29,03,702
1878-79	212,851	7,87,745	1,158,870	22,71,641	1,371,721	30,59,386

INLAND TRAFFIC.

11. In State messages there has been a considerable increase, due principally to the Military operations in Afghanistan. There has been a falling off in private messages explained by the fact that last year's increase was abnormal owing to the famine in Southern India. The decrease however was not nearly so great as was anticipated and budgetted for.

The growth of the inland message traffic, State and private, since the introduction of the present tariff will be seen at a glance from the figures below :—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number*, compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value*, compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number*, compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value*, compared with previous year.		Number.	Value	Percentage of *number*, compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value*, compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.						Rs.						Rs.				
1872-73 ...	57,118	1,91,214	9·39	...	...	3·47	548,846	9,96,150	4·93	...	7·96	...	606,294	11,87,363	5·35	...	5·91	...
1873-74 ...	65,739	2,13,093	13·73	...	11·41	...	592,243	10,18,210	7·90	...	2·21	...	657,982	12,31,303	8·45	...	3·70	...
1874-75 ...	77,229	2,57,315	18·19	...	20·75	...	658,522	10,73,835	11·19	...	5·46	...	735,748	13,31,150	11·89	...	8·10	...
1875-76 ...	89,111	2,73,183	15·38	...	6·16	...	707,136	11,17,213	7·38	...	4·03	...	796,247	13,90,396	8·23	...	4·46	...
1876-77 ...	99,003	3,21,472	11·10	...	17·68	...	874,348	13,61,173	23·64	...	21·84	...	973,351	16,82,645	22·25	...	21·02	...
1877-78 ...	123,834	4,48,206	25·08	...	39·42	...	1,046,120	15,85,891	19·61	...	16·51	...	1,169,954	20,34,097	20·20	...	20·89	...
1878-79 ...	209,511	7,44,177	69·21	...	66·03	...	964,307	14,34,297	...	7·82	...	9·55	1,173,851	21,78,474	0·33	...	7·10	...

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

12. There has been a small increase in Foreign Traffic, State and Private. The percentage of increase compared with previous years is shewn in the following figures :—

YEAR.	Percentage of Increase, compared with previous year.	
	No.	Value.
1873-74	12·72	7·33
1874-75	15·75	6·24
1875-76	8·87	8·21
1876-77	22·44	5·34
1877-78	38·14	27·28
1878-79	5·28	0·42

13. Appendix C shews the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward by each route for the past eight years. The comparative results of the period under review and of the two previous years are as follows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Viâ Suez	60·22	79·10	75·04
,, Teheran	37·57	17·72	23·07
,, Turkey	2·21	3·18	1·89

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in Appendix B.

14. The following return corresponds with that given in paragraph 11 for inland traffic :—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL.					
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.						Rs.						Rs.				
1872-73 ...	1,211	12,196	...	48·80	...	32·16	76,883	5,03,919	16·64	...	...	0·9	78,094	5,16,115	13·22	...	...	1·65
1873-74 ...	1,263	11,251	...	7·75	...	0·66	86,683	5,10,877	7·33	...	12·72	...	87,886	5,52,128	6·97	...	12·54	...
1874-75 ...	1,305	11,053	...	1·75	8·47	...	100,338	5,74,675	6·24	...	15·75	...	101,643	5,85,728	6·09	...	15·65	...
1875-76 ...	1,875	17,076	54·48	...	43·67	...	109,247	6,21,876	8·21	...	8·87	...	111,122	6,38,952	9·09	...	9·32	...
1876-77 ...	1,914	28,867	69·06	...	2·08	...	133,771	6,55,074	5·34	...	22·44	...	135,685	6,83,941	7·05	...	22·10	...
1877-78 ...	2,259	35,827	24·11	...	18·02	...	184,801	8,33,778	27·28	...	38·14	...	187,060	8,69,605	27·14	...	37·86	...
1878-79 ...	3,307	43,568	46·39	...	21·60	...	194,563	8,37,345	5·28	...	0·42	...	197,870	8,80,913	1·30	...	5·78	...

15. Diagrams A and B give the number and value respectively of Inland and Foreign paid messages from year to year as far back as the record is available.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFF.

16. There were no changes of any importance in the rates for international messages; but owing to the continued depreciation in the value of silver, the rate of exchange for adjustment of balances with Foreign Administrations was, from 1st January 1879, changed from Rs. 44 to Rs. 50 per hundred francs. This resulted in the charge per word from India to Europe being raised from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12, and in a corresponding increase in the rates to other countries.

SIGNAL OFFICES.

17. Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices according to the amount of traffic originating at each for the past seven years.

18. Appendix E shews the number of offices in each division open at the end of 1878-79. The following were opened and closed during the year :—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Khelat	27th May.	Hubli	31st May.
Mach	19th June.	Coimbatore	7th ditto.
Naraingunge ...	11th July.	Beawar	1st ditto.
Ngathineyoung ...	2nd September.	Bhawalpur	31st ditto.
Akote (re-opened) ...	17th November.	Cuddapah	27th June.
Jumrood	21st ditto.	Erode	27th ditto.
Thull	9th ditto.	Salem	27th ditto.
Koorum Fort	25th December.	Ongole	31st July.
Ali Musjid	29th ditto.	Dagshai	28th October.
Pegu	29th January.	Sabathu	3rd ditto.
Dhakka	20th ditto.	Mittri	31st January.
Lundi Kotul	15th ditto.	Panadure	13th February.
Peiwar	10th ditto.	Bhurtpore	28th ditto.
Gulistan Karez ...	9th ditto.		
Kalatura	15th February.		
Basawal	16th ditto.		
Jellalabad	18th ditto.		
Bagh	4th ditto.		
Chaman	22nd ditto.		
Nawalapitya	28th March.		
Pachmarhi	24th ditto.		
Peiwar Kotal	19th ditto.		
Abdool Rahman ...	24th ditto.		
Kandahar	31st ditto.		

Number of offices open on 31st March 1878 ...		...	239
Add—Number of offices open during 1878-79	24		
Deduct—Number of offices closed during 1878-79	13	...	11
Number of offices open on 31st March 1879 ...		...	250

COMPLAINTS.

19. In Appendix F will be found particulars of all the complaints received from the public during the year, those in which this department was concerned being separated from those chargeable to Railway or Foreign Telegraph Lines.

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION.

20. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages over the long main routes during the years under review, and the two previous years were as follows:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	0	47	0	41	0	55
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	44	0	26	0	29
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	14	0	57
Bombay to Calcutta	1	13	1	15	0	59
Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28	1	22
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20	1	25
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16	0	33
Madras to Bombay	0	48	1	8	0	38
Galle to Madras	3	8	5	6	3	27
Rangoon to Calcutta	11	49	7	41	2	32
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	47	0	43	0	41
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	47	0	28	0	31

A better idea of the improvement in speed will be obtained from Diagram C, which shews graphically the speed of transmission in each principal line for many years past.

NEWS FREE MESSAGES.

21. Reports of the state of the weather, of the arrivals of mail steamers, &c., exhibit a slight increase in number, but a considerable decrease in length and value, *viz.*,—

	No.	Value.
		Rs.
1877-78	7,358	78,966
1878-79	7,591	57,329
Increase	233	...
Decrease	...	21,637

TRAFFIC WITH RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

22. Appendix G shews the number and value of messages transferred to and received from State and Guaranteed Railways during the past six years. A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding two years shews the following result:—

Particulars.	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Traffic exchanged with State Railways ...	21,049	30,582	7½	28,985	32,339	14½	37,783	43,322	5½
Traffic exchanged with Guaranteed Railways	75,260	77,205	8¾	96,225	93,372	15	94,453	95,952	0
Total Traffic exchanged with Railways	96,309	1,07,788	0¾	125,210	1,25,712	13½	132,236	1,39,274	5½

PRESS MESSAGES.

23. The number and value of Press messages sent at reduced rates during the past six years by Reuter's Telegraph Company, and by other associations or individuals, are given in Appendix H.

As compared with the previous year the number of messages has slightly decreased, but the value has increased as follows:—

	Number less.	Value more.
		Rs.
Messages sent by Reuter's Company... ...	74	7,280
Do. by others	66	138
Total increase in value		7,418

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.

24. The number of undelivered messages was 4,295 as against 4,064 in the previous year.

The causes of non-delivery were as follows:—

Not found, address insufficient	1,132
Not found at address given	1,400
Address changed in transmission	113
Left station, new address not known	275
Left India	120
Left for original station	843
Refused	87
Returned by Dead Letter Office	160
Addressee, or the address given, unknown	54
Other reasons	111
	4,295

The increase is nearly entirely under the head "Not found at address given," a cause manifestly beyond Departmental control.

INTERRUPTIONS ON DEPARTMENTAL LINES.

25. Notwithstanding the increase of miles of line and wire, the following statement shews that there has been a decrease in both the number and duration of interruptions as compared with those of previous years. The statement includes interruptions due to extraordinary causes, details of which are given further on:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Total number of interruptions	386	350
Aggregate duration, hours	5790	4910
Average duration, hours	15	14
Interruptions for every 100 miles of wire ...	0·92	0·80

26. It may perhaps be interesting to contrast with these statistics those for one of the best appointed and best managed Telegraph systems in Europe, that of Germany.*

Number of interruptions per 100 miles of wire.

Germany.		India.		Average number of interruptions per mile of wire *more* in Germany than in India.
		Official year.		
1876	18·4	1875-76	1·8	10·4 times more.
1877	8·7	1876-77	1·18	7·37 „ „
1878	6·25	1877-78	0·92	6·8 „ „
1879.	Information not available.	1878-79	0·80	

The above is a great reduction on previous years, and is due in a great measure to the substitution of underground for aerial lines.

27. The interruptions during the year due to extraordinary causes, and included in the above figures, were as follows:—

April 1878.—Between Nowshera and Hoti Murdan, lasting 148 hours. Span across the Cabul river washed away during heavy floods

Between Kohat and Bunnoo, lasting 576 hours. Flying line across the river Koorum washed away by floods.

* Taken from "The Electrician" of the 15th of March 1879.

July 1878.—Between Attock and Peshawur, lasting 247 hours. Span across the River Indus washed away by flood. The river at Attock rose 55 feet 10 inches above ordinary level, an occurrence not known for fifty years.

August 1878.—Between Umballa and Jullunder, lasting 226 hours, and between Jullunder and Umritsur, lasting 107 hours. Caused by floods carrying away the railway bridges at the East Beyne, 100 miles from Umballa, and near the Jullunder Railway Station, also at various other points.

August 1878.—Between Mooltan and Sukkur, lasting 142 hours. Heavy floods along the Indus Valley State Railway, between Kotsamabu and Naushara, Sangi and Rohri, and also between Mirpur and Sarhad.

November 1878.—Between Vizagapatam and Coconada, lasting 134 hours. Caused by heavy storm blowing down trees, which fell on the line in 30 places between Coconada and Annaveram.

December 1878.—Between Vizagapatam and Coconada, lasting 212 hours. Caused by the cyclone and floods of 6th and 8th December. In some places the water rose higher than the tops of the supports.

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

28. There were 855 departmental and 111 military telegraph masters and signallers on the strength of the establishment at the close of the year, as compared with 815 and 66 respectively on the 31st March 1878.

The casualties among departmental telegraph masters and signallers have been 34, as per margin, against 27 during the preceding year, a percentage of 3·97 against 3·30 of last year.

Deaths	9
Dismissals	7
Resignations...	10
Remanded to duty	1
Transferred to other Departments	3
Services dispensed with ...	2
Struck off, unfit for duty ...	2
	34

The number of military signallers trained by the Department during the year to whom certificates of proficiency were given was 94 as against 21 last year. Eighty military signallers were employed in departmental offices and 31 in purely military offices.

ELECTRICAL.

29. The office of Electrician was held by the late lamented Mr. R. S. Brough, and also by Mr. W. P. Johnston to the 31st December 1878, when the permanent incumbent, Mr. L. Schwendler, returned to duty and assumed charge.

30. *Line Testing.* The number of regular testing stations remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 20. Every year shews the high state of efficiency to which the practice of testing overland lines of telegraph has been brought in India, the primary result being that the majority of the lines possess a degree of insulation and a carrying power that leave but little to be desired, and that faults in the line are accurately localized and speedily removed.

31. *Insulator testing*, which has now for many years been established upon a firm basis, still continues.

32. *Duplex Working.*—The split battery system continues to be employed on our lines, for the reason that no better system has yet been brought forward. Although it would be hazardous in these days of invention to say that no better system will ever be produced, yet for efficiency, stability and simplicity our present system will not easily be surpassed.

33. *Duplex arrangements* for the line from Akyab to Rangoon were manufactured and set up during the year.

34. *Cables.*—A considerable length of gutta-percha covered wire was received during the year. The bedding of Manilla hemp treated with tannin, and the protecting guards of iron wire, were put on by our own machines which continue to work perfectly.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

35. Appendix I is a classified list of all telegraph lines, the property of this Department in India, Burma and Ceylon on the 31st March 1879. The following are the total mileages of line, wire and cable contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1878 :—

	Line.	Wire.	Cable.
1877-78 ...	18,210	42,687	108
1878-79 ...	18,589	44,470	108
Increase ...	379	1,783	...

In addition to the above, the Department maintained 1,912 miles of line and 6,723 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix J.

36. The principal works executed in each division are as follows :—

ARAKAN.

37. The doubling of the wire, Calcutta to Rangoon and Elephant Point, begun last year, was completed during the year.

BENGAL.

38. A permanent two-wire line, 57½ miles in length, was constructed for the Bankipore-Gya State Railway. New cables were laid across Channel Creek at Mud Point in the Hooghly River and at Mokameh in the Ganges. In Calcutta, 9 miles of line and 37 miles of wire were erected for the Meteorological Department and for certain private firms, and instruments to work them were fitted up at fifteen different places in the city. The telegraph lines in the Nulhatti and Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railways were re-constructed. The Central Office at Calcutta was connected by wire with the Railway Telegraph Offices at Howrah and Sealdah, and the latter station was connected with the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway Office.

The repairs to the East India Railway telegraph lines which were in progress at the close of the last official year were completed.

BOMBAY.

39. The only work of any extent in this division was the erection of an additional wire from Poona to Shahabad, 249·5 miles in length.

DACCA.

40. Two new cables were laid during the year, one across the Pudda river to replace that laid in 1875, the other across the Ganges at Sara. A loop line was erected from Dacca to Naraingunge and an office opened at the latter place. An additional wire was erected for 89 miles on the existing posts from Barrackpore to Parodha.

MALABAR COAST.

41. The line from Bangalore to Mysore, 85 miles, originally partly on Hamilton's ¾ standards and partly on stone pillars, was re-constructed for the greater portion of the distance along the Bangalore-Mysore State Railway, with Hamilton's whole standards and two wires.

NAGPUR.

42. A new 4-wire line for 11 miles was constructed along the Nagpur and Chatteesgurh State Railway from Nagpur to Kamptee. A 3rd wire, 28½ miles in length, was erected on the supports of the main line from Kureli to the Piparia Railway Station, and from the latter place a single wire line for 50½ miles was constructed to Pachmarhi.

PUNJAB.

43. A new single wire line, 118 miles, was constructed from Umritsur to Dalhousie. A temporary line on bullies was erected from Lahore to Ferozepore. An additional wire was erected between Jhelum and Pubbee, completing the 2nd wire between Lahore and Peshawur. An additional wire was also erected between Umballa and Simla, and between Umritsur and Lahore.

RAJPUTANA.

44. The line from the Chumbul river to Gwalior, a distance of 36·5 miles, was dismantled and re-constructed along the Scindia State Railway.

SINDH.

45. A second wire between Sukkur and Jacobabad, 50 miles, was completed and brought into circuit before the close of the year.

BELUCHISTAN.

46. The line Quetta to Khelat, 69·5 miles in length, was completed on the 24th of May.

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

47. Appendix J is a return shewing the number of telegraph offices and extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed Railways, together with the capital expended by this Department on behalf of each Railway.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

48. The following are the principal items of expenditure under this head during the year :—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	1,20,102
London stores, including freight and landing charges ...	3,57,665
Workshop and Press	1,65,855
Store keeping	81,530
Stationery received from Superintendent of Stationery, and value of printing done by the Superintendent of Government Printing without charge	15,752
TOTAL ...	7,40,904

49. Under the head of "Purchase of stores in India" Rs. 16,033 are for military stores received without cost in previous years and now debited to this Department.

50. The value of outturn from the workshops was Rs. 3,51,527 and from the Press Rs. 33,075, against Rs. 3,63,446 and Rs. 40,362 respectively during the previous year.

51. The total value of stores received and issued during the year amounted to Rs. 16,20,455 and the store keeping charges to Rs. 81,530.

CEYLON.

52. Appendix A contains the usual summary of financial results of the Ceylon telegraphs from the 1st of January 1869, the date of their transfer to the Indian Government, up to the end of the year 1878-79.

53. There has been a very small capital outlay of Rs. 131 during the year, and the total of such outlay by the Indian Government up to the end of the year stands at Rs. 67,609. The net loss on working for the year amounts to Rs. 18,162, and from the transfer in 1869 up to the end of the year, to Rs. 2,22,008, exclusive of all interest charges.

54. The following is an abstract of the Revenue Account for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79:—

Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs of lines	20,142	12,613	Message Revenue earned ...	99,735	95,817
Repairs to buildings (Departmentally).	462	141	Receipts from Ceylon Railway for maintenance of line	900	900
Direction, Accounts, &c. (share)	10,650	10,146	Miscellaneous ...	735	869
Superintendence	26,022	26,685	Claims from the Colonial Government under Guarantee.	...	1,822
Line maintenance	11,169	10,457			
Signalling	54,236	51,771			
Tools and Plant	2,785	4,751			
Value of printed forms supplied	5,023	1,023			
Total Expenditure ...	1,30,489	1,17,587	Total Receipts ...	1,01,370	99,408
Deduct—					
Share of Charges for Direction, &c., debited to Capital	405	17	Net Loss	29,524	18,162
Total Revenue Expenditure	1,30,894	1,17,570	Total ...	1,30,894	1,17,570

55. The working expenses of the year are therefore less than those of the previous year by Rs. 13,324, which occurs chiefly under Repairs, Signalling, and Printed Forms. The charges for Repairs and Printed Forms in 1877-78 were exceptional. The lines required heavy repairs in that year, and the stock of printed forms was written off with the view of keeping only a numerical account of such articles in future.

There is a falling off in the message revenue of Rs. 3,918.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

56. Detailed reports of the operations of the Telegraph Department in connection with the military advance into Afghanistan prior to the Treaty of Gundamuck will be found in the following appendices:—

Appendix K.—Report by Mr. Officiating Superintendent S. J. Josephs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Kurrum Valley Field Force.

Appendix L.—Report by Mr. Officiating Superintendent C. E. Pitman, in charge of Telegraphs with the Kandahar Field Force.

Appendix M.—Report by Mr. Officiating Superintendent S. P. W. V. Luke, in charge of Telegraphs with the Khyber Field Force.

KURRUM VALLEY FIELD FORCE.

57. The Government of India letter No. 359T., dated 3rd October 1878, requested that arrangements might be made for the supply of 200 miles of semi-permanent line for the Kohat Field Force.

58. No time was lost in pushing up the stores to Kohat, and owing to the zeal and energy displayed by the Construction officer, Mr. Assistant Superintendent N. Jones, the line was completed and an office opened at Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the 8th November.

59. Mr. Jones was then relieved by Mr. S. J. Josephs, Officiating Superintendent, to whom had been entrusted the charge of the military lines in this direction, and proceeded to Peshawar, where he constructed with equal celerity and success the short line from Peshawur to Jumrood.

60. Mr. Josephs was placed at the disposal of the General in Command, and, under orders received from him, extended the line from Thull to Ali Kheyl by the 12th April, and eventually to Karatega, 170 miles from Kohat. Offices were opened at:—

Thull on the 8th November.
Hazar Pir on the 26th December.
Kurrum Fort on the 25th December.
Peiwar on the 10th January.
Peiwar Kotal on the 19th March.
Ali Kheyl on the 2nd April.

61. The only casualties with Mr. Josephs' party were 2 muleteers murdered near Ali Kheyl.

62. The line was constructed with great energy and judgment, and was maintained practically without interruption, and, after the early days of our occupation of the district, but little difficulty was experienced from marauders. The total length of working wire cut and carried away was 15½ miles—a large quantity certainly, but inconsiderable compared with our losses in the Khyber.

63. Mr. Josephs carried out the important duty entrusted to him with complete success, and the value of his assistance was specially represented to Government by the General Officer Commanding.

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

64. On the 3rd October 1878 the Government of India, by letter No. 359T., ordered arrangements to be made for the supply of 250 miles of line to run along the line of communication through the Murri Bugti country to connect Mittri with Rajunpore. On the 22nd October this order was cancelled and instructions issued to send the material to Quetta for use if required.

65. The difficulties experienced in getting these stores to Quetta were very considerable, but were overcome by the great energy and zeal of Mr. C. E. Pitman, the Officiating Superintendent in charge of Telegraphs in Beluchistan.

66. Pending the arrival of the stores at Quetta, Mr. Pitman was engaged in making every possible preliminary arrangement for the possible extension to Kandahar, and accompanied the Agent to the Governor General to select a route and arrange for the protection of the line.

67. To Gulistan-Karez, 40 miles, the line was completed on the 8th January. Beyond this place its extension was not possible till the 17th February owing to the detention of the stores in the Bolan. Between Gulistan-Karez and Chaman, 23 miles, the line was constructed in 5 days and an office opened on the 22nd February.

68. On the 6th March Mr. Pitman received authority to commence the line from Chaman towards Kandahar, a distance of 77 miles, and on the 31st March he opened the office in the citadel of Kandahar.

69. The line, although so rapidly constructed, has worked without interruption, and only three known cases of wilful damage have occurred.

70. On the 28th March Mr. Pitman's working party was attacked by a band of marauders, and Sub-Inspector Mahomed Sidi of this Department and Sepoy Neck Mahomed of the Sappers were severely wounded and two camelmen slightly wounded.

71. Mr. Pitman's local knowledge and fertility of resource were invaluable; and his conduct of the whole expedition was characterised by the zeal and energy for which he has always been conspicuous.

72. Mr. Pitman brings to notice the very great assistance he received from Mr. Inspector J. Hutchins. Not alone as a Telegraph subordinate officer did Mr. Hutchins distinguish himself, but he displayed a rare courage and devotion during the severe outbreak of cholera among the troops at Abdul Rahman, which called forth the admiration of Major Clifford, the Road Commandant, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-General.

KHYBER FIELD FORCE.

73. On the 13th November 1878, the Military Department enquired as to the possibility of arranging for the construction of a line from Peshawur to Jumrood and subsequently on to Dhakka, and on the same day a copy of Military Department letter to the Quarter Master General followed conveying the formal instructions of Government for the erection of a line to Jumrood, to be advanced to the head of the Pass should it be entered and held. The line was erected and office opened at Jumrood on the 21st November 1878.

74. Complete arrangements were then made for a considerable advance, and Mr. Officiating Superintendent P. V. Luke was directed to proceed to

Peshawur with a strong staff for charge of the work. He was instructed to report himself to the General Officer Commanding, and to push on the construction of the line as desired by him.

75. From the 5th paragraph of Mr. Luke's report (Appendix M), it will be seen that he was delayed at Jumrood from the 25th November to the 26th December: on the latter date he received orders to advance, and within four days the line was erected to Ali Musjid and an office opened there.

76. On the 8th January he received permission to make the attempt to extend his line to Lundi Kotal and succeeded in completing it and in opening the Lundi Kotal office five days later, *viz.*, on the 12th January. On the 20th January he had reached Dhakka and established the office there. The remaining offices were opened:—

Basawul on the 16th February,
Jellalabad on the 18th February,
Gundamuck on the 24th April,

and notwithstanding the enormous difficulties with which Mr. Luke had to contend, communication was almost uninterruptedly maintained.

77. Some conception of what these difficulties were will be gathered from Mr. Luke's Report (Appendix M), which shews that, on a total distance of 108 miles of line, it was cut 98 times and 60 miles of the working wire were carried away and never recovered.

78. The undertaking entrusted to Mr. Officiating Superintendent Luke proved to be in some respects more onerous than that of either Mr. Josephs or Mr. Pitman. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the tact he throughout displayed, or too highly to praise the zeal and devotion with which he applied himself to the execution of his difficult duty. How well he succeeded will be apparent from a perusal of the preceding remarks and of his own report.

79. The experience of this campaign has shewn conclusively the value of the system introduced by the late Director General, Major-General D. G. Robinson, R. E., and since largely extended, of spreading a knowledge of telegraphy throughout the Army, and employing soldiers as signallers in times of peace to fit them for this duty during military operations.

80. With each of the advance columns the large majority of the signallers were soldiers, who, on the whole, did the work really well.

81. The total length of line constructed beyond the frontiers in connection with these operations amounted to 420 miles.

PERSONAL.

82. In the Direction the following changes occurred during the year:—

Colonel R. Murray, Officiating Director General, was confirmed in the appointment of Director General.

Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Officiating Deputy Director General, was confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Director General.

Mr. J. H. Lane, Officiating Director of Traffic, was confirmed in the appointment of Director of Traffic.

Major H. Mallock, Director of Construction, proceeded on furlough on the 15th of April 1878, and Mr. 1st grade Superintendent W. R. Brooke was appointed to officiate as Director of Construction during the absence of Major Mallock.

83. The success of the Departmental operations is greatly due to the valuable assistance and invariable co-operation I have received from the Deputy Director General Mr. A. J. L. Cappel. To Mr. J. H. Lane, Director of Traffic, and Mr. W. R. Brooke, Officiating Director of Construction, my best thanks are due for their unremitting exertions and for the ability and success with which they have conducted the important duties of their respective offices, as also to my Personal Assistant, Mr. F. G. Teale, and to Major J. Eckford, R. E., Superintendent of Stores and Workshops, for the very efficient manner in which he has carried out the duties of his onerous charge.

Messrs. C. B. P. Gordon and W. K. D'O. Bignell have administered the large Divisions under their charge with great tact, skill and success.

With scarcely an exception the officers of the Department in all grades deserve my cordial thanks for the excellence of their work, acknowledgments no less due to the Signalling Establishment for loyal and good service under all circumstances.

84. This Report cannot fitly close without an expression of the deep sense of the loss the Department has sustained by the death from cholera on the 3rd April 1879 of one of its most distinguished young officers, Mr. R. S. Brough, lately Officiating Electrician, whose great ability and attainments, high sense of duty, and singleness of purpose had won for him the respect and regard of all associated with him.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1878-79.

	Capital Outlay		Revenue	Working Expenses		Net charge plus Interest		Percentage of Revenue and charge on Capital outlay to end of year.		No. of miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Existing Lines with Buildings and first equipments connected with them	5,78,085	2,48,23,501										
Workshop and Press Capital ...	13,600	2,43,374										
Materials	5,180	93,464										
Storehouses	15,192	4,60,901										
Quarters for Officers	...	10,425										
Stores	231,570	21,43,124										
Balance of Suspense heads ...	1,04,366	1,87,234										
TOTAL EXISTING ...	4,74,693	2,79,62,073										
Lines, Buildings and Stores abandoned	73,577	55,99,799										
	5,48,270	3,35,61,872	35,97,015	3,30,07,233	29,70,607	4,50,59,541	8,28,408	1,20,52,308	12,44,785	1,57,56,644	6,18,377	2,78,08,952	98·31	134·25	17971·13	437·84	105·69

Summary of Financial Results of the Ceylon Telegraphs of the year 1878-79, calculated on Expenditure of the Government of India only.

	Capital Outlay		Revenue	Working Expenses		Net charge plus Interest		Percentage of Revenue and Capital outlay to end of year.		No. of miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Lines in operation	131	67,709	99,408	8,08,019	1,17,570	10,30,087	18,102	2,22,068	13,099	1,23,849	32,161	3,45,917	259·59	330·93	617·845	685·41	2·62

Summary of Financial Results of the Ceylon Telegraphs for the year 1878-79, calculated on all Expenditure, including value of lines taken over without payment.

	Capital Outlay		Revenue	Working Expenses		Net charge plus Interest		Percentage of Revenue and Capital outlay to end of year.		No. of miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Lines in operation	131	3,11,264	99,408	8,08,019	1,17,570	10,30,087	18,102	2,22,068	13,099	1,23,849	32,161	3,45,917	259·59	330·93	617·845	685·41	2·62

N. B.—The figures in antique are deductions.

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1878-79, shewing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1878-79.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan ...	735	1,794 8	8,711	19,696 2	...	... ...	353	1,502 12	735	1,794 8	9,064	21,198 14	9,799	22,993 6
Assam ...	10,383	19,004 1	25,416	34,761 7	2	10 15	172	660 8	10,385	19,015 0	25,588	35,421 15	35,973	54,436 15
Bellary ...	4,684	13,350 12	24,580	32,172 9	2	2 0	286	852 8	4,686	13,352 12	24,846	33,025 1	29,532	46,377 13
Bengal ...	22,876	86,042 7	172,333	2,61,779 8	320	5,818 2	27,138	1,28,423 15	23,196	91,860 9	199,471	3,90,203 7	222,667	4,82,064 0
Bombay	23,790	80,528 8	189,155	2,72,182 5	1,149	9,176 5	85,814	3,49,916 15	24,945	89,704 13	274,969	6,22,099 4	299,914	7,11,804 1
B. Burma	7,470	27,428 14	62,461	1,19,329 14	109	545 14	15,040	53,784 5	7,579	27,974 12	77,501	1,73,114 3	85,080	2,01,088 15
Ceylon ...	1,776	2,152 12	56,433	95,745 10	77	626 8	5,083	26,899 5	1,853	3,079 4	61,516	1,22,644 15	63,369	1,25,724 3
Dacca ...	1,152	1,455 0	11,573	19,818 8	...	... ...	129	642 13	1,152	1,455 0	11,702	20,461 5	12,854	21,916 5
Ganjam...	4,710	13,918 4	57,219	83,633 5	...	... ...	708	2,277 1	4,710	13,918 4	57,927	85,910 6	62,637	99,828 10
Indore ...	4,557	11,175 2	48,619	59,410 13	...	... ...	104	538 13	4,557	11,175 2	48,723	59,949 10	53,280	71,124 12
Madras...	8,452	26,334 8	72,462	1,11,446 10	64	525 14	40,321	1,81,774 6	8,516	26,860 6	112,783	2,93,221 0	121,299	3,20,081 6
Malabar	4,912	20,861 8	46,421	66,842 1	36	295 1	1,151	3,886 2	4,948	21,156 9	47,572	70,728 3	52,520	91,884 12
Nagpur...	4,735	10,918 9	20,712	23,141 1	1	3 14	74	194 9	4,736	10,922 7	20,786	23,335 10	25,522	34,258 1
Oudh & Rohilkund	9,464	21,134 0	32,536	39,563 11	2	21 15	282	1,037 10	9,466	21,155 15	32,818	40,601 5	42,284	61,757 4
Punjab ...	59,534	2,53,743 14	78,523	1,20,436 14	916	16,895 12	1,167	4,947 15	60,250	2,70,639 10	79,690	1,25,384 13	139,940	3,96,024 7
Rajputana	3,613	9,288 2	15,524	18,649 4	...	... ...	46	163 14	3,613	9,288 2	15,570	18,813 2	19,183	28,101 4
Sindh ...	36,895	1,44,746 2	41,649	65,687 4	629	9,645 15	16,695	79,841 0	37,524	1,54,392 1	58,344	1,35,528 4	95,868	2,89,920 5
TOTAL ...	209,544	7,44,176 15	964,397	14,34,296 14	3,307	43,568 3	194,563	8,37,344 7	212,851	7,87,745 2	1,158,870	22,71,641 5	13,71,721	30,59,386 7
NEWS FREE MESSAGES													7,591	57,329 4
VALUE OF FREE COPIES OF MESSAGES TO 'GOVERNMENT AND PRESS'													...	57,151 0
GRAND TOTAL ...													13,79,312	31,73,866 11

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1877-78

	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan ...	568	1,703 0	7,430	15,993 8	1	10 7	601	3,164 0	569	1,713 7	8,031	19,157 8	8,600	20,870 15
Assam ...	6,999	15,780 6	24,004	34,195 11	...	... ...	140	541 6	6,999	15,780 6	24,144	34,737 1	31,143	50,517 7
Bellary ...	4,848	22,683 14	35,838	46,900 15	10	375 12	218	811 0	4,858	23,059 10	36,056	47,711 15	40,914	70,771 9
Bengal ...	17,830	55,538 13	189,514	3,05,341 12	292	6,901 2	27,090	1,46,291 12	18,122	62,439 15	216,604	4,51,633 8	234,726	5,14,073 7
Bombay	17,401	63,797 15	208,961	2,92,637 0	620	6,078 3	86,318	3,62,312 10	18,021	69,876 2	295,279	6,54,949 10	313,300	7,24,825 12
B. Burma	5,780	19,701 4	60,784	1,19,062 4	30	192 12	10,657	39,655 4	5,810	19,894 0	71,441	1,58,717 8	77,251	1,78,611 8
Ceylon ...	1,792	2,747 8	59,112	1,01,951 7	51	375 9	4,500	24,360 8	1,843	3,123 1	63,612	1,26,311 15	65,455	1,29,435 0
Dacca ...	821	1,702 14	10,764	18,813 0	...	... ...	118	683 4	821	1,702 14	10,882	19,501 4	11,703	21,204 2
Ganjam...	4,206	13,017 8	71,930	1,10,497 7	...	... ...	723	2,408 14	4,206	13,017 8	72,653	1,12,906 5	76,859	1,25,923 13
Indore ...	3,282	8,139 14	48,092	61,022 4	...	... ...	73	347 0	3,282	8,139 14	48,165	61,369 4	51,447	69,509 2
Madras...	9,435	48,098 14	102,339	1,64,553 13	144	2,094 14	38,558	1,76,556 9	9,579	50,193 12	140,897	3,41,110 6	150,476	3,91,304 2
Malabar	3,178	11,367 8	61,736	95,213 3	13	578 10	1,143	4,006 5	3,191	11,946 2	62,879	99,219 8	66,070	1,11,165 10
Nagpur...	3,185	9,562 14	22,494	26,497 7	2	79 3	76	252 15	3,187	9,642 1	22,570	26,750 6	25,757	36,392 7
Oudh & Rohilkund	4,863	14,362 4	28,610	33,345 3	21	487 7	249	1,011 12	4,884	14,849 11	28,859	34,356 15	33,743	49,206 10
Punjab ...	29,153	1,23,016 1	69,271	1,00,402 15	504	12,900 5	741	3,742 13	29,657	1,35,916 6	70,012	1,04,145 12	99,669	2,40,062 2
Rajputana	2,321	6,733 4	14,517	18,665 13	...	... ...	32	150 12	2,321	6,733 4	14,549	18,816 9	16,870	25,549 13
Sindh ...	8,172	30,252 12	30,724	40,792 2	571	5,752 15	13,564	67,480 12	8,743	36,005 11	44,288	1,08,272 14	53,031	1,44,278 9
TOTAL ...	123,634	4,48,206 9	1046,120	15,85,590 12	2,259	35,827 3	184,801	8,33,777 8	126,093	4,84,033 12	12,30,921	24,19,668 4	13,57,014	29,03,702 0
NEWS FREE MESSAGES													7,358	75,966 8
VALUE OF FREE COPIES OF MESSAGES TO 'GOVERNMENT AND PRESS'...													...	61,903 0
GRAND TOTAL ...													13,64,372	30,44,471 8

This Return includes 388 messages on the services of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, *viz.*, Rs. 2,486-11, has not been credited to Revenue.

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		No.	Value.
Inland	Departmental	1,046,730	20,52,558 2
	Railway ...	127,121	1,25,915 11
Foreign	Departmental	197,679	9,80,407 14
	Railway ...	191	504 12
TOTAL ...		1,371,721	30,59,386 7

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		No.	Value.
Inland	Departmental	1,049,323	19,17,694 1
	Railway ...	120,631	1,16,403 4
Foreign	Departmental	186,770	8,68,749 10
	Railway ...	290	855 1
TOTAL ...		1,357,014	29,03,702 0

INCREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan ...	167	91 8	1,287	3,702 10	...	... ...	...	... ...	167	91 8	1,281	3,702 10	1,448	3,794 2
Assam ...	3,384	3,223 11	1,412	565 12	2	10 15	32	119 2	3,386	3,234 10	1,444	684 14	4,830	3,919 8
Bellary ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	68	41 8	68	41 8	68	41 8	68	41 8
Bengal ...	5,046	30,503 10	...	... ...	28	... ...	48	... ...	5,074	30,503 10	48	... ...	5,122	30,503 10
Bombay	6,395	16,730 9	...	... ...	529	3,098 2	...	... ...	6,924	19,828 11	...	... ...	6,924	19,828 11
B. Burma	1,690	7,727 10	1,677	267 10	79	353 2	4,383	14,129 1	1,769	8,080 12	6,060	14,396 11	7,829	22,477 7
Ceylon ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	26	250 15	583	2,538 13	26	250 15	583	2,538 13	609	2,789 12
Dacca ...	331	...	869	1,000 8	...	... ...	11	... ...	331	...	820	1,000 8	1,151	1,000 8
Ganjam...	504	900 12	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	504	900 12	...	... ...	504	900 12
Indore ...	1,275	3,035 4	627	... ...	...	... ...	31	191 13	1,275	3,035 4	558	191 13	1,833	3,227 1
Madras...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,763	5,217 13	...	... ...	1,763	5,217 13	1,763	5,217 13
Malabar	1,734	9,494 0	...	... ...	23	... ...	8	... ...	1,757	9,494 0	8	... ...	1,765	9,494 0
Nagpur...	1,550	1,355 11	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,550	1,355 11	...	... ...	1,550	1,355 11
Oudh and Rohilkand	4,601	6,771 12	3,926	6,218 8	...	... ...	33	25 14	4,601	6,771 12	3,959	6,244 6	8,560	13,016 2
Punjab ...	30,181	1,30,727 13	9,252	20,033 15	412	3,995 7	426	1,205 2	30,593	1,34,723 4	9,678	21,239 1	40,271	1,55,962 5
Rajputana	1,292	2,554 14	1,007	... ...	...	... ...	14	13 2	1,292	2,554 14	1,021	13 2	2,313	2,568 4
Sindh ...	28,723	1,14,493 6	10,925	14,995 2	58	3,893 0	3,131	12,360 4	28,781	1,18,386 6	14,056	27,255 6	42,837	1,45,641 12
TOTAL ...	86,873	3,27,610 8	30,816	46,684 1	1,157	11,601 9	10,521	35,842 8	88,030	3,39,212 1	41,347	82,526 9	1,29,377	4,21,738 10
NET INCREASE AND DECREASE ON THE FIGURES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.	85,710	2,95,970 6	...	... ...	1,048	7,741 0	9,762	3,566 15	86,758	3,03,711 6	...	... ...	14,707	1,55,683 7

DECREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1	10 7	248	1,661 4	1	10 7	248	1,661 4	249	1,671 11
Assam ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Bellary ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	164	9,333 2	11,278	14,728 6	8	373 12	...	... ...	172	9,706 14	11,278	14,728 6	11,450	24,435 4
Bengal ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	17,181	43,562 4	...	1,083 0	...	17,867 13	...	1,083 0	17,181	61,430 1	17,181	62,513 1
Bombay	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	19,806	20,454 11	...	... ...	504	12,395 11	...	... ...	20,310	32,850 6	20,310	32,850 6
B. Burma	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Ceylon ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	10	294 12	2,679	6,205 13	...	... ...	...	... ...	10	294 12	2,679	6,205 13	2,695	6,500 9
Dacca ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	247 14	...	... ...	...	... ...	40	7	...	247 14	...	40 7	...	288 5
Ganjam...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	14,711	26,864 2	...	... ...	15	131 13	...	... ...	14,726	26,995 15	14,726	26,995 15
Indore ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	1,611 7	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	1,611 7	...	1,611 7
Madras...	...	... ...	...	... ...	983	21,764 6	29,877	53,107 3	80	1,569 0	...	... ...	1,063	23,333 6	29,877	53,107 3	30,940	76,440 9
Malabar	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	15,315	28,371 2	...	283 9	...	120 3	...	283 9	15,315	28,491 5	15,315	28,774 14
Nagpur...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,782	3,356 6	1	75 5	2	58 6	1	75 5	1,784	3,414 12	1,785	3,490 1
Oudh and Rohilkand	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	19	465 8	...	... ...	19	465 8	...	... ...	19	465 8
Punjab ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Rajputana	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	16 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	16 9	...	16 9
Sindh ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
TOTAL ...	1,163	31,640 2	1,12,629	1,98,277 15	109	3,860 9	769	32,275 9	1,272	35,500 11	1,13,398	2,30,553 8	1,14,670	2,66,054 3
NET INCREASE AND DECREASE ON THE FIGURES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.	...	... ...	81,813	1,51,593 14	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	72,051	1,48,026 15	...	... ...

NOTE.—This Return does not include collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.
The value of concessions in favour of *Press* Messages during the year was Rs. 1,73,101-5. credit has not been taken for this amount.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1878-79.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	Via Amoy. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	East. Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	Native Dhemn. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.	Rs. A.
INDIAN.																											
Sent	14,388	91,044	7	1,217	4,334	10	778	3,328	11	13,051	1,00,236	15	47	128	6	8,153	37,104	8	1,400	5,969	11	3,092	7,663	13	25,201	1,52,725	8
Received	10,813	61,681	1	838	3,374	10	742	4,853	5	38,936	1,50,169	12	4	9	1	7,673	24,982	1	1,767	6,270	13	3,145	5,969	0	25,201	1,52,725	8
Total	25,201	1,52,725	8	2,055	7,709	4	1,520	8,182	3	81,987	3,01,406	1	51	137	7	15,826	62,086	9	3,173	12,239	8	7,149	13,632	13	50,402	3,05,450	16
TRANSIT. From East to West— Via Madras	65	176	6	6	11	3	50	158	13	28,015	1,42,303	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	176	6
Via Rangoon	3	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,015	9,822	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	9
Via Lungha...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	201	144	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
From West to East— Via Madras	3,518	14,911	8	23	166	2	7	21	3	26,382	1,22,716	1	31	71	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,579	15,199	8
Via Rangoon	7	36	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	3,073	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	36	0
Via Lungha...	...	...	...	9	79	12	...	...	...	12	109	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	79	12
From West to West— Via Bombay and Karrachi.	2	12	3	23	103	11	26	91	12	4	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	103	11
Via Karrachi and Bombay.	2	6	9	4	11	10	2	13	8	20	120	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	10
From East to East...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	14
TOTAL ...	3,597	14,985	3	65	374	14	85	284	4	57,160	2,74,293	8	61	167	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,679	15,426	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,798	1,67,710	11	2,120	8,084	2	1,605	8,467	7	1,39,147	5,75,699	9	112	304	14	15,826	62,086	9	3,173	12,239	8	7,149	13,632	13	54,081	3,20,876	6

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 ... *Viâ* Teheran ...	10,813	14,388	25,201	21·47	21·21	22·75
,, Turkey ...	838	1,217	2,055	1·63	2·05	1·86
Persian Gulf viâ Kurrachi ...	742	778	1,520	1·44	1·31	1·37
RED SEA—*Viâ* Suez ...	38,236	43,051	81,987	75·86	72·13	74·02
TOTAL ...	51,329	59,434	1,10,763	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1878-79.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF. Admitted. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Not investigated for want of documents. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	154	17	39	210	79	12	22	101	75	4	15	9	1	2	106	...	...	...	·015	·013	·020	·015
	131	11	17	159	46	3	5	54	72	7	12	13	1	...	105	...	...	...	·013	·009	·009	·012
Delay	56	3	8	67	44	2	5	55	9	...	3	...	...	...	12				·005	·002	·004	·005
	68	6	6	80	57	5	3	65	11	1	3	...	...	...	15	10,46,730	1,27,121	1,97,870	·006	·004	·003	·005
																10,49,323	1,20,631	1,87,060				
Error	68	5	21	94	62	5	21	88	6	...	...	...	...	...	6				·006	·004	·011	·007
	79	8	28	115	73	5	26	104	5	2	2	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	·007	·006	·015	·008
Miscellaneous	6	2	1	9	4	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	5				·001	·002	·000	·001
	9	2	4	15	7	1	2	10	2	1	2					...	...	...	...	...	·002	·001
TOTAL	284	27	69	380	184	19	48	251	92	6	19	9	1	2	129	...	...	...	·027	·021	·035	·028
	287	27	55	369	183	14	36	233	90	11	19	14	2	...	136	...	...	...	·028	·021	·029	·027

The figures in heavy type are those for the last year.

Increase ... { Railway ... 5·38 per cent. | Foreign ... 5·73 ,, } Decrease ... Departmental ... ·24 per cent. | Net Increase ... ... 1·08 ,,

Synopsis of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1878-79.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED. Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. DISPOSED OF. Admitted. Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Railway.	Foreign.	On technical grounds. Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	TRANSFERRED, NOT YET DISPOSED OF. Railway.	Foreign.	NOT TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. NOT BEING SUPPORTED BY PRESCRIBED DOCUMENTS. Railway.	Foreign.	TRANSFER FORBIDDEN BY CONVENTION. Railway.	Foreign.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES, BOTH INCOMING AND OUTGOING. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	36	68	104	15	28	43	18	10	...	...	28	4	15	...	10	...	4					·028	·034	·032
	35	59	94	13	24	37	13	7	...	1	21	7	9	1	11	1	7	...	...	...	·030	·032	·031
Delay...	9	7	16	6	3		3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	1				·007	·003	·005
	10	16	26	8	5	13	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	3	...	3	1,27,121	1,97,870	3,24,991	·008	·008	·008
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,631	1,87,060	3,07,691			
Error	16	52	68	7	14	21	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	7	31				·013	·026	·021
	13	50	63	9	20	29	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	4	2	22	...	...	...	·009	·026	·020
Miscellaneous	3	16	19	3	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	·002	·008	·006
	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·001	·000
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR ...	64	143	207	31	59	90	22	11	...	...	33	6	21	...	13	8	36	...	...	...	·050	·072	·061
	58	127	185	30	49	79	15	8	...	2	25	8	16	2	20	3	32	...	...	...	·048	·068	·060
Balance from last year ...	10	19	29	10	14	24	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	21	23	...	16	16	...	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	74	162	236	41	73	114	22	13	...	...	35	6	24	...	13	8	36	...	...	...	·058	·082	·073
	60	148	208	30	65	95	15	10	...	2	27	10	19	2	20	3	32	...	...	...	·049	·079	·069

The figures in heavy type are those for the last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 752 TO 759, 1ST HALF OF MARCH, IN PAGES 776 TO 783, 2ND HALF OF MARCH, IN PAGES 800 TO 807, 1ST HALF OF APRIL, IN PAGES 826 TO 833, AND 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1880, IN PAGES 850 AND 851 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH MARCH, 17TH APRIL, 1ST, 15TH AND 22ND MAY 1880.

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, 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, Muriawa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriawa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriawa, 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.	
2nd Half of February 1880.																														
	ARAKAN DIVISION.																													
British	Akyab	6 2	6 2	5 13	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 10	17 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 6	5 0	204 0	204 0	97 3	16 0	22 2	35 4	
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 5	12 0	21 13	19 2	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	3 0	360 0	240 0	240 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	22 2	11 8	23 9	23 8	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	26 2	
	PEGU DIVISION.																													
	Rangoon	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	9 0	12 2	14 9	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	†	†	†	18 12	18 12	22 4	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	8 2	12 0	12 0	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	18 2	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	..	11 5	10 3	10 13	13 6	11 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 1	227 8	227 8	133 15	17 8	17 8	20 14	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 5	10 5	12 4	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	175 0	28 0	28 0	31 8	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 2	
	Prome	6 1	6 1	8 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 0	15 3	15 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 2	10 2	350 0	350 0	350 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	
	Thayetmyo	5 4	5 4	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 8	1 3	1 3	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 9	105 0	105 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																													
	Amherst	7 13	7 13	5 11	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 3	14 2	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	13 5	26 10	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 6	11 8	13 2	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	33 5	23 2	40 14	
	Shway-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	11 5	8 0	11 5	14 0	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	14 0	13 5	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	2 2	13 2	13 2	14 0	15 13	15 13	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	18 2	6 2	303 11	303 11	296 0	13 14	13 14	14 2	
	1st Half of March 1880.																													
	ARAKAN DIVISION.																													
	Akyab	6 2	6 2	6 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 13	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	6 13	204 0	204 0	108 0	16 0	16 0	49 3	
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	11 10	21 14	21 13	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	320 0	360 0	240 0	240 0	18 0	30 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	21 14	10 2	22 10	23 10	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	35 8	
	PEGU DIVISION.																													
	Rangoon	8 8	8 8	7 13	...	...	...	11 3	11 9	9 0	14 9	12 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 5	†	†	†	18 12	18 12	22 7	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	8 2	12 0	12 0	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	18 2	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 2	13 6	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	6 8	227 8	227 8	142 8	19 4	17 8	20 14	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 5	10 2	12 4	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	175 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 11	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14	
	Prome	6 3	6 3	8 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 3	350 0	350 0	350 0	14 0	14 0	14	
	Thayetmyo	5 4	5 4	5 7	...	...	...	9 4	10 8	7 8	8 1	5 1	3 7	7 ...									7 8	7 8	6 5	105 0	105 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																													
	Amherst	7 8	7 8	5 7	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	14 1	14 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 5	10 12	12 9	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	
	Shway-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 3	11 3	11 3	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	18 4	36 8	36 8	
	Toungoo	...	...	3 11	2 8	2 8	3 11	13 12	13 12	14 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 3	
	2nd Half of March 1880.																													
	ARAKAN DIVISION.																													
	Akyab	6 2	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	15 13	15 0	10 2	17 0	17 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	4 2	192 0	204 0	110 0	22 2	16 0	39 0	
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 2	10 2	22 0	21 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	20 3	9 13	23 13	22 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	25 10	14 0	31 2	
	PEGU DIVISION.																													
	Rangoon	9 1	8 8	7 14	...	...	...	12 2	11 3	9 0	14 9	14 9	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 6	†	†	†	18 12	18 12	22 6	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	8 2	12 0	11 2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	18 2	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	11 5	12 0	12 3	13 6	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	8 6	6 8	227 8	227 8	249 11	21 0	19 4	20 14	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	175 0	28 0	28 0	24 8	
	Prome	6 3	6 3	7 1	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	14 0	14 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Thayetmyo	5 4	5 4	4 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 2	350 0	350 0	350 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																													
	Amherst	7 8	7 8	5 7	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	7 8	8 1	105 0	105 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	14 1	14 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 5	10 12	12 9	13 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	
	Shway-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 3	11 3	11 3	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	18 4	36 8	36 8	
	Toungoo	...	...	3 11	2 8	2 8	3 11	13 12	13 12	14 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 3	
	1st Half of April 1880.																													
	ARAKAN DIVISION.																													
	Akyab	6 2	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	5 8	204 0	192 0	111 0	22 2	22 2	39 5	
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	20 13	11 2	20 13	22 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	280 0	320 0	240 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	21 14	9 14	22 2	23 13	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	28 0	25 10	26 10	
	PEGU DIVISION.																													
	Rangoon	9 11	9 1	9 12	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	11 6	12 2	14 9	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	13 0	11 4	†	†	†	18 12	18 12	22 4	
	Thonkwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	8 3	12 0	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	18 2	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 3	12 0	12 3	12 3	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	6 8	227 8	227 8	249 11	22 12	21 0	17 7	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	175 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	
	Prome	7 0	6 3	7 1	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	9 3	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Thayetmyo	5 0	5 4	7 1	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	9 3	16 0	15 0	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	10 2	350 0	350 0	350 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																													
	Amherst	7 8	7 8	5 7	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	17 8	8 9	120 0	105 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	14 1	14 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 12	12 3	12 4	12 3	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	26 6	
	Shway-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 3	11 3	11 3	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	18 4	36 8	
	Toungoo	...	...	3 11	2 6	2 8	3 11	13 12	13 12	14 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 3	
	2nd Half of April 1880.																													
Bom. Bay.	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	

* Rs. 2 per 100 billets. † Rs. 2 to 10 per 100 billets. ‡ Rs. 4 per 100 billets.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st MARCH 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1880: 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	...	740	474	28,668	32,572
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	1,021	45,070	65,711
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	870	70,497	90,839
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	940	38,729	121,082
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	1,011	108,919	131,385
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	349	103,664	109,820
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	533	137,968	132,039
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,198	533,515	683,448
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...	...	...	134	14,053	11,045
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	127	14,332	5,586
Lower Ganges. Bhoguipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	261	28,385	16,631
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	808	136,933	179,026
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	774	33,931	70,035
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	57,686	52,812
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,595	1,196
Dún	...	...	...	...	7,131	8,829
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	334	574
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	783	976
Total	...	...	...	...	800,293	1,013,527

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October 1879 to 31st March 1880.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	49,265	721	519	594	4,536	55,635	6·0	5·4
Muzaffarnagar	65,446	1,631	2,244	3,702	7,776	80,799	1·8	4·0
Meerut	108,437	2,854	2,155	7,639	2,999	124,114	1·4	4·1
Bulandshahr	35,335	10,639	671	10,544	2,127	59,316	4·5	2·7
Aligarh	33,255	27,262	1,231	10,407	1,535	73,690	2·1	3·4
Muttra	3,221	2,768	584	3,663	777	11,013	·9	2·3
Agra	5,838	8,365	872	6,051	312	21,468	·5	2·6
Etah	17,918	12,480	550	3,434	848	35,230	1·0	2·7
Mainpuri	43,672	30,842	508	4,230	2,171	81,423	1·7	2·7
Fatehgarh	12,680	8,485	52	36	3,059	24,312	1·8	3·3
Etáwah	30,280	28,834	165	620	5,552	65,451	·6	3·2
Cawnpore	30,058	56,898	1,012	2,531	6,063	96,562	1·9	3·4
Delhi	4	...	...	...	...	4	·3	3·5
Gurgaon	2,286	182	177	238	864	3,747	2·5	3·2
Dehra Dún	5,894	434	36	213	554	7,131	6·1	7·5
Bijnor	1,032	65	4	486	8	1,595	2·9	4·6
Tarái	3,601	692	63	245	2	4,603	3·5	4·3
Pilibhit	34,534	2,935	438	2,891	98	40,896	...	...
Bareilly	9,414	1,185	219	1,295	44	12,187	3·7	3·9
Jhánsi	109	109	73	30	22	334	1·5	1·7
Hamírpur	21	669	23	21	46	783	3·7	2·1
Total	492,363	198,041	11,596	58,870	39,423	800,293	...	...
Total for the same period last year	574,190	195,886	35,241	107,454	100,756	1,013,527	...	...
Increase	...	2,155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	81,827	...	23,645	48,584	61,333	213,234	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct		5,841
Siyana escape	33	
Jani ,,	68	
Cawnpore distributary escapes	329	
Tail escape	201	
Etáwah escape	12	
		643
Net consumption		5,198
Lower Ganges Canal— Entering canal		885
Narora escape	378	
Tatarpur ,,	158	
Kásganj ,,	88	
		624
Net consumption		261
Eastern Jumna Canal— Entering canal		854
Leaving	7	
Kheri escape	20	
Gokulpur escape	19	
		46
Net consumption		808
Agra Canal— Entering canal		1,026
Leaving	9	
Bata escape	121	
Kitam ,,	122	
		252
Net consumption		774

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st April 1880.

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 MARCH 1880.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Remarks.
Grain.													
Wheat	2,250	...	6,975	...	9,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	...	2,450	...	
Rice	1,158	...	...	...	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	160	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál	1,585	...	1,264	...	2,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	2,391	...	...	...	2,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	100	...	...	...	100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize (or Indian-corn)	20	...	2,950	...	2,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	7,504	...	11,849	...	19,353	...	...	...	2,450	...	2,450	...	
Cotton	...	...	9,930	...	9,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil-seeds	61	...	811	...	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	132	...	19,609	...	19,741	...	...	...	350	...	350	...	
Metals	6,854	...	723	...	7,577	...	125	...	...	...	125	...	
Building materials	6,034	..	80,149	...	86,183	...	15,660	...	...	...	15,660	...	
Miscellaneous goods	4,404	...	27,952	...	32,356	...	...	...	2,450	...	2,450	...	
Firewood	...	...	21,604	...	21,604	...	...	...	4,140	...	4,140	...	
Bamboos	...	...	36,052	721,040	36,052	721,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber	1,160	398	29,535	31,587	30,695	31,985	...	...	410	...	410	...	
Miscellaneous timber	1,494	2,988	95	190	1,589	3,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	27,643	3,386	238,309	752,817	265,952	756,203	15,785	...	9,800	...	25,585	...	
Total during corresponding period of last year	94,789	4,853	149,242	155,242	244,031	160,095	5,825	...	5,550	...	11,375	...	
Increase	...	...	89,067	597,575	21,921	596,108	9,960	...	4,250	...	14,210	...	
Decrease	67,146	1,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	9,038	9,850	406	913
Ton mileage	1,251,916	9,71,064	42,637	89,062
Value of goods . Rs.	6,63,545	5,32,034	19,511	24,154
Number of passengers.	...	32	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st April 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 IN THE PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1879-80.

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.		OVER.		RAIN-FALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
			Kharif 1878-79.	Kharif 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
							1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Umballa	1,677,337	959,708	*a* 3,733	3,492	...	241	1·15	...	2·00	0·26	0·26	4·84	5·16	5·70	18·35	15·23	3·50	0·85	30·51	26·88
Karnal	1,565,171	671,896	*a* 46,970	37,950	...	9,020	4·37	...	1·99	0·02	0·42	3·20	2·85	8·70	10·04	8·02	1·80	1·20	21·56	21·14
Rohtak	1,158,988	935,839	47,713	37,181	...	10,532	1·40	...	0·80	...	1·70	3·30	4·35	2·60	0·85	10·80	0·70	2·50	10·10	19·20
Delhi	817,819	532,874	45,482	39,798	...	5,684	1·50	...	0·50	...	0·50	8·20	11·70	16·80	16·90	8·10	0·50	1·80	31·00	34·90
Hissár	2,265,428	1,407,818	35,976	32,784	...	3,192	1·20	...	1·70	0·20	1·40	0·90	4·30	0·40	10·60	7·30	0·80	1·40	20·00	10·20
Jind	...	...	24,232	22,950	...	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	282	17	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	7,424,743	4,478,135	204,388	174,172	...	30,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdárpur	1,163,589	855,675	16,162	21,151	4,989	...	2·23	...	3·07	...	0·55	5·04	4·25	3·00	7·95	14·71	1·95	1·87	20·00	25·22
Amritsar	999,680	766,720	38,849	56,206	17,357	...	2·00	...	2·05	0·30	0·70	5·05	5·80	1·55	11·45	6·75	1·00	1·90	23·00	15·55
Lahore	2,341,139	1,080,511	61,352	72,078	10,926	...	1·50	...	2·05	0·10	0·90	3·20	8·65	0·80	4·90	5·80	0·30	2·50	18·30	12·50
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,504,708	2,702,936	116,463	149,435	32,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	Given above.		*b* 194	493	299															
Gurgaon	*b* 1,267,335		*b* 967,440	65	32	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·90	Given above.	8·50	8·20	15·0	8·70	1·0	3·70	25·80	22·20
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given above.		16,355	10,621	...	5,734	0·79	0·17	1·19	...	1·40	1·78	5·05	6·67	4·89	3·17	0·38	1·97	13·70	13·76
Montgomery	3,566,928	420,957	67,902	46,368	...	21,534	0·50	...	0·90	...	0·50	0·10	1·70	0·10	1·90	0·60	...	...	5·20	0·80
Mooltan	3,793,280	624,640	178,266	119,911	...	58,355	0·5	...	0·2	...	0·4	1·7	3·4	1·20	4·7	0·50	...	...	9·20	3·40
Dera Gházi Khan	9,033,312	1,027,008	*c* 137,446	96,389	...	41,057	*d* 0·50	0·20	0·5	...	1·1	2·05	*d* 3·20	0·05	2·4	0·60	...	...	9·21	3·40
Shahpur	3,007,607	345,000	7,060	1,866	...	5,194	0·9	...	3·5	...	...	·9	3·7	·8	4·6	0·6	0·0	·2	10·30	8·5
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON IRRGN. WORKS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL AND INUNDATION CANALS	14,668,462	3,385,135	407,256	275,713	331	131,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	26,597,913	10,566,206	728,107	599,320	33,303	162,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Superintending Engineer explains that the difference between these figures and those shown in last year's statements is due to approximate figures having been entered in the latter in order to avoid delay.
b These were omitted by Superintending Engineer from last year's statement, hence the difference between the totals of these columns and those in last year's returns.
c In last year's statement Superintending Engineer included the irrigation from waste water, which has been omitted from the present return.
d The difference between these figures and those entered in last year's statement is due, the Superintending Engineer explains, to the Executive Engineer having used only one place of decimal instead of two in the latter. This does not affect the total rain-fall, which is the same as that entered in the kharif returns of 1878-79.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1879-80.

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jhind.	Bikanir.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shapur.	Gurgaon.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	792	9,659	13,560	20,409	657	1,903	...	4,876	4,375	1,466	87	2,924	70	9	44	60,810
Rice	2,281	16,848	4,294	7,943	5,953	6,788	...	13,080	20,595	2,327	16,483	10,169	11,170	3	...	117,914
Cotton	148	8,990	16,323	6,091	19,732	11,918	14	1,213	7,862	4,328	5,014	26,280	24,125	523	...	131,570
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6,891	5,608	...	...	12,500
Others	271	2,453	3,004	5,848	6,442	2,361	3	1,982	23,374	74,578	24,783	74,637	55,407	1,332	21	276,496
TOTAL KHARIF, 1879-80	3,492	37,950	37,181	40,291	32,784	22,950	17	21,151	56,206	82,699	46,368	119,911	96,389	1,866	65	599,320
TOTAL KHARIF, 1878-79	*a* 3,733	*b* 46,970	47,713	*c* 45,676	35,976	24,232	282	16,162	38,849	77,807	67,902	178,266	*d* 137,446	7,060	*e* 33	728,107

Note.—Cause of the difference in *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* is explained in Statement No. I.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1879-80.

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION CANALS.	LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.	DERA GHAZI KHAN DIVISION INDUS CANALS.	SHAHPUR CANALS.	DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Sugarcane	2,214	11,902	32,857	46,973	4,631	6,076	10,707	97	2,924	70	9	51	60,840
Rice	10,437	21,572	12,007	44,076	12,360	21,905	34,265	18,220	10,169	11,170	3	11	117,914
Cotton	1,666	44,732	16,817	63,215	3,313	9,353	12,701	5,716	25,280	24,125	523	1	131,570
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6,891	5,608	...	...	12,500
Others	1,450	11,001	7,457	19,908	8,933	82,769	91,762	32,955	74,637	55,407	1,332	495	276,496
TOTAL KHARIF, 1879-80	15,767	89,207	69,198	174,172	29,332	120,103	149,435	56,989	119,911	96,389	1,866	558	599,320
TOTAL KHARIF, 1878-79	*a* 18,093	113,016	73,279	*b* 204,388	15,201	101,262	116,463	84,257	178,266	*c* 137,446	7,060	*d* 227	728,107

Note.—Cause of the difference in *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* is explained in Statement No. I.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Joint Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. VIA TEHERAN. No.	Indian Value.	VIA TURKEY. No.	Indian Value.	PERSIAN GULF. No.	Indian Value.	VIA SUEZ. No.	Indian Value.	EAST. VIA AMOY. No.	Indian Value.	VIA MADRAS. No.	Indian Value.	VIA RANGOON. No.	Indian Value.	NATIVE BURMA. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,548	9,896 7	123	601 8	72	594 3	4,917	19,410 12	...	...	913	2,913 6	124	399 6	490	600 10	8,187	34,415 4
Received	1,311	9,735 4	185	673 6	94	268 7	4,415	16,698 8	...	...	812	2,706 4	180	602 4	300	577 13	7,297	31,261 14
TOTAL	2,859	19,631 11	308	1,274 14	166	862 10	9,332	36,109 4	...	...	1,725	5,618 10	304	1,001 10	790	1,178 7	15,484	65,677 2
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras	10	61 14	9	29 10	13	25 8	3,420	16,704 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,452	16,821 3
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras	468	1,936 0	46	255 6	2	6 3	2,988	14,218 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,504	16,416
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 4
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 8	...	...	1	3 8
TOTAL	478	1,997 14	56	287 4	15	31 11	6,408	30,923 1	...	...	...	...	1	3 8	...	...	6,958	33,243 6
																GRAND TOTAL	22,442	98,920 8

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN *Vid* Teheran	1,311	1,548	2,859	21·83	23·24	22·58
„ Turkey	185	123	308	3·08	1·85	2·43
Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	94	72	166	1·57	1·08	1·31
	4,415	4,917	9,332	73·52	73·83	73·68
RED SEA *Vid* Suez						
TOTAL	6,005	6,660	12,665	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Rabi. Five-year Leases. Leased in March 1880.	Rabi. Three-year Leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Rabi. Annual Leases. Leased up to end of March 1880.	Sugarcane. Leased in March 1880.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of March 1880.	Grand Total. Kharif.	Grand Total. Rabi.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Rainfall. Inches during March 1880.	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.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,293	357·02	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,510	...	...	...	
		Paramoondee	...	...	...	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,316				
		High Level Section I	675	160·24	...	111	1,453	13,971	...	...	40,589	3,050	124	101,310	11,886	...	...	...	
		Taldanda	1,300	141·00	...	...	46	9,880	...	...	11,791				11,880				
		Mattegone	654	73·00	...	...	...	1,947	...	...	1,272	3,674	312	91,817	13,246	...	0·47	53·06	40·73
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	25,079	...	...	89				9,784				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	847	6,216	101,310	...	...	1,272	3,674	312	91,817	23,840	...	0·70	49·89	39·49
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	91				91				
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	375	Nil.	...	89	36,366	86,209	31	59	89	3,674	312	91,817	...	...	0·47	43·12	37·51
	Howrah	Panchkooral	306	3·00	...	...	4,447	10,403	...	...	...				49,607	...			
		Total of the month	...	...	...	89	41,013	96,612	31	59	89	3,674	312	91,817	82,481	...	0·70	49·89	39·49
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	54,599	...	...	...	14,997				14,997				
Bone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	783·00	783·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,755	...	...	...	
		Buxar	1,960	594·00	594·00	...	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	832	...	...	...	...	
		Arrah	1,960	594·00	594·00	...	...	...	...	...									
	Patna and Gya	Eastern main	1,468	259·00	200·00	...	...	...	...	...	2,677	...	...	2,677	...	...	...	...	
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,950	...	...	38,950	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,779	...	...	13,779	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,804 (–) 129	...	...	3,804 (–) 129	...	...	...	...	
											41,627	...	...	41,627	...				
											41,085 (–) 326	...	...	41,085 (–) 326	...				
											70,501	...	...	70,501	...				
											42,705 (–) 598	...	...	42,705 (–) 598	...				
											11,385	...	...	11,385	...				
		Grand total of the month	...	...	...	936	47,229	196,922	31	59	11,478	...	...	11,478	...	...	...	...	
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	142,430	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	

C. TAYLOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 5th May 1880.

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 21st May, 1880.

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.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. 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 Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

He said that the object of this simple Bill had been already sufficiently explained to the Council. All that he need add to that explanation on the present occasion was that the Select Committee had made no change in the Bill since its introduction. Inquiry had been made in order to ascertain whether any validating clause would be necessary in respect of things done during the time which had elapsed between the cession of this territory in 1872 and the time when the present Bill would become law. It had been found, however, that no such clause was required, and that the Government of the Panjáb did not wish any other change to be made in the Bill. Accordingly the Committee recommended that it should be passed in the shape in which it had been introduced.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR remarked that the Bill was very short and simple, and the object of it appeared perfectly clear from the wording of it. It had been found necessary to enact a law to provide that jurisdiction might be legally exercised over the lands of the Indus Valley State Railway transferred from Baháwalpur territory to the Multán District; and the Bill as it stood met that want completely.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces. He said this Bill, and the Tenancy Bill which he would subsequently move for leave to introduce, were of a kind familiar to the Council, several similar measures having been enacted in the course of the last few years. As in those cases, the Land-revenue Bill would provide for the

assessment and collection of the land-revenue, and for the maintenance of the machinery required for those purposes; whilst the Tenancy Bill would complete the scheme of revenue-administration by regulating the relations of landlords to tenants, and the fund out of which the revenue was ultimately paid.

The Land-revenue Bill would, however, differ from most of its predecessors, and indeed from the form in which it was itself at first cast, in being limited as closely as possible to the subjects just enumerated, and so in excluding much matter of a class which, though usually treated as belonging to Revenue-administration proper, really lay quite apart from it. Whether it was because we inherited some of the traditions of the Native rulers whom we succeeded, or because the position of the Government, as partner in so vast an estate, tended somewhat to cast its other relations into the shade, the fact was notorious—that the collection of land-revenue had always been allowed in this country to stand forward as the representative function of the executive, as might be exemplified in the common designation, so puzzling to English ears, of the chief administrative official of a district as the "Collector," or in the recognized division of the public services into two branches, the Judicial and the Revenue Departments, the latter embracing, as was well known, almost every miscellaneous duty which could be imposed on an executive official, such, for instance, as supervising girls' schools, or looking after the board and lodging of travellers, or even providing fireworks for fairs. Probably for that reason few Land-revenue Acts were quite free from some admixture of foreign matter, and in the Central Provinces Revenue Bill, as it first stood, there were chapters on pre-emption, partition, Government wards and irrigation-tanks, all of which had now been transferred to a separate Bill. As Land-revenue administration pure and simple was a subject on which the authorities were pretty well agreed, its principles having been settled by a long course of experience, the transfer would not only shorten the Revenue Bill, but also, by excluding from it most questions on which difference of opinion was likely to arise, would, he hoped, have the effect of accelerating its passage through the Council.

How important it was that the Revenue Bill, as well as the Tenancy Bill, should be passed without avoidable delay would, he thought, be apparent if he explained briefly the existing condition of the Land-revenue and Rent Law in the Central Provinces. In doing so, he would endeavour to pass as lightly as possible over all details, geographical and historical, which might be found in any ordinary gazetteer or book of reference.

The Central Provinces, as was well known, were made up of various fragments, including a large division of the North-Western Provinces, a district from Central India, another from Orissa, the remains of an extinct Marátha kingdom, and a wild strip of territory from Haidarábád. For present purposes it would, perhaps, be sufficient if he confined his remarks to the two larger of these component portions, formerly known as the Nágpur Province and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

The Saugor and Nerbudda territories had now been under British rule for rather more than sixty years, during the first two-thirds of which they were tossed about from Administration to Administration. They were originally divided between the political authorities of Nágpur and Central India, but were soon united under a Governor General's Agent of their own. From his charge they were transferred to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Then broke out the rebellion of 1842, and the Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, took them into his own hands. In a few years, however, they were restored to the North-Western Provinces, and lastly, in 1861, they were incorporated into the newly created Central Provinces.

Thus, in little more than forty years, there were five changes of administration, with an average duration scarcely exceeding eight years to each. It would readily be conceived that in such circumstances there was little opportunity for the law to settle down and consolidate. The spirit of the Regulations was, it was true, prescribed for the guidance of local officials, but it did not seem to have penetrated very deeply; for in 1834 Mr. Mertins Bird, a distinguished and still remembered Member of the North-West Revenue Board,

who was deputed to visit and report upon the country, wrote that "none of the British officers had read a word of the Regulations applicable to the province," and that they "knew nothing of their spirit or of what was valuable in them." Twenty years later a scheme of coercive processes for the collection of the land-revenue was introduced by the North-West Board of Revenue; but as parts of the existing province were not confiscated and annexed until after the rebellion of 1857, whilst others again, though managed by us from an early period, were not formally ceded to us until 1860, it was impossible to say that the powers with which the Local Government was thus armed were of universal application even in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

In the Nágpur province the difficulty was, not to say how far the revenue-law was applicable, but what was the law—indeed, whether there was any law at all. After the death of the last Bhonsla Rájá in 1853, and on our assumption of the country in 1854, it was decided by Lord Dalhousie that the system which had been employed in the management of the State by Sir R. Jenkins, during a Regency lasting from 1818 to 1827, should be resumed. The essence of that system was declared to lie in the adoption of "plain, simple and efficient Regulations based on the ancient laws and usages of the country." It did not seem, however, to have provided any particular procedure for the collection of the land-revenue. Probably it would not have occurred to anyone at that time that special powers were needed for such a purpose. The land was undisputedly the property of the State, and, even if there could have been any doubt on the point, the Resident, assuming, perhaps, some of the despotic powers of the Native dynasty which he represented, had been long accustomed to solve far more intricate questions by his simple fiat. Thus, when he determined to put down complaints of witchcraft, he ordered fifty lashes, and if necessary more, to be administered to all over-officious witchfinders; and he suppressed, even in a more summary way, an ancient and lucrative usage of the country, *viz.*, the sale of poor men's widows for the benefit of their richer neighbours and of the Government. An authority, thus competent to declare a new offence and suppress an old usage, would certainly not be unequal to enforcing, even without legislative aid, the collection of revenue admittedly due to the State.

When by degrees a more settled system was introduced, the moderation of the land-revenue assessment, and the long habituation of the people to executive guidance, for a time kept administrative jars and legal difficulties in the background. Of late years, however, the diffusion of legal knowledge and the increasing facility for obtaining legal advice had on some occasions placed the Government and the land-revenue payers at arm's length, if not in actual collision; and, although, by the exercise of some mutual forbearance, those cases had been compromised or otherwise settled, it was high time that the rights and liabilities to each other of the Government and the land-holders should be clearly defined, and that land-revenue administration should no longer proceed more or less in the dark.

Passing on to the Tenancy question, we came upon the firmer ground of positive law, though it might be questioned whether the reign of a foreign law was altogether preferable to the kind of legal anarchy, tempered by local custom, which it replaced. The present law of landlord and tenant in the Central Provinces was the well-known Act No. X of 1859, which had been described as the "raiyat's charter,"—the complement, in regard to tenants, of the beneficent legislation which conferred a permanent settlement on the landlords of Bengal. Act X might perhaps have been entitled to those high eulogies in the Lower Provinces, where landlords had, by their long start, gained considerable vantage-ground over their tenants, and used it—so it was said—to obtain enhanced rents by means of confinement and other modes of restraint. But in Upper India the new law was certainly no unmixed boon to tenants. Even in the North-Western Provinces it altered the law to their disadvantage by introducing a rapid and summary procedure for enhancing rents instead of the slow and cumbrous process of a civil suit, and by materially enlarging the grounds on which a Court might decree enhancement.

In the Central Provinces, where, as we had seen, custom was stronger than law, it substituted machinery which, if somewhat rigid and ill-adjusted to

local circumstances, was none the less powerful in skilled hands, for a system of complete conservatism, founded, partly no doubt on sympathy for the people, but also on a fear of all changes and disturbances which might prejudice the collection of the land-revenue. Mr. Bird, whom MR. GRANT had already quoted, described very graphically the lengths to which this apprehension led the revenue-authorities—how they forced bankers to give loans to insolvent cultivators—how they refused to enforce Civil Court decrees against cultivators until the revenue had been collected—how all agricultural stock was exempted from distraint—and, generally, how all other interests were subordinated to the paramount object of getting in the State dues. As at that time cultivators were scarce, the displacement of a cultivator would have been discouraged, not only as injurious to him, but as objectionable on fiscal grounds, and the result was that old cultivators in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories enjoyed a very considerable measure of protection, and indeed were practically secure against ejectment, so long as they paid a moderate rent with reasonable punctuality. Not only were those privileges directly curtailed by Act No. X of 1859, but, as Mr. Jones, the author of these Bills, pointed out—

"with the inevitable tendency of written to drive out unwritten and customary law, it spread among all ranks of officers a more or less definite impression that it was not very necessary to enquire what rights tenants had before its introduction, and that they could have no rights except those which it recognized. An Act, which was intended to confer rights on tenants, was construed as if it had demolished rights which, before its introduction, they possessed."

Now, no definite law could, of course, restore to tenants, even if such restoration were desirable, immunities which they derived from the very absence of a defined legal system; but this much at any rate might be advanced with confidence respecting the Bills which he asked leave to introduce—that they had been prepared with much research, and with careful regard to the interests, not only of tenants but of landlords, by one of the most experienced of the officials who had served in the province, and that they had since been subjected to repeated and minute criticism, both here and in the Central Provinces. When the time came for him to explain the details of the Bills, the Council would, he hoped, find that they adequately met all reasonable requirements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Central Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt certain persons and property from municipal taxation. He said it was a Bill for the purpose of empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt military officers and men (not being in civil employ), and also public property, such as horses and wagons, from certain forms of municipal taxation in municipalities which were not also military cantonments. As regards military cantonments, that object had already been attained by section 24 of the recently passed Cantonment Act, No. III of 1880, and it had been proposed to deal with the case of military men and public property in ordinary municipalities by introducing the necessary provisions into the Bill to regulate the levy of Town-duties and Tolls in Municipalities. That Bill, however, could not be proceeded with immediately, and hence it had been thought advisable to complete the necessary legislation by asking the Council to deal with the subject independently.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 28th May, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 21st May, 1880.

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 25TH MAY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain has fallen in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, and Mysore and Coorg. In Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight showers fell in a few districts and States. In the Central Provinces and the Punjab the rain was very partial. Autumn sowings are being pushed on actively. General prospects and the public health continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
(May 26th)—		
Bellary ...	·90 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 28·8; harvesting of second crop paddy in one taluk; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·57 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 34·73.
Ganjam ...	·64 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 32·33.
Kistna ...	·69 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 33·42.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·50 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 22·79; wet and dry crops being harvested; standing crops doing well.
Coimbatore ...	1·04 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 23·76; crops generally fair; harvest of paddy in Udamalpet, outturn full.
Tanjore ...	·32 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 25·54; crops generally good; harvest of chillies, outturn ¾.
Madura	·29 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 25·58.
Malabar ...	·46 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 19·7.
Travancore ...	·96	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—		
(May 26th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Weather cloudy, rain expected; river at Kotri on 24th 8 feet 11 inches, against 8¾ feet on same date last year; freshet in Gaj on 10th, watering 115 acres and filling all tanks; 8 cases of small-pox in Dadu taluka; fever and cattle-disease in Joti taluka.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in Naushahro taluka; small-pox in Tando Bago, Guni, Moro, and Naushahro talukas; usual high winds with dust; river rising.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Sugarcanes being watered in Dholka; ploughing and manuring operations progressing.
Baroda ...	Slight showers in parts on the 22nd.	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Surat ...	.....	Fever in three talukas.
Násik ...	Showers in five talukas	Ague in Peint only.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly till the 21st, afterwards northerly.
Poona ...	.....	In district average price of *bajri* rising, whilst that of *jowari* falling
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Preparation of land for monsoon crops nearly finished.
Sholapur ...	.....	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·66 (average of three talukas).	*Rabi* harvest completed; lands being prepared for sowing; rice sowing retarded for want of rain; slight fever in seven; cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kanara ...	·50 (average)	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather very hot; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally unchanged; slight rain in Baroda, Násik, Dharwar, and Kanara.
Bengal—		
(May 26th)—		
Chittagong ...	3·48	Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional rain; prospects of crops favourable; cholera in several places; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	2·23	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·90	No crops on ground; *aus* and jute sowings progressing favourably price of common rice stationary; health generally good; a few cholera cases in Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *bhadoi* paddy good; *boro* reaped in Jangipur; fever in some thanas of sadr; slight cholera in Suti and Sujagunge.
Rajshahye ...	1·20	Days growing hot; sowings of *amun* and *aus* nearly completed; harvesting of *boro* continues; *til* doing well; a few cholera cases in thanas Lalpore and Manda.
Burdwan ...	2·10; Cutwa 1·18; Culna ·55; Raneegunge ·7.	Weather rainy; sowing of *aus* still going on; cholera in Khandaghosh and Selimabad thanas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rungpore ...	2·54	Weather hot and cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	·14	No crops on ground; land being prepared for *bhadoi*; public health good.
Purneah ...	1·1	Prospects of crops good; progress of farming operations well forward; plenty of moisture; health fair; small-pox, fever, and cholera flying about.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; land being prepared for *bhadoi*; cholera in Dinapore.
Durbhunga ...	2·4	High east wind; crops good; prices continue stationary; general health good in head-quarters; a few cases of small-pox and cholera in Mudhoobunnee.
Hazáribágh ...	·88	Monsoon apparently set in, though a month earlier; mango damaged a little by high wind and hailstorms; ploughing for autumn and winter crops going on; with exception of sporadic cholera and small-pox here and there, general health good.
Cuttack ...	Sufficient rain	Rice plants on low lands germinated; prices stationary; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Rain in almost all districts during week; general prospects favourable; agricultural operations in full swing; in Bengal proper sowing of *aus* and jute nearly completed, and of *amun* going on in places; in Behar land being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings; in Orissa and Chota Nagpore ploughing and sowing rapidly progressing; sugarcane, indigo, and other minor crops on ground doing well; fever very prevalent in Chittagong Hill Tracts, and small-pox and cholera still in some places, otherwise public health good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 25th)	.....	Weather till yesterday very close; a strong north-easterly wind set in last night; rain threatening, temperature perceptibly cooler; sporadic cholera still continues, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather such as usually foreruns rains; cholera has spread in district; city and station healthy; wheat 21¼ seers, coarse rice 19⅜ seers, unhusked *dhan* 28 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 24th)	*Nil*	Strong east wind; weather continues cool; cholera still decreasing; wheat 23 1/16 seers, gram 27 seers.
Jhansi („ 26th)	Slight shower on the 25th.	Prices stationary; fever continues.
Agra („ 25th)	.....	Weather unsettled; wind easterly to-day; fever continues.
Bareilly („ 26th)	·4	Wind and weather variable; prolonged storm on night of 24th.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain	Wind variable; very hot; duststorms frequent.
Kumaun („ 25th)	Showers	Health good; *kharif* crop sowing; prices unchanged; wind variable.
Lucknow („ 20th)	·5	Weather cool; thunderstorms, wind east; cholera and fever decreasing; a few cases of cattle-disease; barley 30 seers.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	.....	Weather closer; wind variable.
Sitapur („ 26th)	*Nil*	Prevailing winds east; weather unsettled; prices steady; health good; no cattle-disease.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·1	Violent storms and hail; sugarcane being weeded; cholera decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Weather threatening and unsettled; wind variable, but chiefly from the east; slight rain in Jhansi, Meerut, and Kumaun, and heavier rain in Bareilly, Lucknow, and Fyzabad; cholera continues in Benares, but is decreasing in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad, and spreading in Allahabad; fever prevalent in Jhansi and Agra, but decreasing in Lucknow; a few cases of cattle-disease in Lucknow.
Punjab— (May 25th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prospects good; fever increasing; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Crops gathered; outturn small; prices steady; weather seasonable; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	·3	Crops harvested and being gathered; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Crops cut and gathered; health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops cut; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops being gathered; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	.....	Three-fourths of crops harvested; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Health fair; four cases of *suspected* cholera in district.
Pesháwar ...	.....	Harvest prospects bad; *prices* steady.
Mooltan ...	.....	Crops garnered; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Small-pox prevailing; crops being gathered.
		General Remarks.—Health fair; harvest prospects generally good.
Central Provinces— (May 26th)—		
Nágpur ...	.....	Hot, close; ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cloudy, close; crops harvested; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	.....	Cloudy, hot; ploughing for *kharif* in hand; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices declining.
Seoni ...	·16	Cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* continues.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cloudy, hot; small-pox continues; prices fallen.
Raipur (May 22nd)	.....	Very hot, cloudy; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices slightly risen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Sambalpur (May 21st)	A few drops of rain	Cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy, hot; slight rain at Seoni and Sambalpur; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; prices rising in Eastern Districts, falling in the Nerbudda Valley Districts.
British Burma— (May 26th)—		
Akyab ...	5·06	Total rainfall 15·90; slight small-pox in two townships, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	3·44	Total rainfall 11·19; a few deaths from small-pox; small-pox and fever still continue in parts of the Hanthawaddy district, a few deaths from both reported; health of cattle normal.
Bassein ...	2·40	Total rainfall 12·52; health indifferent; small-pox somewhat prevalent; slight cholera; cattle-disease in several townships.
Prome ...	4·97	Total rainfall 10·08; small-pox in district; weather stormy.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	8·29	Total rainfall 20·92; public health good; ploughing commenced everywhere.
Toungoo ...	2·92	Total rainfall 8·39; a few deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still somewhat prevalent in Pegu division, a few cases in Akyab and Toungoo; some cattle-disease, otherwise general health good; rain has fallen freely during week; ploughing commenced in Tenasserim.*
Assam— (May 26th)—		
Gauháti ...	3·01	Days hot, mornings cool; *asu* getting on well, but the early rains had impeded cultivation.
Sylhet ...	2·4	Cultivation progressing satisfactorily; prospects good; tea doing well.
Cachar ...	5·05	Weather seasonable; more than one-half of *asra, murali,* and *dumahi dhan* sown; cultivation of *sali dhan* in progress; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·29	Sowing for *sali* going on; prospects of early rice reported good; weather warm; cattle-disease very prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 26th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·92	Crops in good condition; fever and cattle-disease still prevalent in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	2·28	
Mercara ...	·32	
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 26th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy and close.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* sowings going on.
Hyderabad ...	Copious shower of rain fell on morning of 26th.	Fever and small-pox still prevalent in some places; harvesting of *tabi* crops and preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Central India States— (May 26th)—		
Indore ...	·79	Prices falling; some fever, but generally health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather stormy and cloudy; fever decreasing; *bajra* 81, *jowar* 29 seers.

* As some errors have occurred in recent rainfall returns from British Burma, the Chief Commissioner has furnished the following corrected data from the 27th March to the 8th May 1880.

Rainfall.		Akyab.	Rangoon (Town District).	Bassein.	Prome.	Amherst (Moulmein).	Toungoo.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall up to 27th March 1880	... ...	...	1·90	...	...	·30	...
For week ending 3rd April 1880	... ...	...	·11	·13	·08	1·06	·11
	Total	...	2·01	·13	·08	1·36	·11
For week ending 10th April 1880	... ...	·64	1·38	5·87	·94	·66	·85
	Total	·64	3·39	6·0	1·02	2·02	·96
For week ending 17th April 1880	... ...	5·13	1·67	*Nil*	·59	2·61	·09
	Total	5·77	5·06	6·0	1·61	4·63	1·05
For week ending 24th April 1880	... ...	...	·42	2·38	·33	1·43	1·49
	Total	5·77	5·48	8·38	1·94	6·06	2·54
For week ending 1st May 1880	... ...	*Nil*	·37	*Nil*	·92	4·27	·46
	Total	5·77	5·85	8·38	2·86	10·33	3·0
For week ending 8th May 1880	... ...	3·57	·92	1·12	·85	1·21	1·14
	Total	9·34	6·77	10·0	3·71	11·54	4·14

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued.*		
Sutna ...	.....	*Jowar* 35 seers.
Rutlam ...	·76	Weather clear; public health good.
Neemuch ...	1·42	Sky cloudy; public health good.
Goona ...	·03	Hot; crops good; wheat 19 seers; health good; cloudy.
Bhopal ...	.....	Public health good.
Agar ...	Light shower of rain	Health and prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair.
Mánpur ...	·55	Weather cloudy.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	Report not received.
Sirohi (May 23rd)	Drops	Tanks dry, wells full; healthy; high winds, clouds.
Marwar ...	.....	Report not received.
Meywar (May 21st)	·4	Tanks dry; water low in wells in districts; plentiful in Archund and Oodeypore; health good; thunder and dust storms.
Harowtee („ 22nd)	·01 in Deoli; ·44 in Kotah; and ·23 in Shahpura.	Unseasonable; heavy clouds; duststorms; wind variable.
Jhallawar ...	·1	Showers accompanied with thunder.
Ajmere (May 26th)	.....	Winds high; continual storms; health good.
Jeypore } ...	.....	Thunderstorms in parts; preparation for *kharif* ploughing; heat great; health good.
Bhurtpore }		
Ulwur ...	.....	Report not received.
Nepal—		
(May 18th)—		
Katmandú ...	·29	The wheat has suffered from the rain of the past six weeks; the ground is so moist that rice and Indian-corn are being generally sown; no appearance of settled weather.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XII OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th Mar. 1879.	For week ending 27th Mar. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 20th Mar. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 27th Mar. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th May 1880	East Indian, Main ...	9,81,131	8,71,655	1,02,26,916	1,13,36,954	...	1,87,504
	„ Jubbulpore	77,963		12,47,542			
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	60,469	62,440	8,45,272	9,36,785	91,513	...
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,02,329	83,795	14,21,168	10,39,214	...	3,81,954
8th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,66,394	2,42,795	28,12,190	30,07,880	1,95,690	...
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,22,210	1,06,818	14,68,581	14,39,377	...	29,204
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	34,493	71,872	7,10,224	7,99,835	89,611	...
8th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,27,698	4,92,056	79,22,460	68,50,376	...	10,72,084
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,85,955	1,78,116	22,26,413	20,42,186	...	1,84,227
	TOTAL ...	24,28,632	21,09,747	2,88,80,766	2,74,52,607	...	14,28,159
	State.						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,981	3,911	34,314	34,688	374	...
8th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,873	1,281	23,458	21,134	...	2,324
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	93,322	96,339	10,92,297	12,41,209	1,48,912	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,239	15,643	2,10,812	2,22,571	11,759	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,691	1,846	16,158	14,404	...	1,754
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,175	2,213	23,471	21,943	...	1,528
8th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	1,876	5,644	29,306	67,796	38,490	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,321	16,382	1,62,091	1,68,522	6,431	...
24th Apl. 1880	Tirhoot ...	12,408	12,391	1,27,665	1,35,992	8,327	...
8th May 1880	Punjab Northern ...	38,854	63,769	4,19,548	7,03,706	2,84,158	...
1st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,782	7,712	81,694	92,488	10,794	...
8th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	30,771	41,159	2,99,506	4,12,288	1,12,782	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	18,008	32,290	2,65,704	3,67,943	1,02,239	...
10th Apl. 1880	Sindia ...	2,743	1,459	28,027	30,040	2,013	...
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	19,041	11,852	1,26,414	1,32,768	6,354	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	41,270	1,10,143	6,29,374	12,65,715	6,36,341	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,176	...	1,08,972	1,08,972	...
8th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,263	2,612	32,484	26,648	...	5,836
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	10,757	...	1,36,656	1,36,656	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	1,033	...	11,191	11,191	...
	TOTAL ...	3,04,618	4,49,702	36,02,323	52,16,674	16,14,351	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,33,250	25,59,449	3,24,83,089	3,26,69,281	1,86,192	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,59,84,928	1,60,07,948	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,64,98,161	1,66,61,333	1,63,172	...

No. XIII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th April 1879.	For week ending 3rd April 1880.	Total from 1st January to 5th April 1879.	Total from 1st January to 3rd April 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th May 1880	East Indian, Main ...	8,87,780	8,36,311	1,11,14,696	1,21,73,265	...	2,68,897
	„ Jubbulpore	79,924		13,27,466			
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,415	60,370	9,00,687	9,97,155	96,468	...
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,31,790	90,822	15,52,958	11,30,036	...	4,22,922
8th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	3,02,674	3,01,807	31,14,864	33,09,687	1,94,823	...
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	2,08,939	1,13,315	16,77,520	15,52,692	...	1,24,828
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,269	66,616	7,78,493	8,66,451	87,958	...
8th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,09,406	5,23,841	86,31,866	73,74,217	...	12,57,649
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,29,036	1,91,825	24,55,449	22,34,011	...	2,21,438
	TOTAL ...	26,73,233	21,81,907	3,15,53,999	2,96,37,511	...	19,16,485
	State.						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,364	2,522	36,678	37,210	532	...
8th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,824	1,334	25,282	22,468	...	2,814
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,12,626	70,139	12,04,923	13,11,648	1,06,725	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	14,405	10,922	2,25,217	2,33,493	8,276	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,926	304	18,084	14,100	...	3,984
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,900	177	26,371	22,120	...	4,251
8th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,072	1,826	31,378	69,622	38,244	...
24th Apl. 1880	Nizam's ...	18,444	13,482	1,80,535	1,82,004	1,469	...
8th May 1880	Tirhoot ...	8,720	8,975	1,36,385	1,44,967	8,582	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	43,405	67,620	4,62,953	7,71,326	3,08,373	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	4,926	4,943	86,620	97,431	10,811	...
8th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	23,612	38,024	3,23,118	4,50,312	1,27,194	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	16,694	25,386	2,82,398	3,93,329	1,10,931	...
10th Apl. 1880	Sindia ...	2,081	2,179	30,108	32,219	2,111	...
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	27,120	20,387	1,53,534	53,155	...	375
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	53,546	84,817	6,82,920	13,50,532	6,67,612	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,639	...	1,18,611	1,18,611	...
8th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	4,442	2,807	36,926	2,94,455	...	7,471
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)...	...	10,783	...	1,47,439	1,47,439	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia(Southern Section)	...	794	...	12,165	12,165	...
	TOTAL ...	3,41,107	3,76,932	39,43,430	55,93,606	16,50,176	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	30,14,340	25,61,839	3,54,97,429	3,52,31,120	..	2,66,309
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,74,68,285	1,72,63,249	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,80,29,144	1,79,67,871	...	61,273

N. B.—The decrease in the traffic for the week ended 3rd April 1880, as compared with that for the week ended 5th April 1879, or the receipts for 1879 being inclusive of other amounts than those belonged to the week, *viz.*, adjustments made at the end of the quarter. The figures for 1880 represent the earnings for the week only—the supplementary statement for the 1st quarter of 1880 not having been received as yet.

No. XIV of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th April 1879.	For week ending 10th April 1880.	Total from 1st January to 12th April 1879.	Total from 1st January to 10th April 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th May 1880	East Indian, Main ...	8,79,648	8,31,399	1,19,94,344	1,30,04,664	...	4,03,191
	„ Jubbulpore	86,045		14,13,511			
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,144	59,300	9,56,831	10,56,455	99,624	...
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,17,002	92,460	16,69,960	12,22,496	...	4,47,464
8th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,63,472	2,67,500	33,78,336	35,77,187	1,98,851	...
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,26,721	1,19,364	18,04,241	17,02,056	...	1,02,185
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	59,153	68,980	8,37,646	9,35,431	97,785	...
8th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,92,825	5,45,678	93,24,691	79,19,295	...	14,05,396
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,02,247	2,07,598	26,57,696	24,41,609	...	2,16,087
	TOTAL ...	24,83,257	22,21,679	3,40,37,256	3,18,59,193	...	21,78,063
	State.						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,529	2,254	39,207	39,464	257	...
8th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,475	1,272	26,757	23,740	...	3,017
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	82,281	66,464	12,87,204	13,78,112	90,908	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,423	14,253	2,38,640	2,47,746	9,106	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	2,016	1,067	20,100	15,167	...	4,933
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,912	1,471	29,283	23,591	...	5,692
8th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,997	2,977	34,375	72,599	38,224	...
24th Apl. 1880	Nizam's ...	16,832	12,392	1,97,867	1,94,396	...	2,971
8th May 1880	Tirhoot ...	9,604	12,218	1,45,989	1,57,185	11,196	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	40,272	57,139	5,03,225	8,28,465	3,25,240	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,169	8,780	91,789	1,06,211	14,422	..
8th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	19,605	32,518	3,42,723	4,82,830	1,40,107	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	18,124	27,772	3,00,522	4,21,101	1,20,579	...
10th Apl. 1880	Sindia ...	2,287	2,105	32,395	34,324	1,929	...
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	14,975	9,312	1,68,509	1,62,467	...	6,042
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	78,042	2,04,385	7,60,962	15,54,717	7,93,955	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	10,825	...	1,29,436	1,29,436	...
8th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,533	2,252	39,459	31,707	...	7,752
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,392	...	1,58,831	1,58,831	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia(Southern Section)	...	1,286	...	13,451	13,451	...
8th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	1,616*a*	...	1,616	1,616	...
	TOTAL ...	3,15,076	4,83,750	42,58,506	60,77,356	18,18,850	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,98,333	27,05,429	3,82,95,762	3,79,36,549	...	3,59,213
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,88,45,344	1,85,88,909	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,94,50,418	1,93,47,640	...	1,02,778

(*a*) The line was opened for goods traffic on 6th April 1880.

No. XV of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th April 1879.	For week ending 17th April 1880.	Total from 1st January to 19th April 1879.	Total from 1st January to 17th April 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th May 1880	East Indian, Main ...	8,91,514	8,54,062	1,28,85,858	1,38,58,726	...	5,31,563
8th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	90,920		15,04,431			
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,248	50,523	10,12,079	11,06,978	94,899	...
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,12,767	1,08,238	17,82,727	13,30,734	...	1,51,993
8th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,93,228	2,78,700	36,71,564	38,55,887	1,84,323	...
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,012	1,20,508	19,27,253	18,22,564	...	1,04,689
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,334	67,163	8,94,980	10,02,594	1,07,614	...
8th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,82,284	6,42,301	1,00,06,975	85,61,596	...	14,45,379
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,05,578	2,28,125	28,63,274	26,69,734	...	1,93,540
	Total ...	25,11,885	23,49,620	3,65,49,141	3,42,08,813	...	23,40,328
	State.						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,402	2,174	42,609	41,638	...	971
8th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,605	1,426	28,362	25,166	...	3,196
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	97,293	58,227	13,84,497	14,36,339	51,842	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,435	17,822	2,52,075	2,65,568	13,493	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,867	1,043	21,967	16,210	...	5,757
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,653	2,003	31,936	25,594	...	6,342
8th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,164	3,967	36,539	76,566	40,027	...
25th April 1880	Nizam's ...	13,417	14,061	2,10,784	2,08,457	...	2,327
8th May 1880	Tirhoot ...	8,437	10,384	1,54,426	1,67,569	13,143	..
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	33,259	63,557	5,36,484	8,92,022	3,55,538	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,864	10,831	97,653	1,17,042	19,389	...
8th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,140	32,991	3,62,863	5,15,821	1,52,958	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,031	20,256	3,19,553	4,41,357	1,21,804	...
10th April 1880	Sindia ...	2,425	(a)	34,820	34,324	...	2,601
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	14,920	12,085	1,83,429	1,74,552	...	8,877
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,447	45,988	8,07,409	16,00,905	7,93,496	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,934	...	1,41,370	1,41,370	...
8th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,755	2,231	42,214	33,938	...	8,276
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,381	...	1,70,212	1,70,212	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	...	1,457	...	14,908	14,908	...
8th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	1,179	...	27,795	2,795	...
	Total ...	2,89,111	3,24,997	45,47,620	64,02,353	18,54,733	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,00,999	26,74,617	4,10,96,761	4,06,11,166	...	4,85,595
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,02,23,716	1,98,89,471	...	1,61,350
	Net Receipts ...			2,08,73,045	2,07,11,695	...	...

(a) Return not received. The figures in the column total represents the gross earnings up to the week ended 10th April 1880.

No. XVI of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th Apl. 1879.	For week ending 24th Apl. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 26th Apl. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 24th Apl. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th May 1880	East Indian, Main ...	8,38,231	8,21,748	1,37,24,089	1,46,80,474	...	6,40,031
	„ Jubbulpore	91,985		15,96,416			
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	59,455	65,352	10,71,534	11,72,330	1,00,796	...
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,15,974	1,27,575	18,98,701	14,58,309	...	4,40,392
8th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,01,350	2,58,200	38,72,914	41,14,087	2,41,173	...
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,508	1,17,639	20,47,761	19,40,203	...	1,07,558
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,465	78,172	9,52,445	10,81,066	1,28,621	...
8th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,94,977	6,72,668	1,07,01,952	92,34,264	...	14,67,688
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,01,107	2,43,497	30,64,381	29,13,231	...	1,51,150
	Total ...	23,81,052	23,85,151	3,89,30,193	3,65,93,964	...	23,36,229
	State.						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,870	2,127	45,479	43,765	...	1,714
8th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,578	1,405	29,940	26,571	...	3,369
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	71,912	57,516	14,56,439	14,93,885	37,446	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	16,052	16,185	2,68,127	2,81,753	13,626	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,659	1,046	23,626	17,256	...	6,370
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,785	1,936	34,721	27,330	...	7,391
8th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,897	3,919	39,136	80,185	41,049	...
24th Apl. 1880	Nizam's ...	13,565	17,238	2,24,349	2,25,693	1,346	...
8th May 1880	Tirhoot ...	8,873	10,027	1,63,299	1,77,596	14,297	...
1st May 1880	Punjab Northern ...	37,351	67,297	5,73,835	9,59,319	3,85,484	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,600	10,886	1,04,253	1,27,928	23,675	...
8th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,880	38,232	3,83,743	5,54,053	1,70,310	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,688	25,250	3,40,241	4,66,607	1,26,366	...
10th Apl. 1880	Sindia ...	3,378	(a)	38,198	34,324	...	3,874
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	15,462	15,024	1,98,891	1,89,576	...	9,315
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	42,736	44,000	8,50,145	16,44,905	7,94,760	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	1,549(b)	10,312	1,549	1,51,682	1,50,133	...
8th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,538	2,368	45,752	36,306	...	9,446
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	12,556	...	1,82,768	1,82,768	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	1,909	...	16,817	16,817	...
8th ditto ...	Nagpore & Chhattisgarh	....	1,131	...	3,926	3,926	...
	Total ...	...	3,40,194	48,22,023	67,42,547	19,20,524	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,74,413	27,25,315	4,37,52,216	4,33,36,511	...	4,15,705
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...	26,55,455	...	2,15,30,465	2,12,34,890	...	...
	Net Receipts ...	...	...	2,22,21,751	2,21,01,621	...	1,20,130

(a) Return not received. The figures in the column total represent the gross earnings up to the week ended 10th April 1880.
(b) The line was opened for public traffic on 21st April 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 758 AND 759, AND 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 782 AND 783, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH MARCH AND 17TH APRIL 1880.

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 (Cumbo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verakoo, Sawee, Chenna, Gingelly, Murwa, Sooajee, Mhowa, Ellumsie, Coreygan, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
RAJPOOTANA.	2nd Half of February 1880.																														
	Deoli Cantonment .	10	11	11	7	10	12	23	6	22	4	11	11	...	...	...	10	0	9	12	7	8	23	8½	21	13½	14	3	2	1	1	1
	1st Half of March 1880.																														
	Deoli Cantonment .	13	0	11	12	10	12	25	3	24	2	14	13	...	...	...	10	8	10	5	9	11	26	2½	25	6	14	10	20	8	11	1

R. B. CHAPMAN,
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 Monday, the 31st May, 1880.

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 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 Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
His Highness Raghbír Singh, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Rájá of Jheend.

NEW MEMBER.

His Highness RÁJÁ RAGHBÍR SINGH took his seat as an Additional Member.

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT introduced the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from municipal taxation, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir E. Johnson, the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Colvin and the Mover. He said that at the last meeting of the Council, in asking for leave to introduce the Bill, he explained that it had been found necessary to insert in the Cantonment Act lately passed, No. III of 1880, a section empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt certain persons or classes of persons and property from municipal taxation in military cantonments. Those powers had been taken in order to protect military officers and men from certain forms of taxation, such as taxes on salaries and professions, which in their case were thought inappropriate; and to prevent municipalities from raising income at the public expense by taxing Government property. In order to carry out those objects, a notification was issued by the Governor General, which he would read to the Council, as it would show the nature of the proceedings which might be taken under the present Bill. It was as follows:—

"In exercise of the power conferred by section 24 of Act No. III of 1880 (The Cantonments Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in any cantonment situated in British India, which may have been, or may in future be, brought under the operation of a Municipal Act, the following classes of persons shall, when on duty in such cantonment, be exempted from the operation of taxes of the following kinds (namely):—

"*Classes of persons to be exempted.*

(*a*) Regimental officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, medical or veterinary officers, and warrant officers on military duty.

(*b*) Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department.

(*c*) Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army and warrant officers of the Army employed in the Military Branch of the Public Works Department.

(*d*) Officers and warrant officers of the Army staff and of Army departments, such as the Commissariat, Ordnance or Pay Department.

"*Taxes from the operation of which exemption is granted.*

(1) Municipal taxes on salaries.

(2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, offices or appointments.

(3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules or ponies kept for military duty.

(4) Municipal, ferry or road tolls on animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty.

"2. In further exercise of the power conferred by the same section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy, in any cantonment in British India, of any municipal tax whatsoever on public property, animals or vehicles.

"3. In this order the expressions 'municipal tax,' 'municipal taxes' and 'municipal tolls' include any tax or toll imposed by virtue of the provisions of a Municipal Act under the operation of which any cantonment may have been, or may in future be, brought."

The interests of military officers and men, and public property in cantonments, having been thus guarded, it became necessary, for the sake of fairness and uniformity, to extend similar immunities to military officers and men obliged to live outside cantonments, and to protect public property wherever it might be found within municipal limits. It was with those objects that the present Bill had been drawn; and the measure was of so simple a character, that it required no detailed exposition.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT 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.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for giving power to prohibit inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain municipalities and cantonments compulsory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA;
The 31st May, 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT OF THE OPERATION OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,—No. 980 (Separate Revenue—Post Office), dated 5th June 1880.

Read—

Report of the operation of the Post Office of India for the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—The administration of the Post Office during the year was successful, and a steady rate of progress was maintained. The charges for the carriage of books and patterns and for insurance of inland parcels and letters, and the extra charges for insufficiently paid parcels were reduced; a system of granting certificates of posting of unregistered articles at a charge of half an anna was also introduced.

The effect of the abolition of the charge for redirection postage, and of the introduction of the insurance and value-payable systems, was not fully felt till the year 1878-79. The first resulted, as was anticipated, in a considerable loss of revenue, which was fully compensated by the gain in administrative *efficiency* and public convenience.

The insurance system is evidently appreciated; the total value of the articles insured during the fifteen months of its existence being Rs. 3,96,19,505, with a total of fees collected of Rs. 1,36,786, while only Rs. 25,092 were paid as compensation for the loss of insured articles. The value-payable system is not as yet largely employed by the public; but its use is steadily increasing.

Certain reforms decided on by the Universal Postal Union in the course of the year came into operation only with the commencement of the year 1879-80.

The war in Afghánistán caused a sudden strain on the resources of the Department; but, notwithstanding special difficulties arising out of the exceptional demand for cattle, and the occurrence of disease among both horned cattle and horses, the arrangements for the conveyance of correspondence to the front were, on the whole, satisfactory.

The number of post-offices increased by 285, of letter-boxes by 323, and of village postmen by 434.

Covers carried by the Post Office increased by 2·39 per cent.; but newspapers decreased by 6·57 per cent. This decrease must be viewed in connection with the increase of 11·33 per cent. in the previous year—an abnormally large increase, for which special reasons existed in the interest in European news connected with the Russo-Turkish war, and in the famines in Madras and Bombay. The number of newspapers carried is still considerably in excess of that given for 1876-77.

The operations of the Dead Letter Office were satisfactory; for, though about the same proportion of covers passed through that office as in the previous year, a smaller proportion remained finally undisposed of.

The net revenue from the Foreign Parcel Post again showed an increase from Rs. 97,277 to Rs. 1,09,717. The rapid development of this branch of the parcel traffic is indicated by the following figures, extracted from paragraph 35 of the Report:—

Years.	No. of parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,325
1877-78	59,095
1878-79	69,534

The exchange of letters with the United Kingdom has increased by 5·9 per cent., and of newspapers by 3·5 per cent.; while that of books and patterns has decreased by 12·5 per cent. This decrease is accounted for partly by the increased use of the parcel post for the conveyance of books, and partly on the assumption of a depression of trade either in books or patterns, or both.

The proportion of revenue collected in cash continues to decrease, the extended use of the embossed half-anna envelopes, as exhibited in the following table, having contributed materially to this result:—

Years.	No. of half-anna envelopes.	Value. Rs.
1872-73	99,391	3,106
1873-74	2,613,195	81,662
1874-75	5,804,140	1,81,380
1875-76	11,046,066	3,45,190
1876-77	17,915,653	5,59,864
1877-78	25,163,257	7,86,352
1878-79	30,872,300	9,64,759

The demand for these envelopes will, if the present rate of increase continues, soon exceed the maximum annual supply of 35,712,000 envelopes for which the present contract with Messrs. De La Rue & Co. provides.

The financial results, though contrasting unfavorably with those of the previous year, are not unsatisfactory: the net revenue, after deducting postal expenditure proper, is Rs. 12,63,563; or, after deducting other expenditure which, though not charged in the postal accounts, is fairly debitable to the Post Office, Rs. 1,27,898. The reduced surplus is mainly due to the reductions of postage and the abolition of redirection charges.

The following statement, extracted from paragraph 78, exhibits, in an interesting manner, the general progress of the operations of the Post Office:—

Year.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of expenditure, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1855-56	100	100	100
1867-68	207	237	161
1870-71	257	235	175
1873-74	328	284	184
1876-77	368	345	196
1877-78	387	378	206
1878-79	394	390	222

The thanks of the Government of India are again due to Mr. Monteath for his able administration of the Department. The officers of the Department mentioned* in paragraphs 79 to 81 have also earned the approval of Government by their loyal and zealous services in connection with the war in Afghánistán, or in other special directions.

* Colonel W. M. Lane, Mr. S. S. Sullen, Mr. E. Hodgkinson, Mr. F. J. Jordan, Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Mr. C. Lawder, Mr. W. T. VanSomeren, Mr. P. Sheridan, Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Mr. C. Goodburn, Mr. G. W. Creswell, Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhai, and Pundit Sundar Lal.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1878-79.

No. 11573, dated 30th March, 1880.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1878-79.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

2. Six more countries were admitted into the General Postal Union during the year, as shewn in the list below:—

Countries belonging to the General Postal Union on the 1st April 1878.

Great Britain.
Germany.
Austria.
Hungary.
Belgium.
Denmark.
Egypt.
Spain.
United States of America.
France.
Greece.
Italy.
Luxembourg.
Norway.
Holland.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Russia.
Servia.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey.
British India.
French Colonies.
British Colonies, including—
Trinidad.
Bermuda.
Jamaica.
Guiana.
Ceylon.
Straits Settlements.
Labuan.
Mauritius.
Hongkong.
Spanish Colonies in—
America and
Oceania.
Dutch Colonies in—
America and
Asia.
Portuguese Colonies in—
Asia,
Africa, and
Oceania.
Danish Colonies in—
America.
Brazil.
Japan.
Persia.

Countries admitted to the General Postal Union during the year.

Argentine Republic.
British Honduras.
Canada.
Falkland Isles.
Newfoundland.
West Coast of Africa.

3. The General Postal Union now comprises nearly all the principal countries in the world: the only important exceptions being the British Colonies of Australasia and South Africa.

4. A new international postal treaty, termed the Convention of Paris, was signed on the 1st of June 1878, whereby the Postal Union was continued for an indefinite period with provision for an international Congress at least every five years. The next Congress was fixed to be held at Lisbon in 1884.

5. The new convention, although signed, as above stated, during the year under report, did not come into actual operation till the commencement of the following year (1st April 1879): but this is perhaps the best opportunity of referring to such of its provisions as involved changes of public interest. These may be enumerated as follows:—

(1.) The introduction of international post-cards, which before was optional, was made compulsory.

(2.) The rates of postage were fixed on standards somewhat lower than those previously existing: the result being a reduction of the Indian rates as shewn below:

		Former rates.	*Revised rates from 1st April 1879.*
Viâ Southampton.	Letters ...	5 annas per half ounce	3 annas per half ounce.
	Newspapers ...	1 anna per 4 ozs.	1 anna per 4 ozs.
	Books, &c. ...	1½ annas per 2 „	1 „ „ 2 „
Viâ Brindisi	Letters ...	6 annas per ½ oz.	5 annas per ½ oz.
	Newspapers ...	2 „ „ 4 ozs.	2 „ „ 4 ozs.
	Books, &c. ...	2½ „ „ 2 „	2 „ „ 2 „

(3.) The limit of weight of books, &c., was raised from 1 kilogramme (2lbs. 3 ozs.) to 2 kilogrammes (4lbs. 6 ozs.).

(4.) Insufficiently paid articles other than letters were allowed to pass under conditions of taxation similar to those in force for letters.

(5.) The name was changed from that of General Postal Union to that of Universal Postal Union.

SEA COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

6. Although the sea communication with Europe is not part of the Indian Inland Post to which this report refers, it is usual to give here some information respecting its cost. All the sea postage collected by India is handed over to the British Post Office, and, when this as well as the British collections have been deducted from the total cost of the service, the balance or net cost, is charged in equal shares upon Great Britain and India. The actual payments are made on estimate before the accounts are completed, but in the figures given below (up to 1876-77) there have been entered instead the adjusted amounts, *i.e.*, the amounts found ultimately to be properly debitable to each year.

	£	
1869-70	73,110	
1870-71	69,150	
1871-72	68,110	
1872-73	61,072	Adjusted amounts as explained above. The increase in 1876-77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876, when India entered the Union.
1873-74	54,770	
1874-75	57,170	
1875-76	53,125	
1876-77	66,685	
1877-78	70,000	The adjustments for these years have not been received from London. The amounts shewn are estimated.
1878-79	**70,000**	

Name of the Vessel.	Due date and hour for arrival at Bombay.	Actual date and hour of arrival at Bombay.	Number of hours late.	
			H.	M.
Mongolia ...	14th November 1878, 6 P.M.	15th November 1878, 5-55 A.M.	11	55
Malwa ...	19th December 1878, 6 P.M.	19th December 1878, 7-45 P.M.	1	45
Hydaspes ...	26th December 1878, 6 P.M.	27th December 1878, 7-50 A.M.	13	50
Bangalore ...	9th January 1879, 6 P.M.	9th January 1879, 10-25 P.M.	4	25

7. There were no instances of material delay in the arrival of the European mails. In fact, the delays beyond contract time were altogether only four in number, as shewn on the margin.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

8. The changes made during the year in the Local Steam Services have been made the subject of remarks opposite the entries affected thereby in the following statement:—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1.)	Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *viâ* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.	Nos. 1 to 9 are under the control of the Post Office, by which a subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 per annum is paid. No. 5 was changed from January 1879 into a weekly service, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account and not under contract. No. 6 was changed under like conditions from April 1878 into a weekly service. No. 9 was also changed under like conditions into a fortnightly service, but after a trial of five months the change was abandoned.
(2.)	Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Akyab.	
(3.)	Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.	
(4.)	Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore, and intermediate ports.	
(5.)	Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.	
(6.)	Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.	
(7.)	Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts.	
(8.)	Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.	
(9.)	Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karachi.	

(10.)	Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.	No. 10 is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being, not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

By other Agencies.

(11.)	By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay, and intermediate ports with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.	Nos. 11 to 13 are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Post Office contributing a portion (Rs. 500 per mensem) of the subsidy for No. 12. No. 11 was made the subject of a new contract, but without any material change in the service.
(12.)	By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.	
(13.)	By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, a fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.	
(14.)	By Jardine, Matheson & Co. (of Hongkong) and Apcar & Co. (of Calcutta), a monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits and Hongkong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy for No. 14.
(15.)	By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, a communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad.	No. 15 is under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; the subsidy is £300 per mensem.

The small service maintained by the Government of Ceylon, between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side, was also continued.

9. The Sea Services maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company were performed with substantial regularity, except on the Bombay and Calcutta line. The contract allows considerable latitude in the way of stoppage at intermediate ports on that line, which is not one of those maintained primarily for postal requirements: the time-table accordingly shews, not the contract time, but the anticipated average duration of each voyage, and the deviations from the time-table in the current year did not go beyond what was allowable under the contract.

CHANGES OF INLAND RATES OF POSTAGE.

10. The changes of inland rates of postage carried out in the latter part of last year included the important measure of abolishing re-direction postage, and reference is made to it again in this year's report, because it is the first year in which the full financial effect of that measure was felt. Other changes were made during the year under report, of which the following are the chief, *viz.*:—

1.	A reduction of the rate chargeable on books and patterns from 1 anna to ½ anna for 10 tolas, articles other than books and patterns being excluded from the list of allowable contents.	With effect from the 1st April 1878.
2.	Insufficiently-paid packets formerly charged at letter or parcel rates were made chargeable with only double of the deficiency.	Ditto ditto.
3.	Certificates of posting granted for unregistered articles at a charge of ½ anna each.	Ditto ditto.
4.	Reduction of insurance rates from one-half to one-quarter per cent.	With effect from the 1st August 1878.

11. The first of these measures involved a considerable sacrifice of revenue both on private and official correspondence. The Calcutta Trades Association subsequently urged a reduction of the minimum parcel rate to provide cheap transit by post for the small articles of merchandize which formerly enjoyed the same privilege as books and patterns: but it has not as yet been deemed advisable by the Government to admit a further reduction of revenue.

12. The reduction of the insurance rates was the result of the first six months' experience of the system of insuring inland parcels and letters. This important additional postal facility will form the subject of remarks in a separate section of this report (see paragraphs 52 to 56).

IMPORTATION OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES BY POST.

13. The extent to which the practice of importing dutiable articles by post had grown having been brought to the notice of the Government of India, an order was issued, under date the 7th March 1879, directing the strict enforcement of the clauses of the Indian Post Office Act applicable thereto. In the Bombay Post Office fifty-one letters were challenged and made over to the Custom House Authorities, of which forty-one were found to contain dutiable articles.

CREATION OF A NEW POSTAL CIRCLE FOR EASTERN BENGAL.

14. Intimation was given in the report of the previous year of the formation of the province of Behar into a separate postal circle; and it has now to be added that Eastern Bengal, with Dacca as its centre, was formed into a separate Circle during the year under report. When the postal operations in a province become too much for the personal supervision of the officer in direct administrative control, it is the custom in this Department not to supplement his staff but to lessen his jurisdiction; and hence it is that record is made from

time to time of the fact of the creation of a new postal Circle. Even with the transfer in late years of Assam, Behar and Eastern Bengal from the control of the Post Master General of Bengal, the Bengal Circle still holds the foremost place, as respects amount of work, among the postal Circles in India.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

15. During the year under report an important revision was made of the staff of Postal Inspectors with the view of meeting the increased demands resulting from the ever-growing number of post offices and amount of correspondence. The opportunity of a favourable financial position (as shewn in the previous year's report) was also taken of increasing the number of Railway Parcel Sorting Offices. The sorting of letters and newspapers is performed on almost all Railway lines in travelling offices, but for parcels it would be impossible to make similar provision without great expense; and hence it becomes necessary to select convenient places on the main lines where parcels can be stopped in transit for the purpose of being sorted. The constant extension of the railway system makes it necessary from time to time to revise the arrangements for such work, and this was done during the year under report.

There was also an extensive revision of departmental system with the object of reducing labor. Besides the ordinary growth of correspondence, new work in the way of insurance, &c., had been undertaken, and the opportunity was availed of for carrying out various important measures of the character above described. Such changes always involve trouble and expense at first, in the provision of revised forms and other working material.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDIAN TROOPS DESPATCHED TO MALTA AND CYPRUS.

16. The despatch of Indian troops to Malta, and ultimately to Cyprus, in the summer of 1878, involved the organization of special postal arrangements for the despatch and delivery of mails, and this was successfully done by the despatch with the expeditionary force of a fully equipped postal establishment.

AFGHAN WAR.

17. The war which broke out in November 1878 with the Ameer of Cabul caused a sudden strain upon the Postal Department not only beyond, but within, the limits of its ordinary operations.

18. It was called upon to make emergent provision for a large increase of the Goods and Passenger Services between Jhelum and Peshawar, as well as to create new services of a similar kind between Rawalpindi and Thull. These operations were rendered especially difficult by the enormous demand which sprang up on all sides for draught cattle of every description, and still more so by the sudden appearance of rinderpest among the bullocks, carrying off some 300 head actually on the line besides diminishing the supply in the adjoining districts. Glanders also broke out among the horses, spreading rapidly over the whole line and necessitating summary preventive measures in the way of destroying all affected animals.

19. The trans-frontier operations were also extensive.

20. Beyond Peshawar a horsed line of communication was opened to Daka, Jalalabad, and then, as the camp advanced, to Gundamak. After the first week or two the working of this line was quite satisfactory.

21. In the Kurram Valley, arrangements were made for maintaining communication between Thull and Alikheyl by means of a horse post. These arrangements were from the first satisfactory.

22. But the most serious part of the operations was in the direction of Beloochistan. A horsed tonga service was established from Sukkur to Jacobabad; but beyond that point, all the way to Quetta and Kandahar, the Department had to rely entirely on the Political Authorities. Even the horsemen of the Belooch Guides, who had formerly carried the mails between Jacobabad and Quetta, could no longer be spared for that service. It was months before this part of the service could be got into anything like order, and that only by the strenuous efforts of the Political and Military authorities combined.

23. Special arrangements had also to be made on the Railway lines for disposing of correspondence for the front. There were three distinct lines of transit and yet a large proportion of the correspondence contained nothing but the addressee's name and regiment, and often, in the case of Medical, Transport and other Officers, there was nothing but the name. Officers had to be specially equipped at selected points for the sole purpose of collecting information about the destination and progress of officers and troops; and by this means and the free use of printing in the revision of lists from day to day, this part of the work was eventually mastered in a satisfactory way.

24. I shall refer in the appropriate place (paragraph 79) to those officers whose exertions are especially deserving of notice in connection with the operations above referred to.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.

	No. at close of 1877-78.	No. at close of 1878-79.	Increase.
Post Offices	4,107	4,392	285
Letter-boxes	5,809	6,132	323
Village postmen	2,242	2,676	434

25. The usual statistics under this head will be found in Appendix I, of which an abstract is given on the margin. The increase is large, but it must be remembered that for the two previous years there had been considerable restriction owing to financial pressure.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

Year.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horse and camel line.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
1877-78 ...	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963
1878-79 ...	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954
Increase ...	785	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	512	282	...	9

26. In Appendix II will be found the usual statistics of postal lines. The abstract on the margin shews that the total increase in railway mileage almost exactly balanced the decreases under the other heads.

27. The principal Railway extension was that of the Indus Valley State Railway (Mooltan to Kotri, 508 miles), and this with various smaller extensions, *viz.*, on the Northern Bengal State Railway (47 miles), on the Neemuch State Railway (50 miles), on the Western Rajputana State Railway (35 miles), and on the Dhond-Munmad State Railway (145 miles) make up the considerable total of 785 miles.

28. The decreases under the other heads were for the most part due to the abolition of lines superseded by the railway. Besides this, there was the abolition of the horse and camel line across the desert of Sind between Ahmedabad and Hydrabad, which as well as other smaller decreases were balanced by some new lines opened in Sind and by a series of lines opened for military purposes in the Punjab.

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, Patterns and Packets.	Total.
1877-78 ...	115,089,336	10,999,758	909,962	1,827,024	128,826,080
1878-79 ...	118,599,609	10,276,990	928,901	2,023,768	131,829,268
Increase ...	3,510,273	...	88,939	196,744	3,073,188
Decrease ...	...	722,768	...	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	3·05	...	9·77	10·77	2·39
Percentage of decrease ...	...	6·57	...	...	...

29. The correspondence returns for the year are shewn in Appendix III, of which an abstract is given on the margin. The general percentage of increase compares unfavorably with the results of previous years, as will be seen from the following abstract:—

	Percentage of correspondence. Increase.
1875-76	2·88
1876-77	2·57
1877-78	5·13
1878-79	2·39

30. As observed in the report of last year (paragraph 19), "a time of famine affects the Post office during the actual currency of the dearth by stimulating correspondence in connection with the transport of grain, the remittance of money, &c." It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the stimulus given in 1877-78 should leave the following year, now under report, with a less than usual increment as compared with the results of its predecessor. That this is the cause of the reduced rate of progress is apparent from the fact that while other postal circles shew a fair average progress in the amount of correspondence, the Bombay and Madras Circles, in which the famine prevailed, shew actual decreases.

31. It will be observed also that newspapers which shewed an unusual expansion of no less than 11·33 per cent. in 1877-78, have this year gone down somewhat in number. This fluctuation will be more apparent from the following figures:—

	No. of Newspapers.
1876-77	9,880,679
1877-78	10,999,758
1878-79	10,276,990

It must be remembered that the statistics of correspondence are based on enumerations made in only one week of each half year, so that temporary fluctuations may produce an exaggerated effect on the returns. It is possible, perhaps, that the operation of Act IX of 1878 (an Act for the better control of publications in oriental languages) may have had something to do with the fluctuation now under notice.

32. A further analysis of the returns relating to letters is given on the margin. The growing habit of prepaying letters, instead of sending them unpaid, is very noticeable. This change is most marked in the correspondence of natives and is partly due to the extended use of embossed envelopes since the cost of such envelopes was reduced (in 1873) to the value of the stamps borne by them. Although the increasing habit of prepayment does not improve the postal revenue, it has always been regarded as an object to encourage the habit, and the Indian Post Office has now for years been content to do so, not

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1877-78 ...	70,568,823	32,773,919	2,746,594	116,089,336
1878-79 ...	84,324,076	31,429,552	2,845,981	118,599,609
Increase ...	4,755,253	...	99,387	3,510,273
Decrease ...	...	1,344,367	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	5·98	...	3·62	3·05
Percentage of decrease ...	...	4·10	...	...

merely at the loss of the higher unpaid rate of postage, but of the cost of the envelopes for which nothing is charged in addition to the value of the embossed stamps.

33. The unusual extent to which during the year under report unpaid letters have been supplanted by paid letters is also partly due to steps which were taken for expediting the delivery of paid letters.

34. The correspondence returns include under the head of parcels not only inland parcels, but also foreign parcels, and it is usual to give separate statistics respecting the latter in the following form :—

FOREIGN PARCELS.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Custom-duty and sums due to P. and O. Company.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	No.	No.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
With United Kingdom.						
To India	38,389	46,369	6 1·01	5 11·53	73,469	81,762
From India	17,614	18,968	2 11·63	2 12·50	18,943	20,812
	56,003	65,337	5 0·22	4 13 88	92,412	1,02,574
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	881	1,025	6 14·81	6 15·87	1,756	2,057
From India	1,811	1,955	4 3 31	4 12·56	2,444	2,960
	2,692	2,980	5 1·43	5 8·78	4,200	5,017
With Ceylon, Aden & Straits.						
To India*	55	208	1 14·41	1 13·83	20	162
From India	345	1,009	3 4·74	3 7·79	645	1,964
	400	1,217	3 1·64	3 3 35	665	2,126
TOTAL ...	59,095	69,534	5 0·07	4 13 88	97,277	1,09,717

35. The development of this branch of the parcel traffic has been rapid, especially in late years, as will be seen from the following figures, commencing with the year in which the Foreign parcel post was started :—

	No. of parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,325
1877-78	59,095
1878-79	69,534

36. The correspondence entered on the margin of paragraph 29 was disposed of as follows :—

Sent out for delivery ...	...	131,899,268
Received back undelivered ...	...	5,418,138
Balance actually delivered	...	126,481,130
Sent to Dead Letter Offices ...	...	2,865,742
		129,346,872

Note.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

The actual delivery continues to bear the same proportion (97 per cent.) to the total as in the two preceding years.

* This does not include parcels from the Straits to India, respecting which no information is available.

37. Foreign correspondence is included in the general correspondence statistics referred to in paragraph 29, but on the margin will be found a separate statement respecting it. The exchange of *letters* with the United Kingdom has increased by 5·9 per cent., that of *newspapers* has increased by 3·5 per cent., and that of *books* and *patterns* has decreased by no less than 12·5 per cent. This large decrease in the exchange of books and patterns is made up of a decrease of 5·7 per cent. on the homeward route and of 14·3 per cent. in the outward route. The relatively large decrease of books and patterns on the outward route is manifestly due to the cheaper means of transmission afforded by the parcel post, in which the charge on *outward* book parcels was reduced by one-half in the preceding year. Indeed, the foreign parcel post returns prove this to be the case. But there remains a decrease of about 5 per cent. common to both routes (homeward and outward), which can be accounted for only on the assumption of a depression of trade either in books or patterns or both.

	ESTIMATED AGGREGATE NUMBER.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
Despatched from *India* to the *United Kingdom*—				
Letters	2,293,295	Decrease 1 p. c.	2,386,014	Increase 4 p. c.
Newspapers	369,656	Increase 7·1 p. c.	386,470	4·5 p. c.
Books, &c.	213,390		201,257	Decrease 5·7 p. c.
Received in *India* from the *United Kingdom*—				
*Letters**	2,181,455	Increase 9·5 p. c.	2,353,208	Increase 7·9 p. c.
Newspapers	2,03.,354	4·7 p. c.	2,104,249	3·3 p. c.
Books, &c.	720,694		677,770	Decrease 14·3 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ... *Letters* ...	4,474,660	Increase 4·4 p. c.	4,739,222	Increase 5·9 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ... *Newspapers* ...	2,407,010	5 p. c.	2,490,719	3·5 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ... *Books* ...	1,004,284		879,027	Decrease 12·5 p. c.
Despatched from *India* to *Foreign Countries* other than the United Kingdom—				
Letters	275,169		491,062	
Other articles	165,610		171,314	
Received in *India* from *Foreign Countries* other than the United Kingdom—				
Letters	569,372		562,822	
Other articles	327,111		243,864	
GRAND TOTAL ... *Letters* ...	924,520	Increase 28 p. c.	1,053,884	Increase 14 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ... *Other articles* ...	492,751		415,168	Decrease 15·7 p. c.

* *Note.*—The figures for letters received in India from the United Kingdom in 1877-78 have been revised in respect of "soldiers' letters," which have intermediately been made the subject of more accurate statistical record.

38. The statistics of exchange with foreign Europe shew a similar result, *i.e.*, an increase (14 per cent.) in letters and a decrease (15·7 per cent.) in other articles.

39. It may be mentioned here that the statistics of exchanges with foreign Europe for next year will be the same as those for this year ; as it was decided by the Paris Convention that statistics should be taken only every two years.

40. The statistics relating to the working of Dead Letter Offices are given in Appendix IV, of which the following is an abstract :—

Dead Letters.	NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices	2,781,626	2,865,742		
DEDUCT— (1877-78. 1878-79.)				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable ... 134,596 146,972				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices 607,858 645,426				
	742,454	792,398		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices	2,039,172	2,073,344	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered. — Disposed of by re-direction to addressees	197,819	211,226	9·70	10·19
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered. — Disposed of by return to senders	1,174,183	1,226,217	57·58	59·14
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead ...	667,170	635,901	32·72	30 67

41. The work of Dead Letter Offices being either to find out the addressees or to return the correspondence to the senders, the measure of efficiency is the proportion of total receipts so disposed of. This proportion is on the increase year by year.

42. The statistics of the sales of postage stamps are contained in Appendix V (ordinary stamps) and Appendix VI (service stamps), of which an abstract is given below :—

Ordinary Postage Stamps.		9-pie labels.	½-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	Gross value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	Value of each kind of stamps sold	22,311	7,66,352	8,591	13,97,862	2,94,838	2,43,507	7,39,963	3,74,066	1,79,223	63,634	1,51,275	42,61,622
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·52	18·45	·20	32·80	6·92	5·72	17·36	8·78	4·21	1·49	3·55	100
	Value of each kind of stamps sold	23,471	9,64,759	9,494	13,15,292	3,05,233	2,54,653	7,74,175	4,35,661	2,52,869	80,409	2,31,311	46,47,327
1878-79	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·55	22·64	·22	30·86	7·16	5·98	18·17	10·22	5·93	1·89	5·43	109·05

Service Postage Stamps.		9-pie labels.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	Gross value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	Value of each kind of stamps sold	891	2,70,666	6,41,483	1,11,421	1,35,132	1,25,552	12,85,145
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·07	21·06	49·91	8·67	10·52	9·77	100
	Value of each kind of stamps sold	375	2,83,125	6,44,692	1,03,427	1,28,400	1,03,505	12,63,524
1878-79	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·03	·22·03	50·17	8·05	9·99	8·05	98·32

43. The only point in connection with these figures upon which remark is called for is the continued increase of the sale of ½-anna embossed envelopes. Below will be found a statement shewing the sale of these envelopes in recent years.

Sale of ½-anna envelopes.

	No.	Value.
		Rs.
1872-73	99,391	3,106
1873-74	2,613,195	81,662
1874-75	5,804,140	1,81,380
1875-76	11,046,066	3,45,190
1876-77	17,915,653	5,59,864
1877-78	25,163,257	7,86,352
1878-79	**30,872,300**	**9,64,759**

44. It was in 1873 that the Government decided to offer the envelopes for sale at the value of the stamps borne by them, the object being to induce the native public to use envelopes of a proper size and texture instead of the small flimsy covers in which they were accustomed to place their letters. These covers were generally little more than the size of a finger, so that the addresses were always crowded and sometimes written on both sides. Over these crowded addresses were impressed the various office stamps, and thus an address originally difficult to read became almost illegible before arrival at destination. It was to obviate this great inconvenience that the Government decided to sell the envelopes at the value of the stamps borne by them. This practically reduces the postage rate by the cost of the envelope; but the object in view fully warranted the sacrifice.

45. The maximum annual supply of envelopes under the present contract with De La Rue & Co. is 74,400 reams, or 35,712,000 envelopes, so that the sale of the year under report came but little short of the maximum. The manufacture is now going on at the maximum rate, and it remains to be seen whether the demand will be met thereby.

46. The proportion of revenue collected in cash and stamps for the last few years is shewn below :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	**1878-79.**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total postage revenue ...	100	100	100	100	100	**100**
Cash	31·23	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33	**26·62**
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	51·50	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87	**57·30**
Proportion derived from service stamps	17·27	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80	**16·08**

47. The large increase this year in the proportion collected by the sale of ordinary stamps is due partly to the marked increase of paid letters (as compared with unpaid letters) already noticed in paragraph 32, but mainly, I think, to the fact that the prepayment of insured parcels is compulsory. The introduction of the insurance system has thus had the indirect effect of largely increasing the proportion of revenue collected in stamps. The insurance fees are also accounted for by Post Masters in stamps, but this is a comparatively small item.

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POSTS.

48. As explained in previous reports, the District Posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts, where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the imperial post. The cost of such arrangements is defrayed in some cases by local cesses and in others by Imperial grants. The Administration is in every case under the Local Government; but under arrangements carried out between 1864 and 1878, the Local Officers of the Imperial Post are now everywhere employed by the Local Governments as managers of the District Posts. When a District Post Office attains to a fair proportion of private correspondence and fulfils certain prescribed conditions about self-support, it is deemed eligible for transfer to the Imperial Post, and the District Post funds thus set free become available for extending District Post facilities. The District Post thus acts as a pioneer to the Imperial Post, and its use in this way is most important.

49. Owing to the extension of Imperial Post operations during the year under report, there was a considerable transfer to it of offices from the District Post, and some time naturally elapses before the complement of the District Post is restored. It thus happens that the returns shew fewer District Post Offices at the close of the year under report than in the previous year. But the mileage of District Post lines is greater.

50. The correspondence conveyed by the District Post has decreased by over 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and this is partly attributable to the transfer of offices to the Imperial Post and partly to the cessation of operations connected with famine relief.

51. The usual figures relating to District Posts are given below. These figures are always more or less incomplete and liable to error, owing to their being compiled through so many different channels and from accounts kept in different ways under different Local Governments:—

Names of Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Houses.	Number of District Post village postmen and postmen.	Number of District Post letter-boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post lines.	Local cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Posts.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1877-78	293	...	238	10,983	2,63,129	...	2,61,204(e)	1,092,282	1,110,505	55,071	5·04
	1878-79	290	...	209	11,152	2,68,654	2,66,466	2,66,466	831,177	849,202	44,441	5·35
Madras	1877-78	296	848	284(a)	2,978	...	1,08,410	1,02,065	1,050,818	360,596	67,175	6·49
	1878-79	299	854	381(a)	2,887	...	1,08,630	1,03,069	1,169,123	511,070	66,035	5·65
Bombay	1877-78	2	527	574	107	...	89,400	95,624	943,159	252,848	58,329	6·18
	1878-79	2	506	564	107	...	89,390	91,262	881,961	228,494	54,966	6·23
North-West Provinces	1877-78	355	382	28	6,294	Not shewn separately.	60,000	1,49,832	965,495	858,321	68,624	7·05
	1878-79	288	432	24	6,320		54,036	1,49,552	770,615	681,744	50,017	6·49
Punjab	1877-78	23	371	46	4,548	58,500	45,000	1,09,578(f)	51,811	62,602	1,816	3·51
	1878-79	22	370	62	4,425	66,922	45,000	1,09,886(f)	46,937	59,362	2,206	4·70
British Burmah	1877-78	...	2	78	1,292	14,749	...	9,988	6,520	13,990	908	13·93
	1878-79	...	1	60	1,481	21,695	...	21,546	5,615	8,886	310	5·52
Central Provinces	1877-78	38	41	53	2,147	53,184(c)	...	53,184	214,868	153,865	17,755	8·26
	1878-79	46	68	34	2,215	51,435(c)	...	51,435	159,811	110,764	15,982	10·00
Oudh	1877-78	67	227	94	977	36,092	...	33,483	306,178	218,670	27,834	9·90
	1878-79	57	221	88	965	35,529	...	32,610	297,558	217,379	27,487	9·24
Rajputana	1877-78	8	10	...	144	709	3,644	4,323	14,880	14,464	1,121	7·53
	1878-79	9	9	9	145	792	4,600	5,103	23,010	21,843	1,454	6·32
Assam	1877-78	22	3	10	667(b)	13,220(d)	...	12,061	42,448	40,634	3,032	7·14
	1878-79	17	4	10	677(b)	14,929(d)	...	13,175	46,004	31,679	3,858	8·39
Total	1877-78	1,104	2,411	1,405(a)	30,137	4,39,573	3,06,454	8,31,342	4,638,459	3,086,495	302,065	6·44
	1878-79	1,030	2,465	1,441	30,374	4,59,956	3,01,656	8,44,104	4,231,811	2,720,423	266,756	6·30

(a) Including 270 letter-boxes in charge of village headmen, not shewn in the Return for 1877-78.
(b) The distance in the rainy season amounted to 761 miles in 1877-78 and 741 miles in 1878-79.
(c) Including contributions from Provincial and Local Funds in the Central Provinces and Berars.
(d) Including Rs. 720 contributed from the District Improvement Fund in Assam.
(e) Excluding Rs. 21,862 paid from the Imperial revenues on account of pay of village postmen and postmen attached to District Post Offices.
(f) Including the annual subsidy paid from the District Dák Fund for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chickawatni hill cart-line in the Punjab.

SECTION IV A.—INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEMS.

52. It has been deemed appropriate to give a place among the regular sections of the report to the measures named above, because separate notices of them will probably be found useful in future reports as well as in this one.

53. Both of the measures referred to were introduced towards the close of the preceding year, so that the year under report is the first complete year of their existence.

54. The Insurance system had its origin in a desire to separate between the valuable and non-valuable portion of the mails. From the time when currency notes were introduced in India, the use of the letter post for transmitting them increased: and as the practice grew, it became a source of danger to the entire mail, for a thief would steal many letters in the hope of finding notes in one of them. Various attempts were made to check the evil. Unregistered letters manifestly containing notes were ordered to be registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee; and a special organization under Mr. Turton Smith of the Punjab Police was arranged with the view of checking the growing evil. The result, however, was a conviction that the proper direction for such efforts was that of inducing a separation of the letters containing notes from those which did not contain them. A plan was accordingly laid before Government for the transmission under insurance of currency notes presented at the Post Office for that purpose: but the Government considered that such a measure might favor wrong expectations regarding the cashing of notes so transmitted. The larger scheme of insurance for all kinds of valuables was thereupon prepared and introduced, the rates of insurance being based in the first instance on a scale of about ½ per cent., which was subsequently reduced to a scale of about ¼ per cent.

55. The working of the Insurance system up to the close of the year under report may be exhibited as follows:—

	Value insured.			Insurance fees.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78—				
Last quarter, being the commencement of the system ...	6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79—				
First quarter	9,00,511	42,60,125	51,60,636	27,652
Second quarter, *during which* the insurance rates were reduced to a scale of about ¼ per cent.	14,32,831	52,97,848	67,30,679	23,529
Third quarter	22,94,445	71,88,701	94,83,146	26,549
Fourth quarter	43,43,988	1,13,74,545	1,57,18,533	45,826
Total ...	96,38,095	2,99,81,410	3,96,19,505	1,36,786

56. During the whole period (15 months) above referred to the compensation paid for losses, after deducting the recoveries of lost property, amounted to only Rs. 19,201, and even if losses occurring in that period, but not made the subject of compensation till the following year, were to be added, the total amount would not exceed Rs. 25,092.

The total losses without deducting recoveries, as well as the recoveries and other deductions are shewn on the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Losses by departmental fraud or neglect ...	15,520	9	6
Ditto by highway robbery in British territory ...	3,301	0	0
Ditto by highway robbery in Native States ...	14,266	15	0
	33,088	8	6
Value of property recovered	7,974	9	3
	25,113	15	3
Claims not preferred	22	0	0
	25,091	15	3

57. *Value-payable System.*—Reference will now be made to the Value-payable system. It was based on the general plan of a system which had found much favor in Germany and other countries of the Continent, under which the sender of a parcel could declare the value of the contents for realization from the addressee, in view to the subsequent payment to him of the amount so realized, less a postal commission. Under this system the German Post had carried parcels in 1874 of the value of over 2½ millions sterling, while in the Austrian Post the value carried in the same year was nearly 3½ millions sterling.

58. The Value-payable system commenced to work in India in a very small way, but it has gone on increasing since, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	No. of parcels.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1877-78—			
Third quarter, being the commencement of the system (only one month, December 1877)	35	843	19
Fourth quarter	378	5,878	176
1878-79—			
First quarter	816	13,276	409
Second quarter	1,261	20,546	605
Third quarter	2,475	52,118	1,506
Fourth quarter	2,856	46,169	1,422
Total ...	7,821	1,38,830	4,137

59. The idea of extending the Value-payable system to parcels coming from the United Kingdom gave rise to strong opposition on the part of the Trades Associations, and the idea was eventually abandoned.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

60. *Security taken from Post Office Servants.*—The usual statement of operations connected with the security fund is given below :—

Receipts.	Number of Employés. First half year.	Number of Employés. Second half year.	Amount of Subscription. First half year.	Amount of Subscription. Second half year.	Amount of Subscription. Total.	Charges.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance	...	...	...	...	1,01,551	(*a*) *Pensionable*—	
Interest on balance @ 3¾ per cent. for 1878-79...	...	...	...	...	3,808	Sums decreed against the fund ...	975
						Rateable refunds to subscribers ...	338
						Cost of establishment ...	1,080
						Total ...	2,393
(*a*) *Pensionable*—							
Imperial ...	6,013	6,212	6,013	6,212	12,225		
District ...	309	279	309	279	588		
Total ...	6,322	6,491	6,322	6,491	12,813		
(*b*) *Non-pensionable*—						(*b*) *Non-pensionable*—	
Imperial ...	10,168	10,639	5,084	5,320	10,404	Sums decreed against the fund ...	695
District ...	3,422	3,195	1,711	1,597	3,308	Cost of establishment ...	1,080
						Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	228
Total ...	13,590	13,834	6,795	6,917	13,712	Total ...	2,003
						Total charges ...	4,396
						Balance at credit ...	1,27,488
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,884	Grand Total ...	1,31,884

61. As explained in previous reports, the taking of security from Post Office employés under a system of subscription controlled departmentally was introduced to meet a great want. Private Guarantee Associations demanded enormous premia, and when the European Assurance Guarantee Society, in which many postal officials were secured, failed in 1872, the opportunity was taken of organizing a departmental system.

62. The subscription rate for pensionable subordinates is 1 rupee half-yearly, and that for non-pensionable subordinates 8 annas half-yearly; but the former class are entitled to the ultimate refund, on a rateable calculation, of all subscriptions in excess of actual expenditure, while the latter (non-pensionable) class, who pay at the lower rate, are not entitled to any refund. Hence it comes that the Government holds a certain amount returnable to one class of subscribers, and also a surplus not returnable to the other class of subscribers. The balance so divided is shewn below :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total balance	1,01,551	1,27,488
Returnable portion	46,253	58,407
Non-returnable portion	55,298	69,081

63. It may be explained here that the receipts and charges of the so-called security fund appear in the ordinary yearly accounts of the department under the heads of revenue and charges. The security fund is not a fund properly so called, but merely a calculation designed to shew separately the financial results of the system, and especially the amount which the Government holds itself responsible to refund under the prescribed conditions. It was intended at one time to bring compensation payments for losses of insured articles under this head of account, but it has been deemed better on the whole to exhibit separately the losses accruing under the Insurance system. This has already been done (see paragraph 56).

64. *Complaints from the public.*—There were 5,517 complaints made by the public in the year under review, as compared with 5,339 in the previous year. The number left pending at the end of the year was less by 146 than the corresponding number in the previous year.

This accounts in part for the increased number of complaints acknowledged to be well-founded. This increase is also partly accounted for by what happened in Calcutta, where the presence for a time of two dishonest postmen (eventually convicted) gave rise to a large increase (53) of well-founded complaints. There was also an increase of well-founded complaints in the Punjab, connected chiefly with the trans-frontier operations during the war.

65. The following is an analysis of complaints relating to articles of value in the last two years :—

	Ordinary letters.		Registered letters.		Parcels.		Total.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry shewed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through fault of postal officials	153	166	114	107	105	187	402	520
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	150	183	95	59	72	99	317	341
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	578	611	23	14	108	135	714	760
Total ...	831	960	237	240	285	421	1,433	1,621

The figures given above include all complaints made about insured articles under the system of insurance, of which the year under report is the first complete year.

66. *Convictions and departmental punishments.*—The number of legal convictions and departmental punishments will be found detailed in Appendix VIII, of which the following is an abstract :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number of legal convictions ...	171	213
Number of cases punished departmentally...	95	85
Total ...	266	298

The increased detection of crime is due mainly to the fact that under the Insurance system the chances of detection are much greater than formerly.

67. In the annual report for 1876-77 reference was made to the exposure of a series of frauds committed by a gang of forgers, who operated by bribing postal officials in order to get access to letters passing in transit through the post. The information so obtained enabled them to perpetrate many successful forgeries on native bankers. Another gang of the same kind was discovered in Central India during the year under report. They operated in Neemuch and Oodeypur, bribing the sorting clerk of the Neemuch Post Office. They were, however, soon discovered, and all three forgers, together with their postal accomplice, were convicted and punished.

68. *Highway robberies.*—The usual abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin, to which is attached a summary of the total highway robberies in each year since 1871-72. It will be seen that the large increase last year caused by the famine has been only partially reduced during the year under report. The fact that in 1876-77 the robberies in Madras and Bombay aggregated only 7, whereas in the year under report they aggregated 24, shews where the great bulk of the excess lies.

Highway Robberies.

	1877-78. British Territory.	1877-78. Foreign Territory.	1877-78. Total.	1878-79. British Territory.	1878-79. Foreign Territory.	1878-79. Total.
Bengal	8	0	8	0	0	0
Madras	11	2	13	8	2	10
Bombay	2	10	12	4	10	14
North-Western Provinces	8	1	9	8	2	10
Punjab	2	0	2	0	2	2
Central Provinces	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oudh	2	0	2	4	0	4
Rajputana	1	3	4	0	2	2
Assam	0	1	1	0	0	0
Behar	...	...	...	4	0	4
Total ...	34	18	52	28	18	46

	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
1871-72	24	12	36
1872-73	13	12	25
1873-74	21	11	32
1874-75	19	6	25
1875-76	14	12	26
1876-77	12	4	16
1877-78	34	18	52
1878-79	28	18	46

69. The localities in which the highway robberies took place are given in the statement below :—

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of Districts.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks	Names of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.
Madras ...	Salem ...	1	...	Mysore ...	2	
	Kistna ...	1	...			
	Nellore ...	3	...			
	Kurnool ...	1	...			
	Cuddapah ...	1	...			
	Bellary ...	1	3			
Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	1	...	Palanpur ...	1	1
	Panch Mahals (Guzerat). ...	...	1	Mudhol ...	...	1
	Kaira (Guzerat) ...	1	...	Junagar ...	3	...
	Kaladgi ...	1	...	Jetpur ...	1	...
	Poona ...	1	...	Mahikanta ...	2	...
	Dharwar ...		1	Gondal ...	1	...
				Kattywar ...	1	2
				Dongerpur ...	1	...
				Baroda ...	...	3
North-Western Provinces.	Meerut ...	1	...	Gwalior ...	1	...
	Mozuffernagar ...	1	...	Chirkaree ...	1	...
	Aligarh ...	1	...			
	Muttra ...	1	1			
	Bareilly ...	...	1			
	Moradabad ...	1	...			
	Azimgarh ...	1	...			
	Basti ...	1	...			
	Mirzapur ...	1	...			
Punjab ...				Dujana ...	1	...
				Bolan Pass ...	1	...
Oudh ...	Bahraich ...	1	...			
	Rae Bareli ...	2	...			
	Fyzabad ...	1	...			
Rajputana ...				Meywar ...	1	1
				Ulwar ...	1	...
				Jeypore ...	...	1
Behar ...	Patna ...	1	...			
	Gya ...	2	...			
	Bhaugulpur ...	1	...			
	Total ...	28	7	Total ...	18	9

Total (British) 28, besides 7 attacks. Total (Foreign) 18, besides 9 attacks.

70. In the Madras cases (10 robberies and 3 attacks) convictions were obtained in four instances, and the greater part of the stolen property was recovered. In the Bombay cases (14 robberies and 9 attacks) convictions were obtained in ten instances: the amount plundered was in all these cases serious, but more than half of it was recovered. In the North-Western Provinces cases (10 robberies and 2 attacks) convictions were obtained in five instances, and very little of the property was recovered. In the remaining cases (12 robberies and 2 attacks) convictions were obtained in seven instances, and the greater part of the property plundered was recovered.

71. In no case was there loss of life.

Postal officials.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	No.	No.
Inspectors	197	205
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters	3,770	4,061
Clerks	3 097	3,143
Postmen and other servants	6,477	6,961
Road Establishment...	13,121	14,010
Village Postmen	2,313	2,357
Total ...	28,975	29,636

72. The usual abstract shewing the strength of the postal establishments is given on the margin. The details for each circle are given in Appendix IX.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

73. The number of Government Carrying Agency Offices for goods at the close of the year under report was two in excess of the previous year's number; one office (Agra) having been closed, and three (Kohat, Thull and Solan) opened. The Carrying Agency lines were augmented during the year under report by an important military branch from Rawalpindi to Thull. They consisted at the close of the year of a line from Calcutta to Jhelum (rail), and onwards to Peshawar (bullock-train), with branches to Fattehgarh (bullock-train), Gwalior (partly rail and partly bullock-train), Moradabad (rail), Mussoorie, Roorkee and Landour (bullock-train), Simla (bullock-train), Ferozepore (bullock-train), Mooltan (rail), Sialkot (bullock-train), Murree (bullock-train) and Thull (bullock-train).

74. The passenger services on mail cart lines were increased during the year under report by the extension of the Kalka line to Simla; and by new lines from Peshawar to Jumrood, Kohat to Thull, and Sukkur to Jacobabad,—all these new lines having been required in connection with the military operations on the frontier. The passenger services comprised, at the close of the year, lines from Jhelum to Peshawar (with branches to Sialkot, Murree, Thull and Jumrood), from Amritsar to Pathankote, Umballa to Simla, Bareilly to Ranibagh and Sukkur to Jacobabad.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

75. The following figures represent the financial results in the usual form :—

Review of Financial Results.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Purely Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts, including sale of Service postage stamps ...	(a) 72,07,171	74,72,532
Ditto excluding ditto ditto ...	60,11,035	62,09,575
Disbursements	(b) 60,82,704	65,57,308
Net revenue, including sale of Service postage stamps ...	12,14,467	9,15,284
Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	(c) 7,13,046	11,05,540
Disbursements	(d) 6,03,017	8,04,250
Surplus ...	1,10,029	3,01,290
Punjab Military Van Dâk.		
Receipts	2,29,863	2,70,621
Disbursements	2,00,227	2,23,632
Surplus ...	29,636	46,989
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts	86,421	97,586
Disbursements	86,421	97,586
Contract subsidies to local steamers employed to a large extent on general and military considerations, but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience.		
Disbursements	7,08,515	7,12,000

(a) The difference of Rs. 7,158 between this and the figure entered in the report for 1877-78 is owing to the omission of value-payable items from this statement. These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements, as they represent money collected in one place for payment in another.

(b) The difference of Rs. 4,953 is on account of value-payable items as explained above.

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
(c). Purely bullock-train	6,01,587	8,02,855
(d). Postal charges debited to bullock-train	1,430	1,395
Total ...	6,03,017	8,04,250

These results may be summarized briefly as follows :—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ...	12,14,467	9,15,284
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ...	1,10,029	3,01,290
A net surplus in Punjab Military Van Dâk of ...	29,636	46,989
Total ...	13,54,132	12,63,563

76. But there is another list of items chargeable against the Post Office although **not** shewn in the accounts, and this will be found on the margin. Taking the total net revenue as given in paragraph 75 at Rs. 12,63,563, and deducting the total of the items in this list, we find a net profit of Rs. 1,27,898 for the year under review, being less by Rs. 89,610 than the corresponding figure for last year.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	55,813	32,270
Railway service estimated at 1877-78 Rs. 4,17,113; 1878-79 Rs. 4,17,113		
Less actual payments ... 50,398 ... 1,47,069		
	3,66,715	2,70,344
	3,63,600	2,70,000
English stores	1,78,612	1,74,470
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press ...	18,969	27,041
Rent of Government buildings	2,75,000	2,16,384
Estimated postal share of Local Marine subsidies	2,48,854	2,14,148
Gratuities	2,555	8,186
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	15,191	6,222
Pensions granted during the year, aggregating in annual value Rs. 15,665 capitalized at 10 165 year's purchase (15,665 × 10·165 =) Rs. 1,59,244 ...	87,647	1,59,234
TOTAL	11,30,021	11,36,665

77. The year under report has been a very special one in many ways. It followed two years of financial pressure when the extension of operations had been much curtailed; it is compared with a year in which correspondence was specially stimulated by the famine operations (as explained in paragraph 30); it has borne the full force of the reductions of postage (notably the abolition of redirection charges) carried out in the last quarter of the preceding year; it commenced with a list of fresh reductions of postage (see paragraph 10) of considerable financial importance; and it had to bear the cost of a series of important departmental revisions (described in paragraph 15).

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

YEAR.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of expenditure, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1855-56—first complete year of new rates ...	100	100	100
1867-68—thirteenth ditto ...	207	237	101
1868-69—fourteenth ditto ...	228	248	198
1869-70—fifteenth ditto ...	253	246	190
1870-71—sixteenth ditto ...	257	233	176
1871-72—seventeenth ditto ...	270	272	173
1872-73—eighteenth ditto ...	279	279	177
1873-74—nineteenth ditto ...	328	284	184
1874-75—twentieth ditto ...	348	305	189
1875-76—twenty-first ditto ...	352	326	191
1876-77—twenty-second ditto ...	368	345	196
1877-78—twenty-third ditto ...	387	378	206
1878-79—twenty-fourth ditto ...	394	390	222

78. The usual comparison of correspondence revenue and expenditure from the year 1855-56 onwards will be found on the margin.

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

79. Among the officers specially connected with the postal operations in Afghanistan and Beluchistan, I would mention the following: Colonel W. M. Lane, Post Master General of the Punjab, upon whom devolved the control of all the operations; Mr. S. S. Sullen, Superintendent of the Passenger and Bullock Train Services between Jhelum, Peshawar and Thull, for indefatigable work in managing the line during a severe pressure of work notwithstanding the presence of epidemic disease both among the bullocks and horses; Mr. E. Hodgkinson, Officiating Chief Inspector of Sind, upon whom devolved the first organization of the Jacobabad line; Mr. F. J. Jordan, Inspector and Superintendent, to whose energy was due the organization of a good horse post from Peshawar to Daka and ultimately to Gundamuk under circumstances which obtained for him the deserved commendation of the Military Authorities; Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Inspector, and Mr. C. Lawder, Superintendent, Beluchistan; and Mr. W. T. Van-Someren, Inspector and Superintendent in the Kurram Valley, for postal arrangements which from the first gave full satisfaction.

80. Although not serving beyond the frontier, the Railway Travelling Post Office establishment bore to a large extent the real brunt of the postal work connected with the war, and among that establishment I would specially notice Mr. P. Sheridan, Chief Superintendent, and his Assistants, Messrs. W. A. Sutherland and C. Goodburn.

81. Among the officers brought to notice in the reports of the several Post Masters General, the following have been selected for mention here: in *Madras*, Mr. G. W. Creswell, Inspector, for promptly establishing postal communication between Rajahmundry and the disaffected Rumpa country when the forces proceeded to the scene of disturbance; in *Bombay*, Mr. Dinshaw Dijibhai, for good service with the expeditionary force sent to Malta and Cyprus; and in the *North-Western Province*, Pundit Sundar Lal, Supernumerary Inspector, for the successful prosecution of the gang of forgers (referred to in paragraph 67).

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1878-79, *and the total number that stood at the end of the Official Years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1878.			OPENED OR ESTABLISHED IN 1878-79.			TOTAL IN 1878-79.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal ...	840	2,368	623	81	187	...	921	2,555	723	30 Increase	40 Increase.	63 Increase.
Madras ...	668	519	2·1	43	216	118	711	735	319	32 ,,	195 ,,	110 ,,
Bombay ...	638	1,228	426	106	233	211	744	1,461	637	92 ,,	58 ,,	102 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	531	230	20	85	34	5	616	264	25	78 ,,	43 Decrease.	1 ,,
Punjab ...	519	(a)251	(b)272	24	13	23	543	264	295	20 ,,	4 Increase	14 ,,
British Burmah ...	28	12	1	3	...	3	31	12	4	.....	.....	3 ,,
Central Provinces ...	245	286	145	16	52	77	261	338	222	4 Increase.	17 Increase.	64 ,,
Sind	79	47	51	2	1	2	81	48	53	6 Decrease	1 ,,	1 Decrease.
Oudh	118	85	121	12	16	15	130	101	136	12 Increase	5 ,,	15 Increase.
Rajputana	84	14	28	1	11	13	85	25	41	3 Decrease.	11 ,,	13 ,,
Assam	92	38	125	37	43	49	129	81	174	31 Increase.	42 ,,	43 ,,
Behar	265	333	229	3	44	19	268	377	248	5 Decrease.	7 Decrease.	7 ,,
Travelling Post Office (not shewn in previous year's return.)	...	398	...	...	...	...		398	...			
TOTAL ...	4,107	5,809	2,242	413	850	635	4,520	6,659	2,877	285 Increase.	323 Increase.	434 Increase

(a) Excluding 163 Letter-boxes excess shewn in the return for 1877-78.
(b) Excluding 71 Village Postmen do.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the Years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	RAILWAY.						MAIL-CART, HORSES, CAMELS, &c.		RUNNERS OR BOATS.		SEA.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	UNDER LOCAL CONTROL.		UNDER CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.				TOTAL.							
			Served by Mail Guards.		Served by Travelling Post Office.									
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal ...	52	...	59	131	793	820	111	951	5,014	4,138	2,900	2,900	8,929	8,049
Madras ...	...	...	232	232	1,237	1,237	94	1,469	6,445	6,555	3,064	3,064	10,778	11,122
Bombay ...	75	...	...	75	1,530	1,675	942	1,750	6 478	6,959	3,234	3,234	12,259	12,752
North-Western Provinces	...	...	86	56	958	1,008	299	1,094	3,313	3,262	...	...	4,655	4,661
Punjab ...	...	...	13	13	647	1,155	1,362	1,168	2,272	2,197	2,293	2,293	4,294	4,744
British Burmah	163	163	...	...	...	...	73	163	1,527	1,532	...	...	4,056	4,056
Central Provinces	60	...	49	109	263	263	199	372	2,495	2,527	2,196	2,196	3,066	3,116
Sind	109	...	...	109	...	...	688	109	907	843	...	...	3,900	3,438
Oudh	...	...	81	81	462	462	103	543	939	953	...	...	1,585	1,599
Rajputana	...	...	241	145	149	280	...	425	1,680	1,702	...	...	2,070	2,127
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	1,521	...	...	1,272	1,521
Behar	79	...	...	79	...	...	4	79	816	686	...	...	899	769
TOTAL ...	538	163	761	1,060	6,089	6,900	3,781	8,123	33,157	32,875	13,687	13,687	57,963	57,954

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels given out for delivery in the Post Oudh, Rajputana, Assam and Behar Postal

Names of Postal Circles.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burmah.	
Detail of covers.	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79
Letters paid ...	14,426,491	12,997,910	15,904,481	16,143,142	16,834,375	16,878,982	9,577,417	10,437,905	8,333,079	9,910,715	667,194	789,990
„ unpaid ...	9,134,337	6,600,478	3,416,219	3,141,164	5,368,732	4,931,984	6,091,797	5,576,340	3,202,223	3,361,598	544,476	543,824
„ service privileged	1,290,041	870,863	3,989	3,885	835	1,043	1,041,319	1,143,623	829,776	877,904	6,726	10,272
„ registered ...	996,684	884,656	518,770	529,276	352,564	345,681	349,409	359,864	202,705	222,206	23,724	25,759
Total ...	25,847,606	21,353,907	19,843,462	19,817,467	22,556,506	22,157,690	17,059,942	17,517,732	12,567,783	14,372,423	1,242,122	1,369,845
Papers	2,211,144	1,711,120	2,083,055	1,940,574	1,776,272	1,649,487	1,511,999	1,497,830	1,510,163	1,599,349	81,987	107,396
Packets	321,435	299,118	374,020	325,684	352,459	246,740	254,483	227,290	273,725	228,568	23,490	36,683
Parcels	200,853	156,064	115,330	115,236	118,600	125,612	177,859	194,154	100,401	153,613	14,444	20,675
Grand Total ...	28,581,038	23,520,209	22,415,876	22,198,961	24,803,837	24,179,529	19,004,273	19,437,006	14,452,071	16,350,853	1,611,943	1,794,601
Deduct number of letters returned undelivered ...	862,677	804,590	864,555	841,090	1,071,040	1,148,838	801,644	786,210	449,132	631,163	46,016	52,117
Not actually delivered ...	27,718,361	22,715,619	21,551,321	21,357,871	23,732,797	23,030,691	18,202,629	18,650,796	14,002,939	15,719,690	1,565,927	1,742,484
Add number of covers sent to the Dead-Letter Office	683,477	695,587	229,027	211,551	531,508	547,186	650,207	660,700	231,144	260,069	8,140	10,514
Total ...	28,401,838	23,411,186	21,780,348	21,569,422	24,264,305	23,577,877	18,852,836	19,311,496	14,234,083	15,979,759	1,574,067	1,752,998

† The returns for Bengal include Behar correspondence for 1877-78. For 1878-79, Behar correspondence is
‡ Consequent upon a re-distribution of jurisdiction between the Punjab and Sind on the opening of the railway.

No. III.

Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burmah, Central Provinces, Sind, Circles, during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878 79	1877-78	1878-79
3,329,399	3,452,092	2,744,326	2,324,685	1,517,384	1,767,929	1,744,936	1,954,783	959 794	1,073,361	...	2,786,985	76,038,932	80,518,479
1,633,011	1,662,732	565,593	471,398	1,276,923	1,219,257	986,778	917,349	553,783	599,147	...	2,404,281	32,778,919	31,429,552
195,536	244,576	...	52	68,098	50,266	43,096	15,930	49,875	47,633	...	539,550	3,529,891	3,805,597
86,923	88,904	56,258	49,327	79,048	61,894	39,811	48,728	40,698	40,202	...	189,484	2,746,594	2,845,981
5,244,869	5,448,304	3,366,172	2,845,462	2,942,053	3,099,346	2,814,671	2,936,790	1,604,150	1,760,343	...	5,920,300	115,089,336	118,599,609
406,200	371,753	333,698	283,318	301,204	260,583	173,532	154,369	355,615	400,275	...	444,309	10,999,758	10,276,990
93,700	88,616	43,283	38,444	50,188	57,149	16,241	23,229	25,001		...	61,972	1,827,024	2,023,762
30,450	32,849	16,835	11,680	78,579	80,326	39,551	36,031	17,051	22,056	...	50,605	909,962	998,902
5,777,219	5,941,522	3,758,987	3,168,904	3,375,024	3,497,404	3,043,995	3,150,419	2,001,817	2,182,674	...	6,477,186	128,826,080	131,899,268
357,413	376,159	189,214	192,563	191,547	186,072	137,501	121,936	73,183	71,618	...	205,782	5,043,622	5,418,138
5,419,806	5,565,363	3,569,773	2,976,341	3,183,477	3,311,332	2,906,494	3,028,483	1,928,634	2,111,056	...	6,271,404	123,782,158	126,481,130
124,497	141,551	39,866	43,356	159,475	168,298	91,325	93,821	32,960	33,125	...	...	2,781,628	2,865,742
5,544,303	5,706,916	3,609,639	3,019,697	3,342,952	3,479,630	2,997,819	3,122,304	1,961,594	2,144,181	...	6,271,404	126,563,786	129,346,872

separately shewn.
There is an apparent decrease of correspondence in Sind; the Punjab returns being swelled in like proportion.

APPENDIX

No. IV.

Statement showing the number of articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Karachi, Lucknow, Abu and Rangoon, and by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, as well as the Travelling Post Office Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpore.		Karachi.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	94,347	108,250	28,783	25,471	69,496	82,256	137,074	141,430	48,110	55,349	40,862	46,558	12,445	13,572
	Papers	7,081	8,109	1,940	2,488	2,468	3,311	7,784	8,773	3,867	4,659	562	155	644	675
	Packets	759		53		252		572		628		109		46	
	Parcels	183	86	95	36	120	62	422	207	120	65	54	22	15	12
	Total	102,370	116,445	28,871	27,995	72,336	85,629	145,852	150,410	52,734	60,073	41,607	46,735	13,150	14,259
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Letters	12,545	13,299	8,152	5,203	41,551	47,976	24,167	29,863	8,769	11,558	4,475	4,257	1,234	2,173
	Papers	1,027	1,133	349	393	3,990	6,107	1,039	1,287	911	1,746	81	88	6	38
	Packets	102		40		99		144		204		47		3	
	Parcels	24	26	27	22	3	16	60	36	33	21	12	7	...	1
	Total	13,698	14,458	8,568	5,618	45,643	54,099	25,410	31,186	9,917	13,325	4,615	4,352	1,243	2,212
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Letters	343,900	361,606	80,627	83,183	179,655	173,201	272,549	290,712	125,640	134,118	61,032	70,903	24,181	23,449
	Papers	8,754	11,900	2,414	2,941	33,140	31,761	3,808	4,555	8,273	6,574	742	1,433	457	691
	Packets	2,174		387		1,438		214		259		17		60	
	Parcels	692	432	216	151	425	213	417	184	238	102	111	44	18	18
	Total	354,920	373,938	83,644	86,275	211,658	205,175	276,988	295,451	134,410	140,794	61,902	72,380	24,716	24,158
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	207,090	186,677	94,335	80,372	157,395	153,023	110,886	108,335	33,792	45,575	15,653	17,599	699	2,688
	Papers	4,820	4,013	3,605	2,012	36	55	114	...	200	271	578	484	24	30
	Packets	403		128		31		156		40		129		15	
	Parcels	176	36	46	...	87	91	15	...	45	31	13	5	19	9
	Total	212,489	190,726	98,114	82,384	157,549	153,169	111,171	108,335	34,083	45,877	16,373	18,088	757	2,727
Grand Total ...		683,477	695,567	219,197	202,272	487,186	498,072	559,421	585,382	231,144	260,069	124,497	141,555	39,866	43,356
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters	44,326	47,442	2,717	2,336	18,301	17,709	36,715	41,563	8,246	9,285	8,081	10,678	838	1,025
	Papers	34	32	34	16	2	14	67	81	10	17	...	...	...	...
	Packets	13		8		1		11		1		...		...	
	Parcels	22	18	8	10	2	5	5	1	5	3	6	3	1	...
	Total	44,395	47,492	2,767	2,362	18,306	17,728	36,798	41,645	8,262	9,305	8,087	10,681	839	1,025

		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Enquiry Offices. Shillong.		Enquiry Offices. Madras.		Enquiry Offices. Bombay.		Enquiry Offices. Allahabad.		Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	40,021	42,248	31,093	30,808	320	669	25,121	23,737	2,448	2,136	27,238	25,209	17,167	12,951	573,425	610,644	...	...
	Papers	991	1,389	1,236	836	2	5	1,032	1,308	212	221	776	632	1,220	1,465	29,888	34,016	...	...
	Packets	111		58		1		238		17		...		34		2,878		...	
	Parcels	493	166	73	40	...	...	46	21	...	...	...	2	35	47	1,667	766	...	...
	Total	41,621	43,803	33,410	31,674	323	674	26,437	25,066	2,677	2,357	28,014	25,843	18,456	14,463	607,858	645,426	21·85	22·52
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Letters	1,959	2,453	3,408	5,339	154	249	5,919	7,482	6,997	6,669	15,691	21,980	65,203	46,764	200,224	205,265	...	...
	Papers	133	330	85	87	6	1	380	553	144	253	617	1,289	6,754	14,044	15,522	27,349	...	...
	Packets	46		7		...		213		12		...		339		1,256		...	
	Parcels	11	1	8	6	...	...	11	24	...	...	...	2	34	47	223	209	...	...
	Total	2,149	2,784	3,508	5,432	160	250	6,523	8,059	7,153	6,922	16,308	23,271	72,330	60,855	217,225	232,823	9·99	10·49
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Letters	85,119	93,500	46,069	49,351	6,771	8,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225,543	1,288,597	...	...
	Papers	2,584	1,772	143	66	200	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,915	61,769	...	...
	Packets	69		6		1		...		...		...		...		4,625		...	
	Parcels	92	54	88	20	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290	1,226	...	...
	Total	87,854	95,326	46,304	49,437	6,977	8,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289,373	1,351,592	59 33	60·87
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	27,709	26,318	8,084	7,268	630	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656,303	628,513	...	...
	Papers	33	60	12	9	46	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,408	7,207	...	...
	Packets	13		5		2		...		...		...		...		923		...	
	Parcels	6	7	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	181	...	...
	Total	27,761	26,385	8,103	7,278	680	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667,170	635,901	30·69	28·64
Grand Total ...		159,475	168,298	91,825	93,821	8,140	10,514	32,930	33,125	9,830	9,279	44,322	49,114	90,786	75,318	2,781,626	2,865,742	...	...
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters	6,742	7,187	6,934	6,996	240	402	1,179	2,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,319	146,728	...	...
	Papers	15	7	1	...	...	...	18	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	200	...	...
	Packets	...		...		...		8		...		...		...		42		...	
	Parcels	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	44	...	...
	Total	6,760	7,177	6,937	6,997	240	402	1,205	2,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,596	146,972	8·93	9·18

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Names of Postal Circles.	9 Pie Labels.	½ Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	12 Anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	29,819	4,689,246	16,140	8,839,118	1,362,729	563,636	777,803	300,553	129,669	29,868	67,752	10,42,957	31,853
Madras	62,573	4,704,906	33,987	9,709,279	779,800	368,252	501,824	162,620	56,677	9,741	32,091	8,04,221	21,235
Bombay	67,118	6,277,256	21,478	9,916,033	761,910	384,170	446,070	255,107	107,662	47,808	91,991	9,95,188	30,519
North-Western Provinces ...	113,561	5,074,556	22,652	4,693,897	503,693	179,052	393,128	110,865	63,144	2,729	4,204	5,43,697	16,429
Punjab	148,600	4,848,730	27,367	3,087,696	476,635	160,955	300,342	134,215	68,381	3,818	5,538	4,74,697	14,122
British Burmah ...	10,070	157,157	3,195	679,568	176,658	66,236	81,648	63,130	20,169	9,300	20,220	1,27,557	3,918
Central Provinces ...	11,923	1,608,800	3,600	1,201,240	139,810	62,556	130,260	26,174	12,315	308	1,306	1,55,220	4,667
Sind	11,356	643,360	6,304	850,456	115,889	52,753	69,322	26,006	10,283	1,510	4,412	97,123	2,871
Oudh	33,185	575,184	2,432	826,563	96,296	29,004	48,289	19,712	7,617	144	893	79,420	2,381
Rajputana	6,465	720,352	1,709	377,421	48,575	28,586	53,769	9,760	14,777	1,402	1,635	68,562	2,029
Assam	...	364,352	4,240	660,947	152,300	55,201	82,893	31,668	3,757	314	877	84,314	2,548
Behar	5,138	1,202,401	5,504	1,247,129	266,427	86,822	220,341	21,953	11,696	270	922	1,74,923	5,201
Total of 1878-79 ...	500,708	30,872,300	151,908	41,989,347	4,883,722	2,037,223	3,096,702	1,161,763	505,737	107,212	231,311	(a) 46,47,327	(b) 1,40,780
Total of 1877-78 ...	475,975	25,163,257	137,451	44,731,571	4,717,410	1,948,059	2,959,852	997,509	358,446	84,845	151,275	42,61,622	1,31,456

(a) Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of Rs. 5,441, which represents the deduction made by the Comptroller-General from Postal Revenue on account of Telegraph and Money Order Revenue realized in Postage Stamps, and certain petty adjustments in correcting errors of past years.

(b) Differs from the adjusted amount to the extent of Rs. 176, which is made up of several items insignificant in amount.

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province and the gross value thereof, during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Names of Postal Circles.	9 Pie Labels.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
Bengal	...	969,885	1,458,324	114,055	93,546	30,200	1,74,243
Madras	...	2,341,295	1,698,733	115,862	55,575	25,785	2,20,603
Bombay	7,224	1,500,487	2,043,283	161,744	99,208	40,266	2,40,425
North-Western Provinces	...	1,428,847	1,437,969	138,368	70,231	21,047	1,79,902
Punjab	...	932,592	1,918,085	170 209	117,902	63,629	2,21,601
British Burmah	...	91,093	125,459	8,966	3,610	1,052	11,102
Central Provinces	...	493,217	490,389	40,177	22,022	8,736	60,958
Sind	782	611,951	346,123	21,429	13,482	3,490	48,542
Oudh	...	257,808	275,199	25,418	15,492	5,557	35,085
Rajputana	...	59,584	77,565	3,734	3,795	626	8,423
Assam	...	109,473	160,509	7,432	7,959	2,362	17,738
Behar	...	251,671	273,332	19,931	10,799	3,119	21,792
Total of 1878-79 ...	8,006	9,060,003	10,315,070	827,415	513,601	207,009	(a) 12,63,524
Total of 1877-78 ...	19,004	8,661,312	10,263,735	891,368	540,528	251,104	12,85,145

(a) Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of Rs. 507, which mostly represents incorrect adjustments in Accountant-General's Books, but cannot now be rectified owing to the accounts having been closed.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.					
	Paid.				Unpaid.		Paid.				Unpaid.		Paid.				Unpaid.	
	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.
Bengal	15,262	501,561	2,658	3,981	307,137	478	18,337	411,748	2,756	36,740	384,74	875	441	5,690	35	612	37,614	18
Madras	30,920	702,706	1,808	58,807	372,325	2,557	5,816	334 260	386	13,036	156,891	681	2,453	15,057	111	1,187	46,693	534
Bombay	13,120	382,015	1,562	27,288	457,546	436	...	111,408	24	56	117,006	...	1,892	8,707	42	446	43,871	8
North-Western Provinces.	8,091	373,446	8,393	24,991	354,929	755	2,743	389,925	2,308	7,218	278,784	766	572	5,966	189	488	42,774	28
Punjab	255	31,391	374	2,109	12,761	47	203	46,542	180	983	11,427	24	9	415	6	91	1,682	3
British Burmah ...	142	4,029	96	145	1,197	0	236	3,678	120	2,216	2,569	37	4	65	...	14	227	...
Central Provinces ...	2,707	73,253	625	4,836	78,271	119	1,523	68,573	456	1,226	38,872	104	268	2,569	22	108	13,008	7
Oudh	4,974	106,526	12,200	9,080	164,310	468	1,293	71,949	1,352	1,171	141,374	249	252	3,291	356	280	23,163	89
Rajputana ...	313	13,930	148	1,159	7,400	60	221	14,637	117	603	6,233	29	22	334	6	23	1,064	5
Assam	686	17,030	139	3,343	24,723	83	696	16,304	186	1,299	13,137	57	49	492	...	291	3,023	3
Total of 1878-79	76,570	2,205,887	28,003	135,739	1,780,609	5,003	31,071	1,469,024	7,885	58,591	1,151,039	2,813	5,962	42,686	767	3,571	213,125	645
Total of 1877-78 ...	89,059	2,262,712	26,237	179,647	2,125,097	5,291	34,371	1,516,957	7,470	72,705	1,451,321	4,087	7,347	42,841	669	3,720	247,191	297*

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYÉS.		TOTAL.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	36	3	39
Madras	31	9	40
Bombay	30	34	64
North-Western Provinces ...	36	5	41
Punjab	25	7	32
British Burmah ...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	28	1	29
Sind	3	6	9
Oudh	6	8	14
Rajputana ...	4	2	6
Assam	3	9	12
Behar	11	1	12
Total of 1878-79 ...	213	85	298
TOTAL OF 1877-78 ...	171	95	266

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31*st March* 1878 *and* 1879.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N.-W. PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		BRITISH BURMAH.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		SIND.		OUDH.		RAJPUTANA.		ASSAM.		BEHAR.		TOTAL.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Director-General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General, Deputy Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master General	1	(a) 2	1	1	1	1	(b) 2	(b) 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	14
Inspectors of Post Offices, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors ...	38	42	35	36	16	16	49	45	24	26	1	1	7	7	3	3	9	9	4	5	4	4	7	11	197	225
Post Masters, including Deputy and Sub-Post Masters ...	810	845	582	659	517	563	510	576	519	530	18	19	212	239	74	74	116	126	81	79	82	98	249	253	3,770	4,061
Clerks (English and Vernacular) ...	807	757	464	455	534	578	479	490	357	438	35	39	102	79	49	33	93	93	76	67	26	28	79	93	3,097	3,143
Village Postmen ...	633	667	201	217	426	429	29	18	343	286	1	4	145	204	51	50	121	72	265	268	125	146	219	236	2,313	*2,357
Postmen and other servants ...	1,382	1,636	951	992	863	977	1,288	1,332	405	727	74	77	243	226	107	107	144	277	137	140	39	63	344	347	6,477	6,951
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen and others	2,607	2,400	2,642	2,655	1,725	1,901	1,385	1,380	1,483	1,351	7	10	867	868	261	215	281	299	642	650	851	878	370	312	13,121	12,919
TOTAL ...	6,782	6,353	4,876	5,015	4,082	4,465	3,733	3,893	3,132	3,359	137	151	1,577	1,624	546	483	765	880	965	960	1,128	1,218	1,269	1,253	28,992	29,654

(a). Including the Deputy Post Master General, Eastern Bengal.
(b). Ditto Chief Superintendent of Travelling Post Offices.
* The difference between this and the figure shown in Appendix I is due to the exclusion of experimental Village Postmen from this Statement.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Postal Department for the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Heads of Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
***Postage** on Letters and Banghy Parcels.*				
Bengal	5,53,604	4,17,316	...	1,36,288
Madras	2,37,089	2,04,247	...	32,842
Bombay	3,73,116	3,19,893	...	53,223
North-Western Provinces ...	4,05,145	3,71,998	...	33,147
Punjab	2,50,061	2,50,996	935	...
British Burmah	46,154	59,019	12,865	...
Central Provinces	99,955	94,160	...	5,795
Sind	32,727	32,767	40	...
Oudh	84,195	76,839	...	7,356
Rajputana	76,926	65,007	...	11,919
Assam	45,515	45,694	179	...
Behar	40,461	1,53,171	1,12,710	...
Total ...	22,44,948	20,91,107	1,26,729	2,80,570
***Sale of** Ordinary Postage Stamps.*				
Bengal	10,77,294	10,36,998	...	40,296
Madras	7,59,892	8,04,345	44,453	...
Bombay	9,15,443	9,95,189	79,746	...
North-Western Provinces ...	5,00,471	5,43,703	43,232	...
Punjab	3,96,023	4,74,727	78,704	...
British Burmah	1,15,314	1,27,565	12,251	...
Central Provinces	1,47,722	1,55,233	7,511	...
Sind	87,949	97,125	9,176	...
Oudh	72,331	79,406	7,075	...
Rajputana	54,772	68,959	14,187	...
Assam	77,382	84,314	6,932	...
Behar	49,671	1,74,322	1,24,651	...
Total ...	42,54,264	46,41,886	4,27,918	40,296
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,31,354	1,40,962	9,608	...
Net Total ...	41,22,910	45,00,924	4,18,310	40,296
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,10,027	1,74,252	...	35,775
Madras	2,38,258	2,20,573	...	17,685
Bombay	2,46,750	2,40,425	...	6,325
North-Western Provinces ...	1,83,616	1,79,896	...	3,720
Punjab	2,18,800	2,31,601	12,801	...
British Burmah	14,992	14,139	...	853
Central Provinces	60,904	60,958	54	...
Sind	47,185	48,463	1,278	...
Oudh	31,438	35,109	3,671	...
Rajputana	6,943	8,041	1,098	...
Assam	17,798	17,768	...	30
Behar	9,425	31,792	22,367	...
Total ...	12,86,136	12,63,017	41,269	64,388
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,195	2,925	...	270
Madras	488	...	...	488
Bombay	1,69,318	1,64,067	...	5,251
Total ...	1,73,001	1,66,992	...	6,009

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	8,535 (w) 2,580 (s) 14	5,665 (w) 2,388 (s) 9	...	3,067
Madras	3,089 (w) 984	2,345 (w) 900 (s) 1	...	827
Bombay	22,649 (w) 2,374 (s) 3	13,439 (w) 3,325 (s) 11	...	8,251
North-Western Provinces ...	2,783 (w) 252 (s) 5	5,284 (w) 228 (s) 6	2,478	...
Punjab	2,901 (w) 128 (s) 3	3,351 (w) 102 (s) 2	423	...
British Burmah	470 (w) 792	485 (w) 960 (s) 3	186	...
Central Provinces	893 (w) 109 (s) 4	1,174 (w) 72	240	...
Sind	340 (w) 114	206 (w) 180	...	98
Oudh	560 (w) 12 (s) 2	549 (s) 1	...	24
Rajputana	292 (w) 24 (s) 1	479 (s) 3	165	...
Assam	249 (w) 865	262 (w) 420 (s) 1	...	431
Behar	2,784 (s) 4	844 (w) 24 (s) 1	...	1,919
Total ...	(a) 53,845*	(a) 42,720	3,492	14,617

(a.) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and Passage money in Dák Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guide.		Passage money in Dák Boats.	
	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Bengal	335	211	778	694
Madras	228	244	...	...
Bombay	200	195	9,623	7,834
North-Western Provinces ...	233	258	...	...
Punjab	293	256	...	...
British Burmah	116	106	329	288
Central Provinces	36	28	...	...
Sind	50	42	...	...
Oudh	50	43	...	...
Rajputana	15	8	...	...
Assam	72	44	...	...
Behar	8	46	...	...
Total ...	1,636	1,481	10,730	8,816

(w.) Sale proceeds of Window Delivery Tickets. (s.) Sale proceeds of Service Books.

* The difference of Rs. 7,158 between this and the figure entered in the report for 1877-78 is owing to the omission of value-payable items from this statement. These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements, as they represent money collected in one place for payment in another.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	18,55,249	16,39,553	...	2,15,696
Madras	12,39,800	12,32,411	...	7,389
Bombay	17,29,653	17,36,349	6,696	...
North-Western Provinces ...	10,92,272	11,01,115	8,843	...
Punjab	8,67,916	9,60,779	92,863	...
British Burmah	1,77,722	2,02,171	24,449	...
Central Provinces	3,09,587	3,11,597	2,010	...
Sind	1,68,345	1,78,741	10,396	...
Oudh	1,88,538	1,91,904	3,366	...
Rajputana...	1,38,958	1,42,489	3,531	...
Assam	1,41,809	1,48,459	6,650	...
Behar	1,02,345	3,60,154	2,57,809	...
Total ...	80,12,194	82,05,722	4,16,613	2,23,085
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,31,354	1,40,962	9,608	...
Net Total ...	78,80,840	80,64,760	4,07,005	2,23,085
Deduct—				
Amount Credited to the London Post Office.				
Bengal	1,71,139	1,64,525	...	6,614
Madras	14,545	...	...	14,545
Bombay	3,97,985	4,27,643	29,658	...
Total ...	5,83,669	5,92,168	29,658	21,159
Net Amount.				
Bengal	16,84,110	14,75,028	...	2,09,082
Madras	12,25,255	12,32,411	7,156	...
Bombay	13,31,668	13,08,706	...	22,962
North-Western Provinces ...	10,92,272	11,01,115	8,843	...
Punjab	8,67,916	9,60,779	92,863	...
British Burmah	1,77,722	2,02,171	24,449	...
Central Provinces	3,09,587	3,11,597	2,010	...
Sind	1,68,345	1,78,741	10,396	...
Oudh	1,88,538	1,91,904	3,366	...
Rajputana...	1,38,958	1,42,489	3,531	...
Assam	1,41,809	1,48,459	6,650	...
Behar	1,02,345	3,60,154	2,57,809	...
Grand Total ...	74,28,525	76,13,554	4,17,073	2,32,044
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,31,354	1,40,962	9,608	...
Net Amount ...	72,97,171	74,72,592	4,07,465	2,32,044

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	87,572	96,938	9,366	...
North-Western Provinces ...	97,350	1,52,330	54,980	...
Punjab	5,28,124	8,56,272	3,28,148	...
Total ...	7,13,046	11,05,540	3,92,494	...
Military Van Dák.				
Punjab	2,29,863	2,70,621	40,758	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	20,460	...	...	20,460
North-Western Provinces ...	1,143	1,070	...	73
Punjab	60,860	93,735	32,875	...
Sind	...	2,660	2,660	...
Behar	3,958	121	...	3,837
Total ...	86,421	97,586	35,535	24,370
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,08,032	96,938	...	11,094
North-Western Provinces ...	98,493	1,53,400	54,907	...
Punjab	8,18,847	12,20,628	4,01,781	...
Sind	...	2,660	2,660	...
Behar	3,958	121	...	3,837
Total ...	10,29,330	14,73,747	4,59,348	14,931

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Heads of Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service. *Salaries and Establishment.*				
Director-General of the Post Office...	82,541	1,00,346	17,805	.....
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	78,817	81,833	3,016	.....
Bengal	9,85,734	8,49,648	.....	1,36,086
Madras	7,31,536	7,10,064	.....	21,472
Bombay	8,46,612	8,14,774	.....	31,838
North-Western Provinces ...	7,15,486	5,88,441	.....	1,27,045
Punjab	4,46,888	4,07,672	.....	39,216
British Burmah	93,251	1,00,372	7,121	.....
Central Provinces	2,10,688	2,21,280	10,592	.....
Sind	97,596	95,474	.....	2,122
Oudh	1,17,184	1,02,613	.....	14,571
Rajputana	1,14,120	1,18,376	4,256	.....
Assam	1,43,115	1,60,497	17,382	.....
Behar	45,679	1,84,950	1,39,271	.....
Travelling Post Office ...	.....*	4,53,063	4,53,063	.....
Total ...	47,09,247	49,89,403	6,52,506	3,72,350
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director-General of the Post Office ...	13,275	9,951	.....	3,324
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	4,587	4,510	.....	77
Bengal	(a) 2,530 1,54,234 (f) 40,508	(a) 352 1,26,328 (c) 1,231	.....	69,361
Madras	(a) 103 82,020 (b) 64,161 (d) 150	(a) 262 78,145 (c) 1,821 (b) 27,766	.....	38,440
Bombay	(a) 281 (d) 12,042 1,69,136 (b) 60,142	(a) 159 1,87,768 (c) 15,676 (b) 25,411	.....	12,587
North-Western Provinces ...	(a) 123 1,33,774	(a) 142 82,462 (c) 2,102	.....	49,191
Punjab	(f) 10,190 71,958 (a) 12	69,228 (c) 440 (a) 52	.....	12,440
Carried over ...	8,19,226	6,33,806	.....	1,85,420

* Not shewn separately.

*** See explanatory notes (a) to (f) on next page.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*continued. Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges* —continued.				
Brought forward ...	8,19,226	6,33,806	.....	1,85,420
British Burmah	10,654	(c) 11,086 (c) 92	524	.....
Central Provinces	(b) 135 18,333	(b) 3,486 23,134 (c) 166 (a) 60	8,378	.....
Sind	9,454	(a) 468 7,603 (c) 240 (b) 1,143	.....	.....
Oudh	16,970 (a) 7	19,400 (c) 71 (a) 14	2,508	.....
Rajputana	19,239 (a) 4	(c) 30 19,181 (a) 4	.....	28
Assam	16,377	25,655 (c) 75	9,353	.....
Behar	3,183	(a) 339 10,651 (c) 189	7,996	.....
Travelling Post Office ...	.....*	(b) 2,081 (a) 255 (f) 58,623 (e) 3,04,043 (d) 12,494	3,77,496	.....
Total ...	‡ 9,13,582†	‡ 11,34,389	4,06,255	1,85,448

(a). Law charges.
(b). Famine charges.
(c). Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
(d). Special train hire.
(e). Includes Rs. 88,476 on account of payments to State Railways.
(f). Haulage of sorting carriages.

† The difference of Rs. 4,953 between this and the figure entered in the report for 1877-78 is owing to the omission of value-payable items from this statement. These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements, as they represent money collected in one place for payment in another.

‡ Including Printing Charges, *viz.*—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	474	8,132
Madras	1,382	1,310
Bombay	14,101	14,885
North-Western Provinces	28,740	34,933
Punjab	23,806	28,418
British Burmah	10	...
Central Provinces	988	1,053
Sind	877	686
Oudh	2,752	10,194
Rajputana	6,499	4,869
Behar	...	286
Travelling Post Office	...*	17,557
Total ...	79,629	1,22,323

* Not shewn separately.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	36,840	13,892	...	22,948
Madras	...	2,427	2,427	...
Bombay	92,313	1,02,370	10,057	...
North-Western Provinces ...	54,147	38,646	...	15,501
Punjab	1,47,087	1,91,487	44,400	...
British Burmah	860	1,510	650	...
Central Provinces	13,549	14,074	525	...
Sind	85,461	44,791	...	40,670
Oudh	6,006	3,360	...	2,646
Rajputana	147	−147	...	294
Assam	36	...	...	36
Behar	7,042	1,398	...	5,644
Total ...	4,43,488	4,13,808	58,059	87,739
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	27	3	...	24
Madras	257	179	...	78
Bombay	679	621	...	58
British Burmah	60	117	57	...
Total ...	1,023	920	57	160
Construction and Repairs of Buildings.				
Bengal	9,019	11,730	2,711	...
Madras	277	344	67	...
Bombay	627	1,007	380	...
North-Western Provinces ...	630	950	320	...
Punjab	2,070	579	...	1,491
Carried over ...	12,623	14,610	3,478	1,491

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Construction and Repairs of Buildings —continued.				
Brought forward ...	12,623	14,610	3,478	1,491
British Burmah	59	217	158	...
Central Provinces	656	1,047	391	...
Sind	688	147	...	541
Oudh	366	69	...	297
Rajputana	5	1	...	4
Assam	634	1,687	1,053	...
Behar	333	897	564	...
Travelling Post Office	...*	113	113	...
Total ...	15,364	18,788	5,757	2,333
Total of Postal Service.				
Director-General of the Post Office...	95,816	1,10,297	14,481	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	83,404	86,343	2,939	...
Bengal	12,28,892	10,03,184	...	2,25,708
Madras	8,78,504	8,21,008	...	57,496
Bombay	11,81,832	11,47,786	...	34,046
North-Western Provinces ...	9,04,160	7,12,743	...	1,91,417
Punjab	6,78,205	6,69,458	...	8,747
British Burmah	1,04,884	1,13,394	8,510	...
Central Provinces	2,43,361	2,63,247	19,886	...
Sind	1,93,199	1,49,866	...	43,333
Oudh	1,40,533	1,25,527	...	15,006
Rajputana	1,33,515	1,37,445	3,930	...
Assam	1,60,162	1,87,914	27,752	...
Behar	56,237	1,98,424	1,42,187	...
Travelling Post Office	...*	8,30,672	8,30,672	...
Total ...	60,82,704	65,57,308	10,50,357	5,75,753

* Not shewn separately.

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Non-Postal Branches. *Bullock Train.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	1,03,170	1,10,600	7,430	...
North-Western Provinces ...	66,278	1,08,335	42,057	...
Punjab	4,32,078	5,83,841	1,51,763	...
Oudh	1,491	1,474	...	17
Total ...	6,03,017*	8,04,250*	2,01,250	17
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,00,227	2,23,632	23,405	...
Total ...	2,00,227	2,23,632	23,405	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	20,460	...	...	20,460
North-Western Provinces ...	1,143	1,070	...	73
Punjab	60,860	93,735	32,875	...
Sind	...	2,660	2,660	...
Behar	3,958	121	...	3,837
Total ...	86,421	97,586	35,535	24,370
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bengal	7,08,515	7,12,000	3,485	...
Total ...	7,08,515	7,12,000	3,485	...
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	8,32,145	8,22,600	...	9,545
North-Western Provinces ...	67,421	1,09,405	41,984	...
Punjab	6,93,165	9,01,208	2,08,043	...
Sind	...	2,660	2,660	...
Oudh	1,491	1,474	...	17
Behar	3,958	121	...	3,837
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,98,180	18,37,468	2,52,687	13,399

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
* Purely Bullock Train	6,01,587	8,02,855
Postal charges debitable to Bullock Train ...	1,430	1,395
Total	6,03,017	8,04,250

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Heads of Charges.	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
I.—Postal Service.		
Salaries and Establishment	47,09,247	49,89,403
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges ...	(b) 9,13,582	11,34,389
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) ...	4,43,488	4,13,808
Bounty money due to Ships' Captains for conveyance of mails ...	1,023	920
Construction and Repairs of Buildings	15,364	18,788
Total ...	60,82,704	65,57,308
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	6,03,017	8,04,250
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,00,227	2,23,632
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service ...	86,421	97,586
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company ...	7,08,515	7,12,000
Total ...	15,98,180	18,37,468

Heads of Receipts.	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
I.—Postal Service.		
Cash Receipts	22,44,948	20,21,107
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	41,22,910	45,00,924
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	12,86,136	12,83,017
Due by the London Post Office	1,73,001	1,86,992
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, Sale of Waste papers, &c.) ...	(a) 53,845	42,720
Total ...	78,80,840	80,64,760
Deduct—		
Amount credited to the London Post Office ...	5,83,669	5,92,168
Net amount ...	72,97,171	74,72,592
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	7,13,046	11,05,540
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,29,863	2,70,621
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	86,421	97,586
Total ...	10,29,330	14,73,747

(*a*). The difference of Rs. 7,153 between this and the figure entered in the report for 1877-78 is owing to the omission of value-payable items from this statement. These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements, as they represent money collected in one place for payment in another.
(*b*). The difference of Rs. 4,463 is on account of value-payable items as explained above.

APPENDIX

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue, &c.,

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	POSTAL TACLES THE EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.
1853-54 ...	...	24,71,176	19,02,870	55,581	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,010	19,86,010	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56 ...	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,682	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57 ...	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,280	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58 ...	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,234	1,75,470	37,07,461	35,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59 ...	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,062	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,093	14,20,040	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60 ...	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,360	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,93,333	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61 ...	15,99,349	28,84,734	12,23,860	93,860	57,91,803	51,19,013	27,84,379	39,30,594	18,30,215	11,26,519	...	880
1861-62 ...	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,079	28,04,840	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63 ...	18,93,039	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64 ...	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65 ...	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66 ...	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,50,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months). ...	23,18,230	26,56,260	13,90,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68 ...	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69 ...	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70 ...	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,639
1870-71 ...	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,507	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72 ...	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,04,054	78,34,322	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,627	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73 ...	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,96,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,100	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74 ...	31,41,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75 ...	33,77,669	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,074	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,06,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,409
1875-76 ...	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,681
1876-77 ...	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,188	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,853
1877-78 ...	41,22,910	12,86,136	23,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79 ...	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.), from that year on to 1872-73, after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolahs (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India, from 1853-54 *to* 1878-79.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

RECEPTACLES OPEN AT END OF YEAR.		POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.					ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.			EUROPEAN LETTERS.		
Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co. steamers.	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i. e., of subsidy after deduction of net postage receipts.
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.										
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	92	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,302	2,629	463	133	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,458	5,272	533	177	43,441						
...	...	533	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	626	243	52,938						
...	...	711	5,861	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	269	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,732	39,034	...	45,554	43,347	4,239	561	331	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,316	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	56,968						
...	...	3,375	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,367	6,165	764	736	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,508	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,685	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
2,209	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,998	1,463	6,139	4,220	31,847	13,687	55,809	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,796	66,695
5,809	2,243	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,000 †
6,182	2,676	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	131,899	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	70,000 †

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on Column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 *to* 25.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 26 *and* 27.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(*a*) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

* Being the adjusted amounts properly debitable to each year.

† The amounts shewn are estimated.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

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 1ST JUNE 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain was plentiful in British Burma and Mysore, and general in Assam, Bengal and Madras. In Bombay, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and the Punjab the rain that fell was slight and more or less partial. In Bengal cultivation has been impeded in places by rain. Autumn sowings are progressing satisfactorily. Agricultural prospects and the public health continue generally good.

Later telegrams to the Meteorological Reporter appear to show that the monsoon had set in on the Malabar coast, in Burma and at the mouth of the Hooghly by the 2nd current.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 2nd)—		
Bellary ...	1·21 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 28·3; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·97 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 34·32.
Ganjam ...	1·01 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 32·14.
Kistna ...	·68 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 33·28.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·14 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 22·79; wet and dry crops being harvested; standing crops doing well.
Coimbatore ...	·76 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 23·57; crops generally fair; harvest of paddy in Udamalpet, outturn $\frac{7}{8}$.
Tanjore ...	·31 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 25·54; crops generally good; harvest of chillies and oilseeds, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Madura ...	·79 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 25·58.
Malabar ...	4·82 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 19·4.
Travancore ...	4·03	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 2nd)—		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Sehwan taluka and Kohistan.	The rain in Sehwan and Kohistan was accompanied by hail; river at Kotri on 31st 9¾ feet, 2 feet higher than on same date last year; one case of small-pox at Kotri; rice transplanting progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever of mild type in three talukas; small-pox in Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas; cattle-disease in Naushahro decreasing.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Sugarcane being watered in Dholka; ploughing and manuring operations progressing.
Baroda ...	.....	Preparation of land for *kharif* progressing; weather hot; public health good; prices steady.
Surat ...	.....	No sign of early monsoon yet; fever in four talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Ague in two talukas, cattle-disease in one; weather hot.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind considerable, and persistently from northward; lightning on 29th and 31st.
Poona ...	.....	In district average prices of *bajri* and *jowari* rising.
Ahmednagar ...	·62 at Nagar; ·23 at Shrigonda; ·64 at Karjat; ·11 at Sheogaon.	Preparation of land for monsoon crops almost finished.
Sholapur ...	·04	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	1·12 (average)	More rain greatly needed in western talukas; land being prepared for sowing, rice sowing retarded in some talukas for want of rain; slight fever in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kanara ...	1·30 at Karwar on 27th; average 1·23.	Sowing operations continue on coast; rice plants sprouted; monsoon set in mildly.
Rajkot ...	·04 at Songad	Weather hot and sometimes cloudy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; slight rain in most districts of the Presidency; report from Kanara says monsoon has set in.
Bengal—(June 2nd)—		
Chittagong ...	2·53	Weather cloudy, with showers almost daily; *aus* being damaged by insects in places; general prospects good; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	3·19	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·27	*Aus* and jute very promising; sowings continue; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Moorshedabad ...	1·96	Prospects of *bhadoi* paddy good; land being ploughed for next crop; fever in some thanas of Sadr; cholera in thana Suti.
Rajshahye ...	2·40	Harvesting of *boro* nearly completed; condition of *amun*, *aus*, *til* and jute plants good; in several thanas sowing of *amun* and *aus* still continues; several cases of cholera in thanas Manda and Nattore.
Burdwan ...	·05; Cutwa ·48; Culna 3·25; Raneegunge ·01.	Weather seasonable; cultivation promising; still cases of cholera and small-pox in parts of district.
Rungpore ...	1·86	Weather very hot; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Heavy clouds gathering; every appearance of rain imminent; heat extreme; health good.
Purneah ...	·6	Heat excessive; farming well forward; health good.
Patna ...	·63	Prospects good.
Durbhunga ...	1·60	Weather hot with east wind; crops good; prices stationary; health good in head-quarters, but a few cases of cholera and small-pox in Mudhoobunnee.
Hazáribágh ...	·65	Weather seasonable and cloudy with east wind; no crops on ground, ploughing for rice being carried on; food-grains cheap; general health good, small-pox diminished, cholera still in thana Gowan.
Cuttack ...	Sufficient rain	Rice plants doing well; prices stationary; small-pox abating.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain in almost all districts during week; ploughing and sowing proceeding, but in places somewhat retarded by rain; jute and *aus* sowings in most parts of Bengal proper completed; indigo, sugarcane, and other standing crops promising; small-pox and cholera still in places and fever in Chittagong Hill Tracts, public health otherwise good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (June 1st)	·5 on the 1st	Wind easterly; cholera still continues in places in the district, but is decreasing; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Easterly winds, clouds and great heat; every sign of early rains; cholera deaths 79 against 104 last week; station and city healthy; wheat 21⅛ seers, coarse rice 19$\frac{9}{16}$ seers, unhusked *dhan* 21⅝ seers.
Gorakhpur (May 31st)	·5 on the 25th; heavy fall in south of district.	Weather now hot and close; cholera decreasing; prices easy; wheat 22½ seers, barley 39$\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Jhánsi (June 2nd)	Garotha ·6	Slight fever; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 1st)	.....	Frequent dust-storms; wind variable; days very hot; sickness decreasing.
Bareilly („ 2nd)	.....	Weather unsettled; wind east; health good.
Meerut („ „)	Slight hail at Sardhana	Wind variable; heat unusual; dust-storms frequent.
Kumaun („ 1st)	Showers with much wind.	Health good; *kharif* crops sown; prices unchanged; wind variable.
Lucknow („ 2nd)	·2	Barley 29 seers; weather cloudy; heat intense; occasional dust-storms.
Partabgarh (May 31st)	·6 at Sadr, and two days rain in parts of district.	Wind variable, but mainly east; slight cholera reappeared in parts.
Sitapur (June 2nd)	·5	East wind; weather unsettled; health good; prices steady; wheat 22 seers, barley 35 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sugarcane being weeded.
		General Remarks.—Weather unusually hot and close; slight rain in Meerut and Lucknow and heavier showers in other districts; wind variable, but generally easterly; cholera continues in Benares and has reappeared in Partabgarh, but decreasing in Gorakhpur and Allahabad, health otherwise generally good; prices continue steady.
Punjab—(June 1st)—		
Delhi ...	·2	Fever continues; prices slightly lower.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	·7	Crops gathered; health fair.
Jullundur ...	·4	Crops cut; health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops cut; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops being gathered; prices slightly higher.
Siálkot ...	·5	Prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Health fair.
Pesháwar ...	·3	Harvest prospects bad; prices slightly lower.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Kharif* sowings commenced; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Small-pox prevailing; crops almost gathered.
		General Remarks.—Health fair; harvest prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—(June 2nd)—		
Nágpur ...	·35	Cloudy, very hot; ploughing progressing; no epidemic.
Jubbulpore ...	·02	Hot; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Hot, cloudy with high winds; ploughing continues; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Seoni ...	·02	Cloudy, very hot; ploughing continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·09	Cloudy, hot; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur (May 29th)	.....	Cloudy, close; ploughing continues; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 28th)	·12	Cloudy; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Very hot and cloudy with slight rain in some districts; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (June 2nd)—		
Akyab ...	9·32	Total rainfall 25·22 ; slight small-pox in Naaf, otherwise public health normal ; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	2·60	Total rainfall 13·79 ; sixteen fatal cases of small-pox.
Hanthawaddy ...	4·15	Total rainfall 13·81 ; public health normal, a few deaths from fever ; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	4·58	Total rainfall 17·10 ; public health good ; ploughing commenced in some parts ; weather highly seasonable ; cattle-disease reported from Bassein township.
Prome ...	2·53	Total rainfall 12·61 ; small-pox abating ; ploughing begun here and there.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·21	Total rainfall 23·13 ; public health good ; ploughing commenced everywhere.
Toungoo ...	2·99	Total rainfall 11·38 ; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Small-pox abating ; some cattle-disease in three districts ; general health good ; rain plentiful ; ploughing commenced in Sandoway, Bassein and Tharrawaddy, general in Amherst.*
Assam— (June 2nd)—		
Gauháti ...	1·63	Days very hot ; *osu* getting on well.
Sylhet ...	1·36	Cultivation going on satisfactorily ; the *bura* rice has turned out nearly half a crop in spite of flood in March.
Cachar ...	1·59	Weather extremely warm ; more than one-half of *asra, murali* and *dumahi dhan* sown ; cultivation of *sail dhan* in progress ; common rice 16 seers per rupee ; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	.....	Report not received.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 2nd)—		
Bangalore ...	3·1	Crops in good condition ; fever continues ; murrain abating ; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	4·495	
Mercara ...	.....	
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 2nd)—		
Amráoti ...	·36	Weather cloudy.
Akola ...	.....	Weather very hot ; health good.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* harvesting continues ; recent rain favourable for preparation of ground for *kharif* ; fever and small-pox in one taluka only.
Central India States— (June 2nd)—		
Indore ...	·06	Hot ; stormy ; prospects good.
Morar (Gwálior) ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and stormy ; heat intense ; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	.....	*Jowar* 39 seers 11 chittaks ; weather very hot ; cholera at Rewah.
Rutlam ...	·23	Weather close ; prices falling.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Hot ; cloudy ; crops and health good ; wheat 19 seers.
Bhopal ...	·32	Public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Weather cloudy ; health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	·09	Health fair.
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather cloudy ; ploughing continues.

* In the foot-note attached to the British Burma report published at page 907 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 29th May 1880, for the rainfall in the column headed "Rangoon Town District" read the following :—

	Inches.
Rainfall up to 27th March 1880	2·13
For week ending 3rd April 1880	·11
For week ending 10th April 1880 ... ... Total	2·24
... ...	1·38
For week ending 17th April 1880 ... ... Total	3·62
... ...	1·67
For week ending 24th April 1880 ... ... Total	5·29
... ...	·42
For week ending 1st May 1880 ... ... Total	5·71
... ...	·37
For week ending 8th May 1880 ... ... Total	6·08
... ...	·93
Total	7·01

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	Report not received.
Sirohi (May 30th)	.....	Tanks dry, wells fairly full ; healthy ; weather warmer.
Marwar ...	.....	Report not received.
Meywar (May 29th)	·5	Tanks dry ; water low in wells in some parts, in and around Oodeypore plentiful ; healthy ; ploughing commenced.
Harowtee ...	.....	Healthy ; weather close and cloudy.
Jhallawar (May 31st)	.....	Very hot ; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (June 2nd)	.....	Continued storms and high winds ; health good.
Jeypore ...	Drops	Cloudy ; great heat ; awaiting rain for *kharif* ; health good.
Bhurtpore ...		
Ulwur (June 1st)	·45 (average over half of State).	Sowings ; general health fair ; heat great.
Nepal— (May 25th)—		
Katmandú ...	·26	Weather improving ; cholera still prevalent.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 24. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

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.

NOTICE ON THE GROWTH OF THE CORN TRADE OF ANTWERP.

Some thirty years ago the production of breadstuffs in Belgium generally exceeded the demand for home consumption. We exported Belgian grain occasionally and, after the repeal of the corn laws in England, pretty regularly. Imports of foreign grain took place only on a notable scale in case of a failure of crops, and on the whole our grain business was quite unimportant.

This could however hardly be otherwise.

The corn trade had until then been prevented from developing by injudicious legislative interference. The measures which were decreed in turn for the protection of the producer and of the consumer proved fatal to both. The sliding scale, imported from England into France and Belgium, acted as a prohibition of imports and combined with prohibitions of exports which were always impending whenever there was a serious apprehension of scarcity, introduced an element of uncertainty into every transaction connected with the corn trade which produced a disinclination on the part of the merchant to import and discouraged production beyond the wants for home consumption.

Railways and other artificial means of communication were still in a relatively rudimentary state, and the cost of transport of such a cumbrous article as grain to any great distance was enormous. The development of industrial life was stunted by the protective system flourishing everywhere, the working classes were mostly poor and indifferent consumers, the growth of population slow.

The economical reforms inaugurated in England and imitated on the continent rather timidly at first, but by-and-by at a more rapid pace, especially since the conclusion of the commercial treaty between France and England in 1860, wrought a complete change in this situation.

We witnessed then a marvellous increase of the industrial activity and of the international exchanges, railways were constructed, canals dug, rivers regulated, ships and steamers built and their machinery improved, capital was rapidly accumulating and credit expanding, wages were rising and the population fast increasing. The home production of cereals grew more and more insufficient, first in the United Kingdom, afterwards elsewhere, and the corn trade acquired gradually that volume which is one of the greatest marvels of the age.

Belgium was one of the first countries on the continent that adopted the free trade policy of England, and although the reforms were not here so rapid, nor so sweeping, the effects were hardly less wonderful than in the United Kingdom. Among the many benefits we reaped from the reduction of tariffs not the least important was the development of the corn trade

which, promoted besides by the eminently favorable topographical position of **Antwerp**, made rapid progress.

As we stated above, we had as good as no regular corn trade some thirty years ago, and ANTWERP has now already become one of the largest corn markets of Europe. This fact is of so recent a date that it may not be so generally known abroad as it would seem desirable for this market. Some statistics about the growth of this trade and a few remarks respecting its prospects of future progress may therefore be a welcome contribution. To offer some is the object of this notice, and we should be happy if, by rousing or stimulating the attention of shippers, it could in any measure promote the direct intercourse, especially between distant corn-growing centres and our port.

What our trade was formerly and what it has become in the relatively short space of time which has elapsed since the inauguration of the free trade era, will be best shown by the comparison of our imports in the ten years from 1845 to 1853, and in the last ten years which we give in the two following tables :—

Imports of Cereals into Antwerp from 1844 to 1853.

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Total.
	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.
1844	101,090	67,230	361,230	19,500	—	549,050
1845(1)	768,720	87,000	253,620	7,980	—	1,117,320
1846(2)	1,741,440	814,920	185,100	32,490	—	2,773,950
1847	1,453,500	1,037,670	104,120	17,370	—	2,612,660
1848	151,920	64,860	72,150	2,010	—	290,940
1849	127,521	22,368	28,544	400	—	178,853
1850	42,553	43,477	60,602	—	—	146,632
1851	197,113	53,190	64,368	5,977	—	320,648
1852(3)	829,607	264,298	110,023	6,911	—	1,210,839
1853(4)	820,095	322,714	178,041	—	—	1,320,850
	6,233,559	2,777,747	1,417,798	92,638	—	10,521,742
Averages	623,356	277,775	141,779	9,264	—	1,052,174

(1) First appearance of the potato disease.
(2) Failure of crops all over Europe which pushed up prices of wheat to Frs. 61·25 and of rye to Frs. 46·75 per 100 Kos.
(3 & 4) Failure of crops.

Imports of Cereals into Antwerp from 1870 to 1879.

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize	Total.
	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.
1870	2,020,179	441,112	853,675	1,324,297	—	4,639,263
1871	5,547,477	1,594,887	1,315,672	2,374,162	—	10,832,198
1872	2,128,275	362,503	210,377	2,000	—	2,703,155
1873	3,868,221	860,183	1,480,638	526,544	—	6,735,586
1874	4,329,380	1,069,972	1,478,277	1,187,621	—	8,065,250
1875	2,387,012	736,149	1,281,498	733,419	—	5,138,078
1876	5,452,483	1,046,169	1,499,312	1,556,675	—	9,554,639
1877	3,808,486	1,642,182	1,320,380	1,399,273	177,139	8,347,460
1878	5,501,127	2,077,962	2,474,558	2,555,090	424,678	13,032,415
1879	**8,257,855**	**2,993,584**	**2,085,825**	**2,350,837**	**664,676**	**16,352,777**
	43,300,495	12,824,703	13,999,212	14,009,918	1,266,493	85,400,821
Averages	8,330,049	1,282,470	1,399,921	1,400,991	126,649	8,540,080

Average total importation 10 years 1844-53 all grain 1,052,174 hect.
" " " 10 " 1870-79 " 8,540,080 "
Total importation of grain in 1879 **16,352,777** "

The above figures speak so eloquently for themselves that we need scarcely commeht upon them. They supply also ample proof of the exact truth of our assertion that Antwerp has really become one of the largest corn markets of Europe. The following comparison of our last year's imports with those of Liverpool and London, undoubtedly the two largest emporiums of the European corn trade, will render that fact evident :—

Imports of Foreign Wheat in 1879.

Liverpool. London. Antwerp.
Qtrs. 3,845,721 — Qtrs. 2,855,128 — Qtrs. 2,857,389 — (hectol. 8,257·845).

This comparison shows that our imports of foreign wheat were last year fully as large as those of London and inferior to those of Liverpool by only qtrs. 984,858. But this inferiority to Liverpool even is only apparent. In fact, while in England the population lives exclusively on wheaten bread, in Belgium and still more so in Germany, our principal customer, a good deal

of rye is still consumed. To get a correct view of the matter, it seems to us that all grain serving for human food ought to be compared. We would then have to add to our above imports of wheat, hect. 2,993,584 = qtrs. 1,035,584 of rye, of which article the import is *nil* in Liverpool. This will make our total qtrs. 3,892,973 wheat and rye against qtrs. 3,845,721 imports of wheat into Liverpool, or a surplus of about qtrs. 50,000 in our favor. Such argument may also be justified on the ground that the substitution of wheat for rye is progressing rapidly in Germany, and that the consumption of the latter grain will very likely soon become there as trifling as it is already in Belgium ; in future the imports of wheat will therefore be correspondingly increased at the expense of rye.

Our trade, as shown by our imports in the years from 1870 to 1879 and especially by those of last year, is already sufficiently important to be worth the while of shippers in all corn-growing centres to compete for a share of it. But they will have the more reason for doing so, if they consider that this trade is as yet only in an early stage of its development and that it bids fair to increase still very considerably. In fact, Antwerp is not only the commercial emporium of Belgium, it is also the most favorably situated port for a large part of Germany and France. A glance at the map will show that our market extends far beyond our southern and eastern frontiers and comprises large territories with dense industrious and wealthy populations which may be considered as our natural customers. No other continental port except Rotterdam, and that only as far as the navigation on the Rhine is concerned, can in these quarters compete successfully with us. What we have said in the beginning of this notice of the transformation of commerce and industry applies in every respect to these countries. Our trade with them has augmented considerably, especially since the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany which secured for us the cheapest, because it is the shortest, railway route to these provinces and Switzerland. The consequent accession of trade is one of the chief reasons of the enormous increase of our corn imports. (*a*)

That this trade will go on developing there is no doubt. The progress realised until now was obtained under a system of partial free trade. We may reasonably hope to enjoy one day the blessings of complete commercial freedom. What might then be the expansion of our trade ? There is certainly every reason to believe that it would develop in a similar manner as the British corn trade has done since 1846 when the great economical reform of Sir ROBERT PEEL was completed by the repeal of the corn laws. It may therefore be interesting to give here some statistics concerning this trade.

We extract from M'Culloch's supplemental notes to Adam Smith's " Wealth of Nations " the following table of the imports of wheat and flour of the 12 years ending 1846 :—

Imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour into the United Kingdom during each of the 12 years ending 1846.

1835	Qtrs. 42,628	1839	Qtrs. 2,634,556	1843	Qtrs. 941,902
1836	" 168,647	1840	" 1,903,383	1844	" 1,100,361
1837(*b*)	" 455,871	1841	" 2,409,764	1845(*c*)	" 871,256
1838	" 1,241,460	1842	" 2,722,349	1846(*d*)	" 1,436,686

The average of these 12 years is ... ... Qtrs. 1,334,904
According to the official returns the average importation of the last 15 years 1865 to 1879 amounted to ... ... " 10,736,440
The increase has therefore been in the ratio of 1 : 8.

From a comparison of our above tables of imports for the years of 1844 to 1853 and 1870-79 it will be observed that a similar growth has taken place in our trade.

The average of our imports in the former period was Hect. 623,356
and in the latter ... ... " 4,330,049
thus an increase in the ratio of 1 : 7.

If such an increase has been realised under much less favorable circumstances than those which existed in the United Kingdom, what would be our progress, if our trade were allowed to develop freely ?

Every experienced merchant will perceive at once the immense margin for expansion still existing here.

There is however another stimulus which has come into play quite recently and which may in the end prove more powerful than all the internal causes which favored the development of the international corn trade in the past.

A good deal of uneasiness has been created in agricultural circles by the enormous importation of foreign grain, especially from America, in 1878 in spite of the low prices then ruling. The question has been earnestly discussed since, whether the old European agricultural system will be able to stand the competition of the large new and cheaply producing countries, foremost of which stand the United States. This competition was not very dangerous as long as the cost of transport was so heavy that only with pretty high prices ruling in Europe an extensive import from such distant countries could take place. But now that railways have been so

(*a*) As long as Alsace and Lorraine were French provinces, and the railways there dependencies of the "Chemin de fer de l'Est," the French ports enjoyed tariff favors which deprived us of our natural advantages and rendered competition extremely difficult. This was changed immediately after the war.
(*b*) In 1837 and succeeding five years the crops were considerably deficient.
(*c*) First appearance of the potato disease.
(*d*) The worst crop on record.

extensively constructed and freights have become so much reduced by the building of large sized vessels and steamers, all supplied with improved machinery, there can hardly be any doubt that whenever crops are abundant in such new countries (and they will very likely always be so in one or the other) a large supply of grain from thence may be expected even at such moderate prices as were current in 1878. It must not be lost sight of that the United States will very likely not remain the only country producing grain on an immense scale. Canada seems to have good prospects in this respect; in India and Australia the production is fast increasing, and last, not least, the River Plate States bid fair to become soon an important source of supply.

Very competent authorities in Europe(1) have contended that, unless the old European agricultural system be entirely reformed, the landed interest is threatened with complete ruin, and that protective duties, and even much higher ones than those recently introduced in Germany, would be quite unavailing to prevent this. The exclusive growing of corn is condemned and the substitution of green crops combined with cattle breeding and the industries connected therewith, is recommended. This would imply a large reduction of the European production of grain and a corresponding increase of foreign imports.

From the foregoing we think we may safely draw the conclusion that the continental corn trade is more and more deserving the full attention of grain shippers in all parts of the world, and that of all the European continental markets, where an extensive and regular business in grain may be done, the most important is incontestably **Antwerp**.

BERDOLT & CO.

Antwerp, January 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE FIRST FOUR GRADES OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM.

No. 225, dated Simla, the 28th May 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following re-arrangement of the first four grades of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Province of Assam, namely:—

First grade, one appointment on Rs. 600 per mensem.
Second grade, two appointments on Rs. 500 per mensem.
Third grade, four appointments on Rs. 400 per mensem.
Fourth grade, four appointments on Rs. 300 per mensem.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, in continuation of endorsement No. 164, dated the 14th ultimo, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 112-1261., dated Simla, the 25th May 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department (Civil Works—Irrigation..)

Read—

Letter No. 1616A., dated 30th December 1879, from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and its enclosures, being the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1878-79, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The operations of the year under review show better results than even those of the previous year. The aggregate area irrigated was

(1) Amongst others a German Professor has published a most interesting pamphlet on this subject: "Welche Zukunft hat die Getraide Production Deutschlands? by Dr. Hugo Werner, Professor der Landwirthschaft und Administrator der Gutswirthschaft der landwirthschaftlichen Akademie zu Poppelsdorf bei Bonn.—Bonn, Emil Strauss."

1,736,651 acres, larger by 275,225 acres than the area obtained in 1877-78, and 294,733 acres larger than that of 1868-69, which was the largest area obtained previous to 1877-78. A portion of the increase on the Ganges Canal was due to the opening of extensions, the water-rate on which, it is stated, amounted to Rs. 9,771, but the area of this irrigation is not given. The irrigation from the Lower Ganges Canal commenced in the year under review, and amounted to 16,695 acres. The irrigation from the Agra Canal was not so extensive as in the previous year, but the prospects of this canal are still very favorable.

The value of crops irrigated by the canals is estimated at Rs. 6,81,47,506.

The net revenue (direct and indirect) yielded by the works amounted to Rs. 38,62,282, and exceeded the interest charges for the year by Rs. 18,46,454.

The balance of interest charges at debit of the works at the close of the year was Rs. 50,97,492, and there is every prospect that this debt will be cleared off in the course of a few years.

2. The investigations as to loss of water by absorption and evaporation referred to in previous reports are not mentioned in the report under review. The results formerly given were for the Ganges Canal only. A comparison of the results of such investigations on other canals would be instructive in showing what effect, if any, on the amount of absorption is due to section of canal channel and velocity of current. The loss of water between the distributary head and the field, especially in village channels, is also a matter of much importance for investigation.

3. The traffic on the navigable canals shows little improvement. The rates of carriage of goods on the Ganges Canal for the last two years are given in a table at paragraph 7 of the Superintending Engineer's Report, but the weights carried at these rates are not stated. In the report for the ensuing year, it should be mentioned what obstructions to navigation, if any, still exist on the Ganges Canal. One is referred to in the Report under review, namely, the intermittent supply in the Cawnpur Branch, but it is not known whether the bridges have all been raised to the required height, or whether the measures for the reduction of the velocity of the current in the main canal have been carried out in full. The steady increase in the salt traffic from Muradnuggar to Cawnpur is a hopeful sign.

4. It is noticed that the demands "outstanding" show a considerable reduction.

5. In paragraph 4 of the Chief Engineer's Report, the total expenditure to end of 1878-79 on Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces from loan money, on which the Government of India pays interest, is shown at Rs. 2,80,78,025; but the correct amount, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, is Rs. 2,82,32,840, as follows:—

	Rs.
Total outlay to end of 1878-79	2,84,94,300
Deduct outlay on the abandoned Eastern Ganges Canal .	2,61,460
NET TOTAL .	2,82,32,840

6. In the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, a debit and credit of Rs. 2,052* and Rs. 2,230† respectively were taken into account. No mention has been made of them in the report. This omission is probably due to the preparation of the report prior to the receipt of intimation of these adjustments.

* *Charges for collection of owner's rate.*	Rs.
Ganges Canal	1,857
Agra "	143
Eastern Jumna Canal	52
TOTAL .	2,052

† Amount of owner's rate, Ganges Canal 2,230

7. The condition and prospects of the canals in the North-Western Provinces appear to be very satisfactory.

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 copy 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; and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Government of Mysore.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, 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.,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. F. C. 1A., dated Lucknow, the 6th November 1879.

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

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with great interest and satisfaction the record of the good work done by the irrigation canals of the North-Western Provinces, which is contained in the Chief Engineer's review of their working during the past year of drought.

2. The very large area irrigated (more than 2,700 square miles) shows with what diligence and care the Superintending and Executive Canal Officers distributed the limited volume of water which was available for the supply of the various canals, and what a marked effect their unsparing and self-denying exertions must have had in mitigating the drought and scarcity of the year.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in recording his hearty acknowledgment of these exertions, and in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the good services rendered to him, during a season of the greatest anxiety and public distress, by Mr. Clinton Anderson, the Officiating Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department in these Provinces, and the officers under his orders.

4. The table C given in para. 4 of the Chief Engineer's review shows to what a satisfactory financial position the canals of the North-Western Provinces attained during the year under review, and that they were not only invaluable from an administrative point of view in aiding the Government to ward off the effects of famine, but financially remunerative also. It must, however, be remembered that this satisfactory financial position has been reached under the stimulus of severe drought, and that the state of affairs set forth in the Chief Engineer's review is exceptionally prosperous. We may not unreasonably hope now for a return to years of good rainfall when the expenses of canal maintenance will unavoidably increase and the revenues decrease. The prudence of avoiding too sanguine an estimate of the progress of any of the new canals may be seen from the returns of the Agra Canal, of which the revenue has fallen off owing to causes over which the irrigation officers had no control, notably epidemic fever and the timorous, suspicious nature of the cultivators.

5. It is well that these facts should be borne in mind, and ideas of the large capacities of irrigation canals as a source of revenue tempered with moderation, and the recollection of recurring cycles of maximum rainfall when floods are most destructive and canal water is a drug in the market.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 30th APRIL 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL 1880. Depth in Canals 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). Zilla.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	3·9	3073·6	1150·67	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	5,577	0·69	0·50	Cotton ...	4,444	The supply entering the head of the Bari Doab Canal was 2,623·20 cubic feet per second, of which 2,491·34 cubic feet per second were utilized.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·8		771·16	...	...	Amritsar ...	7,918	0·83	...	Rice ...	52	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·93		569·51	...	...	Lahore ...	8,046	0·64	...	Sugarcane ...	8,770	
											Others ...	8,275	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·6	2491·34	...	...	.....	21,541	..	...	.....	21,541	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·6	2187·95	...	...	.....	15,067	...	...	.....	15,067	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·00	2,546	217·8	106,187 kurrie bullies, &c., 1,771 4,798 fuel and timber.	...	Umballa ...	130	0·39	0·20	Cotton ...	94	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,316 cubic feet per second, of which 382 cubic feet per second passed out at Budha Khera Escape and 102 cubic feet per second at Bowana Escape and tail of Delhi Canal.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·52		725·6			Karnál ...	2,254	0·52	...	Rice ...	...	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	6·86		655·6			Delhi ...	2,490	0·30	...	Sugarcane ...	8,050	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·69		253·0			Rohtak ...	3,166	0·20	...	Others ...	802	
							Hissár ...	424	0·30	...	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	464	...	...	.....	...	
							Bikaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	18	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	1,852	...	106,187	.....	8,946	...	...	.....	8,946	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2,080	...	92,403	.....	25,886	...	...	.....	25,886	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	...	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	5,412	4·2	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	...	0·67	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	0·17	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,412	...	...	.....	5,412	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...					Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	30,487	...	...	.....	30,487	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	40,953	...	...	.....	40,953	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF F

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 13	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	9 2	16 5	15 14	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	9 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 2	14 10	6 11	16 14	16 14	7 14	25 14	29 3	17 0	29 11	28 11	16 12
Godavery	8 2	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	15 13	9 14	18 0	18 0	12 0	26 14	26 14	19 8	...	...	...
Kistna	8 2	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	19 6	18 14	12 6	20 6	20 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 10	...	...	...	14 5	13 14	8 14	15 0	15 0	...	26 14	26 14	19 3	...	...	...
Cuddapah	10 10	9 8	7 5	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	9 8	12 14	13 5	11 3	22 14	24 8	12 10	25 6	24 10	14 [illegible]
Bellary	9 10	9 2	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	13 8	13 8	10 0	23 11	23 3	13 14	20 11	22 10	14 [illegible]
Kurnool*	7 10	7 10	5 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 11	26 0	26 0	12 11	18 2	18 2	13 12
Madras	7 8	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	11 3	10 14	10 0	12 6	12 5	10 10	20 3	20 3	11 8	21 2	21 2	15 [illegible]
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	10 14	14 5	14 0	11 5	...	...	18 11	...	...	18 [illegible]
North Arcot	7 10	8 0	5 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 10	15 0	14 8	13 3	25 8	20 14	...	23 2	23 2	...
South Arcot	7 0	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 11	14 6	14 6	12 3	21 13	21 13	20 3	21 10	21 10	16 14
Tanjore	6 3	6 3	6 10	...	...	...	15 2	15 13	10 13	...	...	...	27 13	27 0	17 8	23 3	23 3	14 [illegible]
Trichinopoly	7 14	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	13 11	14 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	9 13	19 10	...	14 11	22 14	22 14	16 [illegible]
Madura	9 0	8 3	6 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 0	9 10	14 6	13 8	9 14	21 2	...	15 6	23 8	23 8	...
Tinnevelly*	7 2	7 2	5 0	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	9 8	14 6	14 13	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	6 10	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 14	13 2	13 2	10 6	17 6	18 5	14 13	20 11	22 5	19 [illegible]
Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 13	15 6	16 3	13 14	15 6	16 2	14 [illegible]
Salem	7 6	7 6	6 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 14	12 6	12 14	10 13	17 8	17 3	13 14	18 2	17 6	14 [illegible]
South Canara	7 11	7 11	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 8	11 13	11 13	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	7 10	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 8	13 0	13 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8 9	8 15	7 7	15 3	15 8	14 11	6 7	6 7	5 4	9 9	9 15	7 14	16 14	16 14	11 4	14 2	12 8	11 [illegible]
Ahmedabad	14 8	13 4	8 0	24 8	25 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 8	24 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 [illegible]
Kaira	11 14	12 5	7 4	26 10	26 10	13 5	8 10	8 14	7 4	11 14	12 5	8 7	20 0	20 0	10 11	20 0	20 0	8 12
Surat	11 8	10 0	7 1	7 0	7 0	3 10	8 0	7 0	6 2	8 12	8 0	7 1	18 0	18 8	9 9	15 8	15 8	9 [illegible]
Broach	13 5½	13 5½	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4½	10 0	10 0	8 14½	16 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 [illegible]
Tanna (Salsette)	7 11	7 11	6 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 2	7 8	7 8	9 4	12 0	12 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	10 [illegible]
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 10	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	13 11	8 13	...	...	...	5 14	6 13	7 1	9 10	11 8	8 10	17 14	18 11	11 4	16 3	17 2	11 [illegible]
Násik	7 2	11 12	7 14	...	...	...	7 8	5 15	5 15	9 10½	9 0	8 3	19 8	17 0	...	12 11½	14 12	9 [illegible]
Ahmednagar	11 7	11 6	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 14	8 15	8 15	8 0	15 7	14 14	9 14	13 6	13 6	10 [illegible]
Poona	8 1	9 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 15	8 9	7 6	8 9	8 13	8 9	15 4	15 4	9 13	12 10	12 10	9 [illegible]
Sholápur	11 2	10 14	7 0½	...	...	...	9 8	9 10	7 10	9 14	9 14½	8 5	19 0	19 6½	8 7	16 12	16 8½	10 [illegible]
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	10 0½	9 13	4 13	15 5½	14 7	...	7 12	7 9	5 4	9 7	9 10	7 13	21 8	21 8	10 4	21 1	21 1	10 [illegible]
Satara	9 6	9 6	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 11	11 15	7 11	9 1	9 1	8 [illegible]
Belgaum	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 13	9 9	9 8	8 13	10 8	10 8	9 5	17 8	17 8	10 4	17 9	17 8	...
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
Ratnágiri	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	11 8	11 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	11 [illegible]
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 [illegible]
Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 3	7 0	7 0	10 [illegible]
Ahirgarn	13 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 5	24 4	...	20 0	19 8	...
Baroda	8 0	8 0	...	13 2	14 5	...	7 11	7 11	...	10 9	10 9	...	18 5	18 5	...	16 9	16 9	...
Dhar	17 4	17 9	8 5	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	24 12	23 9	10 1	20 11	21 5	10 [illegible]
Nimach	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	19 8	...	8 0	8 8	...	9 0	9 8	...	22 0	21 8	...	18 0	15 8	...
Kairabad	13 0	12 13½	11 8	26 0	27 5½	15 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 12	27 9½	15 8	20 11½	21 5½	13 [illegible]
Rájkot	15 5	15 8	7 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	7 [illegible]
Upper Sindh Frontier	12 4	11 8¾	9 0	15 7½	14 11½	14 0	6 13½	6 15½	6 4	10 9	10 8	8 0	11 6	14 7½	10 0	14 0	14 1	...
Karachi	10 2	10 2	8 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	10 [illegible]
Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	10 8	9 8	22 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	10 [illegible]
Shikarpur	11 12	11 7	8 7	15 11	15 10	15 14	8 0	8 0	6 2	10 10	11 1	8 4	13 5	13 4½	...	15 9	15 4	10 [illegible]
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 8	13 2	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	8 8	6 12	...	...	...	18 11	17 9	8 [illegible]
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	15 0a	15 0	11 4	22 8	22 0	15 0	15 12	16 0	12 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	14 8b	14 8	11 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	18 12	15 8	12 4	20 8	20 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	16 0c	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	14 0d	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	15 8	14 8	9 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	9 0	14 12	14 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 30 to 30-8 seers, best rice 14-8 to 18-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 21 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-8 to 15 seers, barley 22 to 45 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, gram 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of May 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuree, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murwa, Nilgiree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
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 3	30 13	17 0	46 10	46 10	22 11	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 11	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
30 5	31 5	16 3	37 6	37 6	19 10	86 6	86 6	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
34 10	32 13†	19 2	37 13	37 13	25 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
31 5	31 5	17 10	35 14	34 3	19 14	145 13	145 13	129 5	13 2	13 2	12 13	Kistna		
26 6	25 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	18 14	93 5	93 5	97 3*	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
29 3	28 8	18 11	27 8	27 8	19 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	14 6	Cuddapah		
27 3	27 3	16 8	29 2	29 2	17 14	97 3	97 3	55 14*	12 8	12 8	13 2	Bellary		
...	...	15 8	25 2	25 2	15 0	...	...	218 11	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kurnool		
21 11	21 0	18 8	24 6	24 3	19 2	87 8	87 8	85 0*	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
22 5	21 3	16 6	25 0	25 0	17 14	85 8	85 8	89 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
27 6	25 10	20 8	29 8	31 8	20 2	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12* 5	12 11	North Arcot		
28 0	22 5	17 8	26 8	26 8	22 0	201 11	201 11	233 5	14 6	11 11	15 5	South Arcot		
24 3	24 3	16 10	24 8	24 2	19 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 10	12 6	12 6	Tanjore		
22 5	22 5	17 2	23 14	23 14	20 13	121 8	121 8	121 8*	12 2	12 2	12 2	Trichinopoly		
24 13	24 13	17 13	24 0	24 0	18 3	170 2	194 6	97 3	14 0	13 8	14 8	Madura		
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	15 13	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 11	Tinnevelly		
21 5	21 5	19 11	24 11	25 10	21 13	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
14 6	15 2	13 11	16 10	16 10	11 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
21 0	21 0	18 0	24 2	24 2	20 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 0	11 14	11 8	Salem		
14 2	14 2	15 0	15 10	16 3	14 10	101 2	99 2	117 10	10 6‡	12 13‡	12 8‡	South Canara		
16 6	17 8	14 10	22 5	21 0	18 8	121 8	121 8	131 8	9 0	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
10 0	9 11	8 7	14 5	15 15	10 7	61 6	68 4	61 6	11 0	9 15	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	20 0	18 4	11 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	13 0	13 4	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	16 13	16 13	10 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	12 4	13 0	8 11	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	...	14 8¾	14 8¾	8 6¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	13 5¼	Broach		
11 4	11 4	9 0	11 13	11 13	7 13	71 0	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Colába (Alibag)		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 7	140 0	140 0	125 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
18 5	16 12	12 10	17 0	14 12	9 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 5	11 12	11 5	Násik		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 8	106 4	106 4	79 0	11 12	11 10	11 11	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 10	11 10	11 2	Poona		
...	...	...	16 3	16 6	9 5	80 0	80 0	128 0	11 4	11 1	10 8	Sholápur		
...	...	...	13 9¼	13 0	7 12	280 0	280 0	...	9 12	10 5	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	11 11	12 5	8 7	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	10 3	Satara		
...	...	...	13 6	13 0	7 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	Belgaum		
19 8	19 8	13 5	14 0	14 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli)		
24 0	24 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Ratnágiri		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	11 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)		
22 13	22 13	10 0	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	91 8	91 8	...	12 9	12 5	...	Baroda		
...	...	...	15 9	15 3	10 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	10 8	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Nimach		
...	...	...	24 4	24 14½	13 13⅜	85 0	83 5	100 0	12 12	12 12	11 8	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	8 0	77 8	80 0	70 0	51 0	52 0	60 0	Rajkot		
...	...	...	13 2¼	11 10	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8¼	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	11 0	105 0	105 0	106 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
7 8	2 1	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	13 5	12 0½	11 3	240 0	250 0	255 0	8 6½	8 3½	10 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 12	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
...	...	...	13 12	13 4	12 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	12 8	240 0	...	200 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	17 8	16 0	12 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		

* *Vide* explanations furnished in the previous Statements.
† The figures now quoted for the corresponding fortnight of 1879 and those for the past fortnight are correct.
‡ This is the average of Bombay and Goa salt, *vide* G. O., 6th April 1880, No. 417.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20-8 seers, best rice 13 to 22-8 seers, common rice, 17 to 25 seers, and gram 17 to 25 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 16-3 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17-8 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajrah, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajrah, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajrah, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts.*																											Central Districts.	Bengal—continued.	
	Calcutta	14 6	13 0	11 0	22 10	20 0	14 9	6 10	6 8	5 11	11 8	11 8	11 0	22 10	20 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	12 9	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	13 5	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	16 13f	15 4	12 5	26 10½	26 10½	16 0	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	14 8	14 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0g	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	16 8h	18 12	12 10	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	11 2	17 8	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 4	7 6 to 9 2	Moorshedabad		
	Dinagepore	13 0i	16 0	10 13	14 8	15 0	13 4	16 13	16 0	13 3	20 6	19 4	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	19 0j	20 10	13 8	30 0	30 0	20 4	15 0	16 0	9 0 to 11 4	15 12 to 16 8	17 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	24 6	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4k	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 12	8 0	7 14	Rungpore		
	Bogra	19 14	18 12	11 4	...	...	...	15 2	16 8	8 4	22 8	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 8	8 4	67 8	67 0	80 0	8 7	8 7	7 8	Bogra		
	Pubna	24 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	19 8	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0l	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0m	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 6	16 0	10 0	18 7	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	65 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												Eastern Districts.		
	Dacca	14 4n	14 4	10 7	32 0	30 0	10 12	17 0	16 8	8 14	19 0	18 0	10 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 8	9 4	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	18 0o	13 0	13 0	22 0	10 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...p	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	16 0q	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	21 0	23 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0r	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	...s	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												Behar.		
	Patna	19 0	18 0	13 8	25 0	22 0	20 0	13 5	13 0	9 8	19 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	19 8f	19 0	13 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	18 8	18 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	19 0a	18 0	12 0 to 13 0	28 0	25 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	11 0 to 12 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	28 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	25 0	23 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	20 0	18 0	12 0	33 12	32 0	20 0	11 8	12 0	9 8	15 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	20 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	27 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	15 8	14 8	13 4	31 0	27 8	20 12	8 8	8 8	6 8	16 4	17 0	13 8	31 0	32 0	21 4	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun		
	Chumparun	21 0e	...	14 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	22 0u	19 15	15 12	31 8	28 5	18 14	13 8	13 10	8 6	18 14	15 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Chumparun		
	Bhágalpur	20 3x	17 11	13 4	37 14	32 13	20 3	16 7	17 0	11 6	17 11	18 5	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	16 12	14 11	103 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
	Purneah	25 0y	20 0	15 0	40 0	30 0	...	19 0	19 0	15 0 to 16 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 1	14 3	126 4	132 9	126 4	9 7	8 9	8 13	Bhágalpur		
	Maldah	20 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 0 to 13 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0z	12 0	8 8	12 0	11 0	...	16 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
	Orissa.																			15 0	15 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Cuttack	14 7	15 12	9 13	...	...	...	10 8	14 7	11 13	14 7*	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Orissa.*											
	Pooree	8 0z1	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	8 8	20 0	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 1	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Cuttack		
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 7	14 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																			8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
	Hazáribágh	18 0z2	18 0	9 12	30 0	30 0	...	12 0	11 0	8 8	24 0	25 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*											
	Lohardugga	16 0z3	16 0	8 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	11 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 12	Hazáribágh		
	Singbhoom	13 0	12 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	160 0	180 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
	Manbhoom	13 0z4	13 8	9 8	24 0	32 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	19 0	32 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom		
																				14 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

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

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 14-8 seers, barley 12-8 seers, best rice 6-10 to 8 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-6 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 8 to 13-5 seers, common rice 14-6 to 19 seers, and gram 19 to 24 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers.

i In Rungpore the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 18-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 12 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 26-4 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice 18-14 seers, and gram 14-8 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 25-11 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 14 to 13-14 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Dallergange) 20 seers, barley (in Dallergange) 60 seers, best rice 13 to 18-10 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 13-8 to 16 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 18 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 12 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, and gram 8-14 to 12 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (in Cox's Bazar) 17 seers and common rice 19 to 20 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 24 seers and common rice 26 to 35 seers.

t In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 25 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19-8 to 20 seers, barley 22-8 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 19 seers, great millet (in Sasseram) 22 seers, lesser millets (in sasseram) 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 seers, and gram 26 to 27 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, barley 25 to 55 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 17-8 to 30 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 8-8 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, great millet 22 seers, lesser millets 28 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26 seers, and gram 22 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-12 seers, barley (in Godda) 30 seers, best rice (in Saroni) 22 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Saroni) 24 seers, and gram 17-8 to 20 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 26 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

z1 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 19-11 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 24 to 32-8 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 15 seers, common rice 22 to 23 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 13 to 22 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 37·25 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 23·12 seers, best rice 18·56 to 22 seers, common rice 23·62 to 32 seers, bulrush millet (in Daltongunge) 85 seers, murwa (in Lohardugga) 48 seers, maize or Indian-corn 37·12 seers, and gram 19 to 30·50 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, barley 24 to 36 seers, best rice 18 to 25 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
ASSAM	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 10	16 0	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
	Cachar	8 6	8 6	7 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	13 5	12 4	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 3	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 5	18 13	7 8	18 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	5 8	8 8	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills *a*		(a) Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present in the District.
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	18 0	19 8	13 8	29 0	28 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	22 0	23 0	14 0	22 0	28 0	14 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur	20 8	20 8	16 8	30 3	30 3	21 8	7 9	7 9	7 8	10 12	11 6	9 9	32 5	34 8	15 0	25 14	30 3	10 12	17 8	19 8	16 8	129 0	129 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 9	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	20 8	19 12	16 8	30 12	30 10	22 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 6	27 8	27 8	20 6	25 5	27 8	19 12	17 8	19 8	16 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	20 8	20 8	16 12	30 0	30 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	21 8	22 2	16 8	32 0	33 0	22 0	6 0	7 8	5 0	10 8	12 4	10 0	26 0	28 0	17 8	25 0	26 0	16 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	21 0	20 8	16 8	32 0	31 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 0	15 8	8 8	31 0	31 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	10 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	13 0	11 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun		
	Garhwál	17 8	14 0	14 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Garhwál		
	Bijnor	21 15	23 1	14 14	35 7	37 1	21 10	13 8	13 8	5 10	15 3	15 3	9 0	28 2	28 2	15 12	28 2	28 2	15 12	17 8	19 8	16 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	23 2	22 8	16 14	37 8	37 8	22 8	7 13	7 13	7 13	17 3	16 14	10 10	30 0	30 0	21 4	26 4	26 4	18 12	17 8	19 8	16 8	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	23 6	23 11	16 8	36 0	37 3	21 4½	6 0	6 0	4 12½	16 0	15 0	10 3	...	...	12 0	...	...	12 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	11 1½	9 4½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	22 8	21 12	15 10	33 12	32 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	9 6	28 12	28 12	20 0	22 8	22 8	15 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 4	22 4	17 0	32 8	35 0	24 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	28 12	27 8	18 12	50 0	47 0	30 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	19 8	19 0	14 12	27 8	27 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	4 0	13 0	12 8	10 0	28 0	27 8	18 8	29 8	29 0	16 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
	Agra	18 8	18 0	14 12	27 8	27 0	19 8	7 0	7 8	4 0	13 0	12 8	10 0	28 0	27 8	18 8	29 8	29 0	16 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	19 11	19 3½	15 3	27 6½	27 15	20 9	6 2	5 12	5 14	16 6	16 6	9 12	26 3½	26 3½	...	...	26 12	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	168 8	168 8	165 0	...	...	10 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	15 4	25 0	28 0	19 4	5 8	5 0	4 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	19 0	19 0	14 0	25 8	24 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	20 0	19 12	17 8	29 8	28 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 8	16 0	8 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	21 8	20 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	20 12	20 11½	15 3½	36 5½	38 8	22 15	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	37 5½	38 15	21 9½	33 0	33 0	20 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	10 12	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	20 8	22 0	13 4	50 0	50 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	50 0	52 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	220 0	220 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 8	15 8	31 0	30 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	6 8	15 0	16 0	10 8	35 0	36 0	19 0	30 0	29 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	145 0	145 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	20 0	18 8	13 8	30 0	28 12	18 0	8 8	8 8	6 9	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 12	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	19 0	18 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	18 8	8 4	8 0	6 4	17 0	16 0	9 8	37 0	34 0	20 4	28 0	28 0	18 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	19 6	19 2	14 2	31 8	31 0	19 14	9 4	9 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	13 4	35 0	32 8	20 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	145 0	150 0	170 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	Allahabad		
	Hamirpur	19 6	18 5	15 8	26 2	25 5	19 9	8 8	9 0	5 8	15 14	13 8	10 0	29 9	28 1	20 0	27 8	26 8	15 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	140 0	150 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur		
	Jaunpur	22 4	20 8	16 8	33 12	32 7	23 6	7 12	7 11	6 5	17 10	17 10	11 4	...	...	22 9	21 3	21 3	18 5	17 8	19 8	16 8	168 8	168 8	169 8	8 7	9 9	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	22 8	23 6½	14 6½	39 5½	32 6½	21 9½	15 4½	14 6½	10 5½	18 0	18 0	12 9½	27 0	27 0	23 6½	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	141 4	141 4	169 8	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	20 8	20 0	15 2	36 0	37 0	24 0	15 12	15 12	9 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	17 11	16 4	14 0	26 9	25 1	21 6	8 2	8 2	6 10	17 0	17 0	12 9	...	...	22 2	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	12 8	30 0	28 0	17 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	18 7	18 13½	14 11	28 12	27 2	20 2	11 15	12 7	7 10	15 3	18 7	11 15½	26 0	...	20 10½	23 13½	24 6	17 6½	17 8	19 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	10 14	9 3	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 15	19 5	14 13	28 5	24 15	21 4	10 15	10 15	6 7	15 7	16 1	12 4	27 1	24 15	21 0	21 4	26 6	17 14	17 8	19 8	16 8	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
	Balia	17 8	26 4	13 2	28 0	27 8	20 0	10 0	8 8	6 12	14 4	12 13	11 4	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	Balia		
OUDH.	Lucknow	19 11¼	19 0	15 2½	30 11	29 0	22 0¼	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 1½	27 0	27 0	20 6	24 12	25 0	17 4	17 8	19 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	OUDH.	* Peas. † Peas, arhar, and másh. ‡ Dhán. § Kodon. ‖ Ditto. ¶ Jowar, makai, bajra, moth, sánwa, and matri.
	Unáo	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	No return received			Unáo		
	Bára Banki	19 8	19 4	15 4	32 0	31 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	22 14	23 0	17 10	35 6	34 10	26 8	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 4	16 10	11 12	24 9	24 9	...	24 1	24 4	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 10	8 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	20 3	18 14	15 12	34 11	32 14	23 0	4 11	4 15	4 11	13 8	14 1	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	280 0	240 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Hardui		
	Kheri	24 0	23 0	17 8	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	11 4	...	...	25 0	...	...	20 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 3	8 3	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	19 0	19 8	15 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	16 0	17 2	10 12	22 0	22 0	25 8	...	...	13 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	22 8	21 0	15 8	45 0	41 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	11 6	31 0	31 0	26 12	24 0	22 0	13 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	170 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
	Gonda	23 0	21 3	16 13	37 8	36 8	29 0	14 8	15 6	9 11	18 6	18 8	11 6	31 0	31 0	26 12	24 0	22 0	13 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	20 8	21 0	15 10	30 8	34 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	11 12	19 0	23 0	12 4	...	30 0	21 8	...	25 0	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	22 0	22 0	17 4	34 8	34 0	24 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	23 1	22 0	17 0	37 1	36 6	25 5	18 13	18 10	12 4	21 0	21 1	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	213 5	8 8	8 8	8 2	Partábgarh		
PUNJAB.	Delhi	20 4	20 0	16 0	29 4	30 0	21 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 4	29 4	20 0	27 4	27 4	18 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	90 0	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi [*a*]	PUNJAB.	[*a*] Firewood falling. [*b*] Barley falling and bajra and jowar rising. [*c*] Firewood rising. [*d*] Barley falling. [*e*] Wheat and barley falling. [*f*] Wheat falling.
	Gurgaon	22 0	21 0	16 8	33 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	9 0	28 0	32 0	17 0	28 0	32 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	90 0	90 0	140 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon [*b*]		
	Karnal	18 8	17 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	100 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	17 0	15 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Hissar [*c*]		
	Rohtak	19 8	17 0	14 12	30 0	28 8	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	15 8	16 0	13 0	38 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	34 0	35 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	22 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	Sirsa [*d*]		
	Umballa	18 0	18 8	16 4	27 8	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	30 0	30 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	19 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Umballa		
	Ludhiana	18 0	17 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	23 8	23 8	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ludhiana		
	Simla	13 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	11 2	17 8	18 8	13 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Simla		
	Jullundur	20 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	21 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jullundur [*e*]		
	Hoshiárpur	21 0	19 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	17 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	11 4	Hoshiárpur [*f*]		
	Kángra	16 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kángra		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	17 8	17 8	15 8	28 8	29 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	25 8	25 8	15 0	19 8	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 4	11 7	11 13	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	[c] Firewood rising.
	Siálkot	14 8	14 8	13 8	21 0	23 0	17 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	10 15	18 8	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	15 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 12	11 4	11 8	Siálkot		[g] Salt rising.
	Gurdáspur	22 0	21 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gurdáspur		[h] Barley rising.
	Lahore	16 8	15 0	14 8	27 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	24 0	25 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	14 8	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 8	70 0	90 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Lahore [c]		
	Ferozepore	17 8	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	29 0	16 0	...	26 0	17 8	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 8	90 0	100 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Ferozepore [c]		
	Gujránwála	15 4	14 8	13 4	24 0	24 0	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	15 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	10 4	9 8	10 6	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	40 0	32 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	13 12	12 12	12 13	20 0	20 8	16 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 11	19 9	13 0	18 11	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	17 11	16 8	14 11	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	16 2	14 0	15 9	20 8	21 0	24 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 8	20 0	14 12	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	12 4	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	13 8	13 12	11 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	17 0	15 12	15 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 4	12 4	Mooltan		
	Jhang	12 12	14 0	13 0	18 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 1	12 0	Jhang		
	Montgomery	14 8	15 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	17 0	...	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10	10 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 15	11 12	12 5	12 9	15 5	17 11	...	...	...	5 12	5 13	5 10	14 6	14 14	15 0	13 2	13 9	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	27 8	28 0	32 8	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	13 12	13 2	14 6	17 3	18 2	18 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	13 12	13 12	10 0	12 8	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	11 14	12 3	14 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	17 8	18 12	20 0	Dera Ghazi Khan		
	Bannu	9 8	9 1	13 7	14 6	15 5	15 10	...	...	...	5 0	4 11	4 15	12 8	12 8	15 0	7 8	8 12	12 8	...	...	...	10 10	10 2	11 14	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu [g]		
	Pesháwar	6 10	6 11	8 0	9 8	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 10	8 13	9 2	9 1	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 15	8 0	6 9	54 0	56 0	85 0	28 12	28 12	36 4	Peshawar		
	Kohát	6 10	6 6	9 9	10 14	11 11	11 15	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	8 15	8 5	8 15	11 8	8 15	8 15	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 14	7 11	76 8	76 8	127 8	61 3	61 3	76 8	Kohát		
	Hazara	9 0	8 0	9 8	15 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 8	16 0	15 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazára [h]		
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	14 4	14 12	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 4	11 12	11 12	10 9	18 0	17 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	16 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	12 8	18 0	18 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bhandára		
	Chánda	16 4	16 14	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	10 8	19 0	19 6	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	15 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	18 4	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	6 4	12 4	10 0	9 4	21 0	20 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	9 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	17 8	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	22 3	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	18 0	18 0	11 8	24 0	23 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	15 0	20 0	19 8	14 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	22 4	21 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	33 0	35 8	17 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	25 8	26 12	12 4	30 0	30 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	9 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	20 0	32 12	32 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	19 8	17 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	9 0	15 8	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	21 8	21 4	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	16 8	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	37 8	20 0	37 0	32 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	14 8	14 8	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	8 8	21 0	20 0	10 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	14 10	14 10	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 5	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	24 0	24 0	12 8	19 14	19 14	12 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 4	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	18 0	17 12	10 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 12	8 0	15 8	15 8	9 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	25 9	23 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 9	26 4	26 4	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 12	20 15	10 11	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 4	Nimár		
	Raipur	27 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	15 0	22 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	15 0	60 0	73 8	100 0	8 0	8 12	8 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 8	19 4	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	26 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	19 0	250 0	250 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	75 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.	
	Akyab																															Akyab		
	Kyouk-pyoo																															Kyouk-pyoo		
	Sandoway																															Sandoway		
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*		
	Rangoon																															Rangoon		
	Thonkwa																															Thonkwa		
	Bassein																															Bassein		
	Henzada																															Henzada		
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tharrawaddy		
	Prome																															Prome		
	Thayetmyo																															Thayetmyo		
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*		
	Amherst																															Amherst		
	Tavoy																															Tavoy		
	Mergui																															Mergui		
	Shway-gyeen																															Shway-gyeen		
	Toungoo																															Toungoo		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 8	10 3	6 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 11	9 9	9 9	17 12	16 5	11 11	...	...	13 8	18 13	18 13	14 7	14 7	14 7	8 3	135 0	115 0	85 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 12	10 2	7 4	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 2	9 9	9 6	11 0	16 11	16 1	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 13	8 8	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 5	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	9 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 4	9 8	9 0	8 8	17 8	17 8	10 4	21 0	20 8	13 4	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	9 0	8 4	8 12	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	15 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	7 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	8 4	60 0	64 0	46 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	14 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 8	7 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	13 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldana	15 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	17 8	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 9	9 0	Buldána		
	Wún	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Basim	13 8	13 0	7 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	9 8	7 7	16 0	15 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basim		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1880—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	7 6	7 9	5 11	9 0	8 5	7 3	10 5	11 5	9 0	11 13	12 1	10 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 6	11 10	11 5	11 3	14 15	14 15	13 5	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	29 10	...	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0	360 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 8	6 8	3 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	10 6	11 8	12 8	11 6	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	78 0	78 0	81 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mysore		
	Hassan	8 0	8 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 0	800 0	132 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	6 13	4 3	8 6	7 14	5 3	12 10	12 10	9 8	13 10	13 11	12 8	28 6	27 5	21 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 8	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	40 0	18 0	32 0	36 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	6 6	6 9	6 3	6 7	6 5	5 11	11 2	10 13	9 8	16 8	16 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	8 11	8 14	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 8	15 0	11 0	25 0	24 4	15 8	6 0	6 0	5 3	8 0	8 4	7 0	25 0	27 0	15 0	21 0	21 12	13 2	...	...	...	12 0	11 2	10 3	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	16 0	14 12	13 12	26 0	25 8	16 0	7 8	7 4	6 0	8 8	8 4	7 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	18 0	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	11 8	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	20 5	18 6	13 5	30 1	29 14	17 9	9 0	9 0	7 4	11 3	10 8	7 10	33 1	34 3	14 1	31 8	32 6	14 4	...	...	...	11 6	11 13	12 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	*	18 8	14 2	*	30 0	19 0	*	6 8	6 12	*	6 12	8 6	*	33 0	18 2	*	30 8	16 12	...	...	...	*	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		* Not received.
	Ajmere	15 12	16 0	11 8	24 0	26 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 12	20 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	18 8	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	16 4½	16 9	11 4	26 4	26 4	18 6½	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	28 5	29 3	16 5½	20 0	20 0	14 2½	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	15 12	15 8	11 0	23 0	22 12	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	17 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 9½	11 4	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	14 0	14 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	16 8	6 12	7 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	11 12	12 0	9 6	16 8	16 8	13 2	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 2	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	9 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu		
	Anádra	13 8	13 6	10 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	5 4	5 2	5 4	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	19 0	10 0	35 0	31 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 8	10 8½	8 3½	21 1½	20 5	12 1½	6 13½	6 4	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	†	†	9 8	9 0	11 0	Meywar (Oodeypore)		† Six pies per man's load.
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	18 12	13 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	5 10	13 8	13 13	8 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	9 12½	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 15½	8 9½	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	12 8	11 14	8 2	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	5 10	9 12	9 8	6 4	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	10 12	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	11 4	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 0	8 9½	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Bikaneer																						No return received			Bikaneer		
	Boondee	17 8	17 8	17 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	28 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	Boondee		
	Kotah	16 8	15 12	13 2	22 0	21 0	19 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	27 2	26 8	19 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Kotah		
	Tonk	17 1	19 0	11 6	29 2	32 0	15 4	7 0	7 4	5 13	9 0	9 8	7 5	31 9	32 4	15 15	32 14	...	11 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 7	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	13 10	13 5	11 6½	16 13½	17 11	13 4	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 11	22 10	22 10	16 8	13 5	15 3	12 0½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 15½	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	16 8	14 0	10 8	24 4	25 0	15 12	8 0	11 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	9 8	21 0	25 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	17 5	16 13	13 6	28 13	29 10	18 8	7 14	7 14	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 7	29 8	29 3	16 5	32 1	31 8	15 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 15	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	13 8	11 6	8 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 11	6 10	8 0	8 4	7 8	24 0	24 0	11 10	16 0	18 7	11 2	96 0	96 0	107 0	8 11	9 3	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	15 2	14 12	11 1	26 8	25 9	16 13	6 10	6 10	5 1	8 8	7 13	6 6	26 6	25 8	15 9	28 13	30 10	15 1	118 10	100 6	109 8	10 1	10 1	10 1	Gwalior		
	Goona	19 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	9 10	6 12	10 8	10 8	8 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 12	9 4	Goona		
	Rutlam	14 8	13 6	8 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 7	6 0	11 8	10 14	7 8	33 0	31 14	11 8	16 4	15 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	9 8	9 10	8 12	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 15	19 8	12 8	33 11	36 8	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 8	20 0	14 8	35 1	39 7	16 8	...	24 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL RACES EMPLOYED ON OPEN LINES OF RAILWAY AND ON THE RIVER STEAMER SERVICES ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

RAILWAYS.		General Administration, including Agency, Audit, Account, Paymaster's, Stores, Medical, Barrack, Printing, Stationery and Police Establishment.				Traffic and Telegraph Departments.				Engineer's Department.				Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments including Steam-boat Establishment.				Total.				Number of miles open.	Number of Stations.	REMARKS.
		Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.			
Government of India ...	East Indian	69	45	3,392	3,506	305	217	9,091	9,613	86	40	15,126	15,252	488	229	10,949	11,666	948	531	38,558	40,037	(k)1,507¾	156	(k).—Includes 3 miles of the Barh Branch, Tirhoot State Railway.
	Eastern Bengal (including Damukdia Branch) ...	14	1	738	753	58	32	2,668	2,758	13	2	(k) 1,576	1,591	54	42	1,647	1,743	139	77	6,629	6,845	(l) 171¾	36	(k).—Of these 220 are extra men employed on miscellaneous works, and 12 are contractors.
	Steam-boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	499	523	23	1	499	523	...	...	(l).—Includes 13 miles of the Damukdia Branch, Northern Bengal State Railway.
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	33	26	668	727	50	14	1,292	1,356	23	7	3,209	3,239	68	32	2,614	2,714	174	79	7,783	8,036	547	82	
	Punjab and Delhi									52	9	6,004	6,065	194	84	3,992	4,270	433	227	13,997	14,657	663	77	
	Sind	57	24	1,212	1,293	130	110	2,789	3,029															
	Indus Steam Flotilla									23	86	4,410	4,519	139	417	2,944	3,500	235	972	9,922	11,129	857	100	
Government of Madras	Madras	18	50	481	549	55	419	2,087	2,561	21	52	3,005	3,078	56	213	1,688	1,957	104	351	6,449	6,904	617	94	
	South Indian	9	26	281	316	18	60	1,475	1,553	68	21	14,423	14,512	423	173	7,856	8,452	857	469	28,004	29,330	1,268	157	
Government of Bombay	Great Indian Peninsula	35	27	1,224	1,286	331	248	4,501	5,080	20	3	2,274	2,297	66	146	1,468	1,680	116	209	6,209	6,534	(m)474¾	81	(m).—Inclusive of 30¾ miles of the Dabhoi Railway.
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14	28	703	745	16	32	1,764	1,812	6	5	648	659	32	9	803	844	75	43	1,929	2,047	171	21	
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	16	3	169	188	21	26	309	356	3	2	855	860	12	8	147	167	33	25	1,309	1,367	86	19	
	Dhond and Manmad	13	3	125	141	6	7	182	195	...	1	102	103	1	2	54	57	2	3	238	243	28	9	
Government of Bengal...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1	...	25	26	...	...	57	57	...	...	70	70	2	...	64	66	2	...	172	174	27½	7	
	Nalhati	...	...	3	3	...	...	35	35	1	1	360	362	6	3	231	240	15	18	924	957	75	12	
	Tirhoot	5	3	75	83	3	11	258	272	...	...	...	...	1	1	59	61	1	1	59	61	...	...	
	Steam-boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	1,647	1,665	27	17	345	389	62	32	3,536	3,630	229½	30	
	Northern Bengal	12	3	250	265	8	9	1,294	1,311	5	...	567	572	6	1	74	81	13	12	789	814	57	8	
	Patna-Gya	...	...	11	11	2	11	137	150															
Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Muttra-Hathras †	(d)2	...	15	17	(d)	...	25	25	(d)	1	48	49	1	...	43	44	3	1	131	135	29	5	(d).—The Executive Engineer is in general charge of the line, and Branch Auditor does the duties of Traffic Inspector.
Central Provinces ...	Wardha Coal *	2	...	16	18	...	3	71	74	...	1	215	216	3	1	36	40	5	5	338	348	45	4	
British Burmah ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	8	27	86	121	13	56	221	290	6	10	676	692	15	23	293	331	42	116	1,276	1,434	161	18	
Resident, Hyderabad ...	Khamgaon	...	1	7	8	...	...	15	15	...	...	26	26	1	...	1	2	1	1	49	51	8	1	
	Amraoti	2	...	7	9	1	1	16	18	...	...	15	15	1	...	7	8	4	1	45	50	6	1	
	Nizam's	6	10	139	155	5	30	162	197	3	1	668	672	14	16	282	312	28	57	1,251	1,336	121	11	
Director General of Railways.	Rajputana	20	19	512	551	28	42	894	964	19	3	1,949	1,971	(b) 119	(c) 77	2,268	2,464	186	141	5,623	5,950	481½	58	(b).—Includes 4 West Indians and Africans.
	Sindia																							(c).—Includes 4 Parsees.
	Punjab Northern	9	...	56	(a) 65	19	14	183	216	6	...	391	397	29	5	612	646	63	19	1,242	1,324	103	13	(a).—Not including Stores Department which is under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, nor Police which is under the control of the Assistant Inspector General of Police.
	Indus Valley	22	9	250	281	36	43	833	912	45	13	2,187	2,245	114	25	(e) 1,227	1,366	217	90	4,497	4,804	(f) 508½	(g) 48	(e).—Includes workshop laborers.
Total Indian Railways ...		366	310	10,445	11,121	1,105	1,385	30,359	32,849	415	261	60,451	61,127	1,895	1,525	40,203	43,623	3,781	3,481	141,458	148,720	8,242½	1,048	(f).—Inclusive of the portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Mooltan Cantonment and Muzaffarabad (7 miles).
																								(g).—Exclusive of Arrai and Mahota flag stations.

* The working of the line was taken over by the State from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1879.

† The staff on the Hathras Junction Station, which is worked by the East Indian Railway, is not included in this return.

No.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES, WHETHER BY DEATH, RESIGNATION AND DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL, AMONG THE YEAR ENDING 30TH

RAILWAYS.	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING AGENCY, AUDIT, ACCOUNT, PAYMASTER'S STORES, MEDICAL, BARRACK, PRINTING, STATIONERY AND POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS.									TRAFFIC AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.										ENGINEER'S				
	EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.				
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ... East Indian ...	69	...	1	...	1	46	...	4	3	7	316	8	50	23	81	241	2	46	22	70	87	...	6	1	7
Eastern Bengal (including Damukdia Branch) ...	14⅛	...	1	...	1	⅜	...	...	...	..	57⅜	1	19	7	27	33¼	...	10	8	18	14⅛	...	2	...	2
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	30	...	3	...	3	28	1	2	...	3	59	1	13	12	26	18	...	5	6	11	23	1	...	...	1
Punjab and Delhi...																									
Sind ...	55⅝	2	9	...	11	16¼	...	5	...	5	146	2	27	44	73	164	3	22	14	39	42¼	...	14	1	15
Indus Steam Flotilla																									
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS Madras ..	17	...	...	...	...	49 1/16	...	4	1	5	54⅛	..	14	1	15	416⅛	1	46	7	54	24⅛	1	...	...	1
South Indian ...	9	...	...	...	...	28	1	6	3	10	1 7/15	...	...	...	...	60	...	11	20	31	25¼	1	1	...	2
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY Great Indian Peninsula	35	2	4	...	6	28	...	5	...	5	358	6	62	13	80	223	6	50	13	67	68	...	4	3	7
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (c)	14	...	1	...	1	28	...	1	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	37	...	13	...	13	20	1	2	...	3
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	16 2/12	1	...	...	1	2⅔	...	...	...	...	23	...	6	2	8	24	1	5	2	8	6½	...	2	...	2
Dhond and Manmad	12	...	1	1	2	8	...	2	...	2	6	...	4	...	4	7	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	1
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	11	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	12	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	6	...	2	7	9	11	...	9	10	19	15	...	1	...	1
Patna-Gya ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	11	...	5	1	6	5	...	...	...	...
GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH ... Muttra-Hathras ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES Wardha Coal ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMAH Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10	...	3	...	3	26	..	4	..	4	15	...	3	2	5	76	1	18	16	35	10	...	3	...	3
HYDERABAD ... Khamgoan ...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ..	6	...	...	1	1	12	1	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	1	1	7	...	4	...	4
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS ... Rajputana ...	21	...	1	1	2	18	...	3	1	4	29	1	5	6	12	44	...	8	6	14	19½	1	1	...	2
Sindia ...																									
Punjab Northern ...	5½	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14	3	8	4	15	14½	...	9	10	19	4½	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley ...	28	...	14	1	15	10	.	4	1	5	38	1	14	15	30	43	...	8	23	31	60	1	6	3	10
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	366 3/10	5	39	4	48	308⅛	3	42	10	55	1,141 11/16	23	229	135	387	1,468 11/16	13	269	159	441	436⅝	6	47	9	62

(c) Includes Dabhoi Railway.

I.

THE EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIAN EMPLOYÉS ON THE RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA DURING SEPTEMBER 1879.

DEPARTMENT.	LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING STEAM-BOAT ESTABLISHMENT.										TOTAL.										MEAN MILEAGE OPEN.	REMARKS.
	EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.						
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by					
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		
34	...	1	1	2	495	7	47	42	96	283	5	25	10	40	967	15	104	66	185	554	7	76	36	119	1,504	
2⅛	...	1	...	1	48 1/16	1	8	4	13	39⅛	...	4	1	5	134 3/20	2	30	11	43	75¼	...	15	9	24	168¼	
...	...	..	...	...	14⅓	...	3	3	6	2 1/12	1	...	3	4	14⅓	...	3	3	6	2 1/12	1	...	3	4	...	
7	...	2	...	2	74	1	22	15	38	31	..	1	6	7	186	3	38	27	68	84	1	10	12	23	546½	
10⅛	...	10	...	10	188	6	115	17	138	90⅝	2	50	4	56	431 9/10	10	165	62	237	281 9/10	5	87	18	110	662½	
98½	...	22	8	30	135	3	6	4	13	411	1	151	13	165	231⅓	4	20	5	29	975	2	223	29	254	857½	
48½	1	8	5	14	66 1/16	...	8	6	14	214½	2	10	23	35	102 9/20	1	9	6	16	351¼	4	35	51	90	612¾	
23	1	1	1	3	445	7	55	27	89	192	1	66	10	77	901	15	125	42	182	466	7	122	23	152	1,268⅓	
3	...	1	...	1	67	1	9	2	12	144	1	31	4	36	119	2	14	2	18	212	1	46	4	51	[illegible]	
5	...	...	...	...	31	2	8	4	14	9	...	3	1	4	78 7/12	3	14	6	23	40⅓	1	8	3	12	171	
2	...	...	...	...	17	1	8	4	13	8	...	2	...	2	38	1	13	6	20	25	...	5	...	5	122⅓	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	28	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	
1	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	1	3	15	1	2	...	3	18	...	4	2	6	78½	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	
7	...	8	...	8	41	...	11	3	14	31	...	12	2	14	74	...	15	10	25	52	...	30	12	42	222½	
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	1	6	49½	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	29	
1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	45	
12	1	4	2	7	34	...	6	10	16	35	...	9	6	15	69	...	15	12	27	149	2	35	24	61	161	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6	
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	8	9	16	...	5	2	7	32	...	5	9	14	59	1	6	4	11	121	
1	...	...	...	...	(a)119	1	14	17	32	(b)77	...	11	6	17	188¼	3	21	24	48	142	...	22	13	35	466⅓	
3	...	...	...	...	24	2	8	4	14	3	...	2	...	2	48	5	16	8	29	17⅛	...	11	10	21	103	
...	...	...	...	...	112	...	11	22	33	26	...	3	12	15	238	2	45	41	88	93	...	18	37	55	501½	
14	...	3	1	4	1,947 11/20	33	342	192	567	1,571¼	13	388	104	505	3,894⅛	67	657	340	1,064	3,622 11/20	32	760	291	1,083	8,230½	
274 1/10	3	61	18	82																						

(a) Includes 4 West Indians and Africans.
(b) Includes 4 Parsees.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN THE TRAFFIC AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS OF ALL RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA, AND THE CASUALTIES AMONGST THEM, WHETHER BY DEATH, RESIGNATION AND DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879, DISTINGUISHING THOSE ENGAGED IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

II.

RAILWAYS.		ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.										ENGAGED IN INDIA.										TOTAL.										REMARKS.
		STATION MASTERS, GUARDS, ASSISTANT GUARDS, AND ALL ENGAGED IN WORKING TRAINS.					OTHERS.					STATION MASTERS, GUARDS, ASSISTANT GUARDS, AND ALL ENGAGED IN WORKING TRAINS.										OTHERS.											
		EUROPEANS.					EUROPEANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					
		Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
			Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	East Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	256	6	39	21	66	154	...	16	11	27	58	2	11	2	15	87	2	30	11	43	
	Eastern Bengal (including Damukdia Branch.)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	37½	...	13	7	20	12½	..	4	5	9	17	1	6	...	7	17½	...	6	3	9	
	Steam-boat Establishment on ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	8	12	21	16	...	3	6	9	11	...	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	2	
	Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	124	2	23	38	63	63	2	12	13	27	17	...	4	6	10	101	1	10	1	12	
	Sind																															
	Indus Steam Flotilla ...																															
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	1	10	169½	...	27	3	30	33½	...	5	...	5	247½	1	19	4	24	
	South Indian ...	1/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	60	...	11	20	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.	Great Indian Peninsula	3	...	2/3	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	263	6	47	8	61	155	5	29	9	43	79	...	14	4	18	68	...	21	3	4	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India. (a)	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	20	...	5	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	8	
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	6	2	8	24	1	5	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	8	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Steam-boat Establishment on ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	7	9	11	...	9	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Patna-Gya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	
GOVERNMENT OF NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wardha Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BRITISH BURMAH.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	2	5	55	1	10	10	21	4	...	...	...	...	21	...	8	6	14	
HYDERABAD	Khamgaon... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.	Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	5	5	11	42	...	7	6	13	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	
	Sindia																															
	Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	7	3	13	12½	...	8	10	18	4	...	1	1	2	2½	...	1	...	1	
	Indus Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28	1	14	15	30	87	...	8	21	29	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...		3 3/16	...	...	...	...	32	...	1	...	1	861 1/30	20	182	121	323	880⅛	9	160	129	298	246½	3	46	14	63	584½	4	109	30	143	

		TOTAL.										REMARKS.
		EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					
		Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
			Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	East Indian ...	316	8	50	23	81	241	2	46	22	70	
	Eastern Bengal (including Damukdia Branch.)	56½	1	19	7	27	30½	...	10	8	18	
	Steam-boat Establishment on ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	59	1	13	12	26	18	...	5	6	11	
	Punjab and Delhi ...	146	2	27	44	73	164	3	22	14	39	
	Sind											
	Indus Steam Flotilla ...											
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.	Madras	54½	...	14	1	15	416½	1	46	7	54	
	South Indian ...	1 1/16	...	...	...	...	60	...	11	20	31	
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.	Great Indian Peninsula	353	6	62	12	80	223	5	50	12	67	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India. (a)	15	...	...	...	...	37	...	13	...	13	
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.	23	...	6	2	8	24	1	5	2	8	
	Dhond and Manmad ...	6	...	4	...	4	7	...	1	...	1	
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tirhoot	3	...	1	...	1	11	...	2	1	3	
	Steam-boat Establishment on ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Bengal ...	6	...	2	7	9	11	...	9	10	19	
	Patna-Gya ...	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	1	6	
GOVERNMENT OF NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wardha Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
BRITISH BURMAH.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	15	...	3	2	5	76	1	18	16	35	
HYDERABAD	Khamgaon... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amraoti ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	
	Nizam's ...	5	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	1	1	
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.	Rajputana ...	29	1	5	6	12	44	...	8	6	14	
	Sindia											
	Punjab Northern ...	14	3	8	4	15	14½	...	9	10	19	
	Indus Valley ...	38	1	14	15	30	43	..	8	23	31	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...		1,143 11/30	23	229	135	387	1,465 1/16	13	369	159	441	

(a) Includes Dabhoi Branch.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN THE LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE AND WAGON RESIGNATION AND DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879,

III.

DEPARTMENTS OF RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA, AND THE CASUALTIES AMONGST THEM, WHETHER BY DEATH, DISTINGUISHING THOSE EMPLOYED IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.															ENGAGED IN INDIA.															REMARKS.
	DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.					OTHERS.					DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.										OTHERS.										
	EUROPEANS.					EUROPEANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. East Indian ...	36	2	...	1	3	70	1	3	...	4	242	3	25	24	52	82	2	15	8	25	147	1	19	17	37	151	3	10	2	15	
Eastern Bengal (including Damukdia Branch) ...	1 1/19	...	...	...	...	6 5/12	...	...	...	...	33 1/3	1	6	4	11	17 1/12	...	2	1	3	7 1/2	...	2	...	2	21 7/11	...	2	...	2	
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	37	1	14	14	29	17	...	1	...	1	27	...	8	1	9	14	...	...	6	6	
Punjab and Delhi ...	3	...	...	...	...	16 1/4	3	1	1	5	127	3	89	13	105	34	2	26	3	31	41 1/2	...	25	3	28	56 1/2	...	24	1	25	
Sind																															
Indus Steam Flotilla ...																															
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. Madras	15	...	1	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	39	3	4	3	10	80	1	20	5	26	56	...	1	1	2	331	...	131	8	139	
South Indian ...	26 1/2	...	6	3	9	16 1/12	...	2	1	3	20 1/2	...	...	2	2	50	1	5	15	21	4	...	...	...	...	164 1/2	1	5	8	14	
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. Great Indian Peninsula...	125	2	7	10	19	48	1	3	1	5	167	4	19	12	35	83	1	17	3	21	105	...	26	4	30	109	...	49	7	56	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (c) ...	18	1	1	2	4	13	...	1	...	1	21	...	1	...	1	25	...	4	1	5	15	...	6	...	6	119	1	27	3	31	
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	2	6	3	11	5	...	2	...	2	7	...	2	1	3	4	...	1	1	2	
Dhond and Manmad ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	12	...	7	4	11	8	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL. Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	(b) For both lines.
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tirhoot	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Bengal ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	...	7	3	10	26	..	11	1	12	13	...	4	...	4	5	...	1	1	2	
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GOVERNMENT OF NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES. Wardha Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BRITISH BURMAH. Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	5	8	12	...	3	1	4	25	...	3	4	7	23	...	6	5	11	
RESIDENT, HYDERABAD. Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	5	6	...	3	...	3	5	...	1	3	4	10	...	2	2	4	
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS. Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	(a)8	...	...	...	...	75	1	10	15	26	22	...	2	4	6	36	...	4	2	6	55	...	9	2	11	(a) Two on leave in Europe.
Sindia																															
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16 1/4	1	8	4	13	2 1/4	...	2	...	2	6 1/2	1	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	
Indus Valley ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	10	20	30	19	...	3	9	12	22	...	1	2	3	7	...	...	3	3	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	249 1/6	6	16	17	39	214	6	10	3	19	954 1/12	19	210	131	360	495 1/2	7	121	52	180	151/2	2	103	38	143	1,073 1/12	5	267	49	321	

TOTAL.										REMARKS.
EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					
Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
495	7	47	42	96	233	5	25	10	40	
48 5/11	1	8	4	13	39 1/2	...	4	1	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	1	22	15	38	31	...	1	6	7	
188	6	115	17	138	90 1/2	2	50	4	56	
135	3	6	4	13	411	1	151	13	165	
66 1/12	...	8	6	14	214 1/2	2	10	23	35	
445	7	55	27	89	192	1	66	10	77	
67	1	9	2	12	144	1	31	4	36	
31	2	8	4	14	9	...	3	1	4	
17	1	8	4	13	8	...	2	...	2	
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	1	3	
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	
41	...	11	3	14	31	...	12	2	14	
6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	...	6	10	16	35	...	9	6	15	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	1	8	9	16	...	5	2	7	
119	1	14	17	32	77	...	11	6	17	
24	2	8	4	14	3	...	2	...	2	
112	...	11	22	33	26	...	3	12	15	
1,933 3/16	33	339	189	561	1,568 7/12	12	388	101	501	

(c) Includes Dabhoi Railway.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF FAMILIES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS AND OF CASUALTIES BY DEATH AMONGST THEM DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

RAILWAYS.	WIVES.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	No.	Casualties.	No.	Casualties.	No.	Casualties.	
East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not furnished.
Eastern Bengal (including Damukdia Branch)	111	3	233	7	344	10	
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	152	4	294	11	446	15	
Punjab and Delhi							
Sind	224	12	455	46	679	58	
Indus Steam Flotilla							
Madras							
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not furnished.
Great Indian Peninsula							
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	90	3	229	14	319	17	
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	47	3	75	6	122	8	
Dhond and Manmad	23	...	36	...	59	...	
Calcutta and South-Eastern							
Nalhati	2	...	10	...	12	1	
Tirhoot and Patna-Gya	16	...	39	...	55	2	Information regarding casualties not furnished separately.
Steam boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Bengal	54	...	1	...	178	1	
Muttra-Hathras	2	...	2	...	4	...	
Wardha Coal	2	...	12	1	(a) 14	(a) 1	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	82	...	123	2	205	2	
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nizam's	35	...	57	1	92	1	
Rajputana							
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not furnished.
Punjab Northern	3	2	34	2	65	4	
Indus Valley	82	3	168	8	250	11	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	958	29	1,991	98	2,844	131	

(a) These are for the Locomotive Department: the particulars for other Departments have not been furnished.

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 JUNE 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and Bombay; in the first three provinces and on the Malabar Coast it was plentiful. In Berar and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India States, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rajputana slight showers fell. In the Punjab there was rain only in the Peshawar District, where one-tenth of an inch fell. The monsoon has appeared in Bombay, on the Malabar Coast, in part of Bengal, in Assam, and in Burma. Agricultural prospects and the public health remain good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 9th)—		
Bellary ...	1·95 (average of sixteen stations).	*Ragi* 27·7; harvesting of second crop paddy in one taluk; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	1·73 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 33·0.
Ganjam ...	1·09 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 32·25.
Kistna ...	·57 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 33·40.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·15 in one station	*Ragi* 22·67; wet and dry crops harvested to small extent.
Coimbatore ...	·73 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 23·76; crops generally fair; harvest of *cholum*, gingelly, and sugarcane in four taluks—outturn one-fourth to three-fourths.
Tanjore ...	·47 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 25·54; crops generally good.
Madura ...	·23 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 25·91.
Malabar ...	12·36 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 19·4.
Travancore ...	3·80	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 9th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Weather cloudy; rain expected; river at Kotri on 7th 10½ feet against 8 feet 1 inch on same date last year; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in three talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever of mild type in five talukas, cattle-disease in two, small-pox continues in three talukas; usual high winds have commenced; river much higher than on corresponding date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	A few drops on evening of 7th.	Manuring operations progressing; weather close and cloudy.
Baroda ...	.....	Signs of the approach of monsoon; health good.
Surat ...	Rain moderate in Southern talukas.	South wind strong; fever in two talukas.
Násik ...	Rain in all talukas	Land being prepared for sowing; health good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day except on 2nd and 4th; heavy on 5th and 6th; total of week 4·20.	Total rainfall to date 4·23, being ·77 above average; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 2nd, *nil* till 5th, and 2° cool on 6th, afterwards rose gradually to 1° warm on the 8th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind, changing from north on the 2nd to south-east on the 5th, on 6th it was due east, and on 7th and 8th north-west; lightning every day except the 8th, and thunder on 5th and 6th.
Poona ...	·51	Sowing of rice in Mawal, and *mug* in eastern talukas progressing.
Ahmednagar ...	2·0	Sowing of *mug* and *urid* delayed for want of rain; public health good.
Sholapur ...	.....	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	.....	Report not received.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar 6·81; minimum at Sirsi ·50.	Plants healthy.
Rajkot ...	Slight showers on 4th	Weather very hot; health good.
		General Remarks.—Monsoon burst everywhere except Guzerat; river unusually high in Sind; public health generally good, but fever and small-pox in Sind.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
(June 9th)—		
Chittagong ...	7·08	Weather unsettled with alternate heat and rain; prospects of crops good; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	5·50	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·35	Rice and jute plants very promising; sowing and weeding going on vigorously; some cholera in Dum-Dum and Baraset, and cattle-disease in Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	2·53	Prospects of crops good; fever still in some thanas of sadr, and cholera in thana Sati.
Rajshahye ...	8·45; rain more or less throughout the district.	Sky cloudy; last two days very hot; condition of standing crops good; harvesting of *boro dhan* completed in nearly all thanas; two cholera cases in thana Lalpore; public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·71	Weather hot and damp; prospects of crops good; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	15·66	Weather cool, cloudy, and showery; incessant rain done some injury to *aus*; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	2·88	Weather steamy and hot; land being prepared for future crops; public health good.
Purneah ...	9·15	Prospects generally good, but too much rain complained of; no further progress made on account of rain; health fair; rivers rising.
Patna ...	·14	East wind; land being prepared for *bhadoi*; prospects good.
Durbhunga ...	·27	Weather cloudy; *bhadoi* sowing commenced; prices stationary; fever prevalent in south of Mudhoobunnee; public health good in head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	1·70	Weather cloudy and very warm; broad-cast sowing of rice going on; food-grains cheap; a few sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in north; public health otherwise good.
Cuttack ...	1·63	Weather very hot; rice plants doing well; prices stationary; small-pox still reported.
		General Remarks.—Rather too much rain in Rungpore and Purneah, and low lands in Bankoora flooded in some places; ploughing and sowing stopped by the heavy rain; elsewhere farming operations in full progress; young *aus* and jute thriving well, and sugar-cane, indigo, and other minor crops promising; public health generally good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (June 8th)	Slight rain	Weather variable; wind yesterday westerly and strong, to-day wind light; atmosphere close; occasional cases of cholera still reported from district; otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight shower in west of district.	Cloudy weather and intense heat; wind easterly for first part of week, now westerly; cholera deaths 66 against 79 last week; station and city healthy; wheat 21 1/16 seers, coarse rice 19 seers, and unhusked *dhan* 28 5/8 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 7th)	.....	Weather unusually hot and close; heavy clouds; cholera still decreasing; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ 9th)	Slight shower on 8th	Small-pox reported amongst cattle; prices stationary.
Agra („ 8th)	.....	Weather unsettled and stormy; heat intense with hot west winds; health improving.
Bareilly („ 9th)	.....	Weather hot; wind west; health good.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Heat intense; high westerly hot wind; fever increasing; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 8th)	.....	Wind variable; weather hot; health good; four deaths from cholera in Bhabur; prospects good; prices unchanged; wheat 13 seers.
Lucknow („ 9th)	.....	Weather cloudy; heat great; barley 30 seers; health fair.
Partabgarh („ 7th)	*Nil*	Great heat; wind variable.
Sitapur („ 9th)	*Nil*	Wind west last two days; health good; prices steady; wheat 23 seers, barley 35 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain on 9th	Sugarcane being irrigated and in places weeded.
		General Remarks.—Heat intense; weather unsettled; wind generally from west; slight showers in Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Jhánsi, and Fyzabad; sugarcane being weeded and irrigated in Fyzabad; cholera decreasing and health generally good; small-pox among cattle in Jhánsi; prices stationary.
Punjab—		
(June 8th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Fever continues; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Prices steady; heat intense; fever about.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops gathered; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; prices steady; agricultural prospects favourable.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops cut; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops gathered; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	.....	Crops gathered; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Public health good.
Pesháwar ...	·1	Harvest prospects bad; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Kharif* sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Crops almost gathered; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health and harvest prospects generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
(June 9th)—		
Nágpur ...	·31	Cloudy, very hot; ploughing for *kharif* continues.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cloudy and hot with dust-storms; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Cloudy and windy; ploughing progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·08	Very cloudy with signs of approaching monsoon.
Hoshangabad ...	1·38	Cloudy; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Raipur (June 5th)	.....	Cloudy, close; ploughing for *kharif* sowing continues; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 4th)	2·3	Very close and warm; ploughing continues; early rice sowings commenced in places; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain fallen at Sambalpur and Hoshangabad, slight in a few other districts; ploughing for *kharif* sowing progressing; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
(June 9th)—		
Akyab ...	12·54	A few cases of small-pox in Naaf, otherwise public health fair; cattle-disease slightly more prevalent.
Rangoon ...	3·79	Total rainfall 17·58; five deaths from small-pox.
Bassein ...	4·33	Total rainfall 21·93; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle-disease in four townships; weather generally seasonable, occasionally oppressive.
Prome ...	1·45	Total rainfall 14·06; health generally good; small-pox abated.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·23	Total rainfall 26·35; public health good; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	1·87	Total rainfall 13·25; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in deltaic districts of Pegu, cattle-disease in several districts, public health otherwise good; weather seasonable; ploughing commenced in two more districts.
Assam—		
(June 9th)—		
Gauháti ...	8·72	Weather cool; reaping of *asu* commenced on low lands.
Sylhet ...	11·06	State and prospects of crops satisfactory.
Cachar ...	6·39	Weather seasonable; about three-fourths of *asra, dumahi,* and *murali dhan* sown; cultivation of *sail dhan* continues; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	7·74	Land prepared for *sail* crops; cattle-disease still very bad.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(June 9th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·09	Crops generally in good condition; fever continues, as also murrain among cattle; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	·87	
Mercara ...	4·53	
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(June 9th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather close and cloudy.
Akola ...	·86	Prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	·22	Total rainfall 2·6; *tabi* harvesting and preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; no sickness; prices—gram 13, wheat 10½, and yellow *jowar* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(June 9th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather cloudy and cool; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather stormy and cloudy; heat intense; wheat 16½, *jowar* 30, and *bajra* 33 seers.
Sutna ...	.....	*Jowar* 41 seers 7 chittaks; cholera increasing at Rewah; very hot; strong wind.
Rutlam ...	.....	Stormy; westerly wind; health good; opium price rising again; grain market steady.
Neemuch ...	.....	High winds; cloudy; public health good.
Goona ...	Showers	Very cloudy; high wind; health good; wheat 19½ seers.
Bhopal ...	·32	
Agar ...	Slight showers	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	·09	
Mánpur ...	·70	Weather cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	.....	Report not received.
Sirohi (June 6th)	.....	Tanks drying, wells fairly full; healthy; remarkably hot.
Marwar („ 4th)	.....	Water obtainable from wells; health good; crop gathered; hot with hot winds; indication of rain.
Meywar ...	.....	Wells low in some parts; water plentiful in and around Oodeypore; health good; ploughing progressing.
Harowtee (June 5th)	.....	Health good; weather latterly seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	·38	Cloudy and sultry.
Ajmere (June 9th)	.....	Heat great till yesterday; when cold breezes show rain has fallen in neighbourhood.
Jeypore, Bhurtpore ...	.....	Heat great; cloudy; health good.
Ulwur (June 8th)	.....	Heat excessive; strong hot winds; cloudy.
Nepal— (June 1st)—		
Katmandú ...	·21	Weather sultry and uncertain; cholera still in the valley.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

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.

REVENUE REPORT ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos 133-41I., dated Simla, 2nd June 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 331?S., dated 18th November 1879, from the Agent Governor General for Rajputana, and its enclosure, being the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in Ajmere and Mhairwarra for the year 1877-78.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Revenue Report now received was prepared and despatched before the orders of the Government of India on the report for the previous year were issued, so that the information then called for is not fully furnished in the present report. It is understood that a Committee has been convened under the orders of the local Administration to consider the questions then raised.

2. The year under review was one of deficient rainfall; so much so, that the tanks were not even filled for the rabi irrigation. The revenue is Rs. 14,587 less that that of last year; and though the working expenses were reduced by nearly Rs. 3,000, a deficit is shewn of Rs. 9,489. The direct financial result was thus a failure; but it is nevertheless satisfactory that the scanty rain that fell was so far utilised by the works, without which latter the position would have been far more serious.

3. The demand for water from the new tanks appears to be continually increasing, and so far the prospects of these works appear to be favorable; but as yet the interest charges amount to Rs. 39,571, while the revenue realised falls short of the working expenses by Rs. 2,799.

4. It is satisfactory to note that every effort is being made to reduce the working expenses; these have been increasing largely on the old tanks, while on the new tanks, though they have already been somewhat reduced, they are still extremely high.

5. From the remarks in paragraph 19 of the report, to the effect that the old tanks had paid their expenses with large surplus profits before they were transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department, and that since that date they have been unremunerative, it would appear that the old system, under which there was hardly any special establishment employed for the maintenance of the tanks, which were looked after mostly by the tehseel officials, was financially preferable to the Public Works control, and that the professional supervision of late years has been a mistake. The Government of India would be glad to know whether this is the case: it may be that improvements effected since the works came under the present system of management have not been clearly exhibited, nor full credit given to the works for their effects on the land revenue, which is confessedly mainly dependent on them.

6. The additions to capital during the year are stated at Rs. 65,195, bringing up the total to the end of the year to Rs. 14,38,892. But the charges for interest on the construction cost of the tanks have been included in the capital outlay, as detailed in table A, paragraph 2, of the Report. The interest charges should, according to the orders in force, be kept separate, and not added to the capital outlay.

7. In paragraph 5 of the Report it is stated that the capital expenditure on the tanks is entirely from the "ordinary" funds. It has apparently been lost sight of that Rs. 1,86,980 of the total outlay were expended previous to 1874-75 from the Productive Public Works funds (then called "extraordinary"), and that permission to write back this amount to "ordinary" has been refused under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

8. Future Revenue Reports of these works should be accompanied by a map showing the positions of as many of the works as possible.

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 published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. CROFTON, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

UTILIZATION OF CITY REFUSE AS MANURE.

No. 1151, dated Poona, the 31st March 1880.

MEMORANDUM—By J. H. E. HART, Esq., C.E., Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.

Submitted for the information of Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, with a copy of this office No. 5026, dated 12th November 1879, and Government Resolution No. 3222, dated 20th November 1879 (General Department).

2. The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation is induced to draw the special attention of Government in the Irrigation Department to the importance of the information furnished in these reports by the officers of the Poona Municipality on the subject of the use of poudrette as a manure.

3. The précis of correspondence, circulated under Government Memorandum (General Department) No. 2633, dated 31st August 1875, shows that the use of poudrette was up to that time almost entirely unknown in this Presidency, except on a restricted scale in a few places.

4. The development of the revenue realised by the Poona Municipality from the sale of poudrette, since the opening of the Mutha Canals, is of great importance. The manure supplies a want essential to any great extension of garden cultivation, and the revenue realised by the Municipality is so considerable that it may fairly be hoped other Municipalities will make some endeavour to turn to account the sewage of their towns, more especially in places like Sholápur, Karar, Sátára, &c., situated in the vicinity of large irrigation works. It is believed that at the instigation of Mr. Burke the manufacture and sale of poudrette has been taken in hand by the Sholápur Municipality within the last few years, and with satisfactory results. Detailed reports on the subject might be asked for.

5. It appears from the papers that originally a system of preparing the poudrette by heating the night-soil in furnaces was experimentally tried at Poona, but was subsequently abandoned as being too elaborate. The "sun-drying" process was then resorted to, and the result is approved both by sanitary and medical officers and by the purchasers. It may be noted that this process is almost exactly that described as followed in Nâsik, *vide* the précis referred to in paragraph 3.

6. The following are some of the most important matters on which information is obtainable in connection with the manufacture and sale of poudrette in Poona:—

Population of city 90,436.

Night-soil 44 cart-loads = 575 cubic feet per day. This shrinks in drying to 430 cubic feet.

Street sweepings 65 to 75 cart-loads = 1,950 cubic feet per day. When burnt and sifted produce is 300 cubic feet of ashes.

Poudrette 430 cubic feet of night-soil mixed with 300 cubic feet of ashes produce 730 cubic feet of poudrette per day or 266,450 cubic feet per annum.

The price realised is 1 rupee per cubic yard or 27 cubic feet. The annual value of the poudrette is thus Rs. 9,870 at current rates. This is incorrectly stated by the Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee, as Rs. 4,934.

The cost of conveying night-soil and sweepings to the depôt is shown as Rs. 11,736. The cost of manufacturing the poudrette is stated as Rs. 6,264. The cost of conveyance has of course to be incurred in any case. The manufacture of the poudrette will yield a very handsome profit to the Municipality The Municipal Secretary notes that the price of the manure is susceptible of increase and the cost of manufacture of reduction.

The revenue from the sale has increased from Rs. 766 in 1874-75 to Rs. 7,438 during the first 9 months of the current year (1879-80).

7. The remarks in paragraph 10 of the Secretary's letter are worthy of particular attention. He states that 5 years ago cultivators "would not touch the poudrette" and "could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge. At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state, which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do. They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from 4 to 6 months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply."

8. The Superintending Engineer recommends that Mr. Plunkett's letter and the report by Mr. Narso Ramchandra, Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee, be printed, and copies circulated to all Presidents of Municipalities and to Cantonment Committees. Also that the papers be printed in the *Government Gazette*. Copies might also be furnished to the Government of India, *vide* Government Resolution (General Department) No. 850 of 23rd March 1880, and to the Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 98, dated Poona Municipal Office, the 14th January 1880.

From—A. H. PLUNKETT, Esq., City Magistrate, and Chairman, Poona Municipality,
To—The Collector, and President, Poona Municipality.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 3222 of the 20th of November last, in the General Department, I have the honor to report that the following sums were realised by the sale of poudrette manufactured by the Poona Municipality during the past five years:—

YEAR.	Approximate quantity manufactured in cubic feet.	Amount realised in Rupees.	REMARKS.
1874-75	60,000	766	All sold during the year.
1875-76	90,000	1,3 8	
1876-77	120,000	2,632	
1877-78	150,000	2,810	About 2,500 cubic feet remained unsold.
1878-79	220,000	4,356	About 100,000 cubic feet remained unsold. The selling price was increased 50 per cent.
1879-80 (up to 1st January 1880, 9 months.)	200,000	7,438	About Rs. 2,300 were obtained from the sale of old stock.

2. The mode of preparing the poudrette advocated by Ráo Bahádur Professor Keru Luxman Chhatre in his report (copy of which is appended for ready reference),* was abandoned as too elaborate and expensive after a very short trial. The mode now adopted is described in the accompanying report of the Municipal Secretary.

* Not printed.

3. I beg to remark that the present mode of preparing the poudrette has the approval of the medical profession and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, and to add that the value of the poudrette as a manure is recognised by the agricultural classes, the demand for it being steadily on the increase since the opening of the Mutha Canals.

Report on the disposal of the night-soil of the City of Poona and its preparation into poudrette.

The process adopted may be called the "sun-drying process." It consists in exposing night-soil in shallow beds covered with ashes to the sun to dry, and when perfectly dried in heaping it away to be sold to agriculturists for manure.

Night-soil.

2. About forty-four card-loads of night-soil are daily collected in the city, and carted out to a depôt at the village of Dhankodi, 2½ miles away to the south of the city from its extreme limits. Twenty-two carts each of a capacity of 18 cubic feet are employed. They make two trips a day. They are barrel-shaped (5′ 9″ long and 2 diameter) and are perfectly air-tight. They have a mouth for filling on the top at the fore end covered with an air-tight trap lid and an opening at the left end at bottom for emptying, covered by a close fitting short piston, which is worked up and down by a screw worked from the top of the cart.

3. The carts are taken away three-fourths full, each containing about thirteen cubic feet of matter. The space left vacant is required partly for the location of the gas which is generated in the night-soil when exposed to the sun and stirred by the jolting of the carts, and partly for preventing the night-soil from spilling or overflowing as it rises while fermenting and while the gas is produced.

4. The night-soil collected is in a semi-liquid state, as a great quantity of water used by people for ablution mixes with it, from which it cannot be separated. About 575 cubic feet of such soil is collected daily.

Ashes.

5. Street and house sweepings collected from the dust bins of the city are carted out and burnt into ashes, which are afterwards carted out to the depôt

referred to in paragraph 2 above. The carts are of open box form, 5 feet long, 3 feet broad and 2 feet deep, which make a capacity of 30 cubic feet. 25 carts are employed, and they make three trips daily. Allowing for stoppages, accidents, &c., about 65 cart-loads of sweepings, consisting of house ashes, stable litter, sweepings, and a quantity of road dust and brickbats are taken out daily. The total refuse thus taken out is about 1,950 cubic feet. When burnt, it is reduced to $\frac{2}{13}$ths of its bulk, or about 300 cubic feet of pure ashes.

Deodorisation.

6. At the depôt beds are formed with a floor made of moorum or other hard substance to receive the night-soil; the beds are 18 feet square and 1 foot deep. A layer of ashes one inch thick is first spread over the floor of the beds; night-soil is then poured on about 5 inches deep, and is covered over with a layer of ashes also an inch deep. It is then allowed to remain for 24 hours in the sun during the fair season and for three days under sheds during the rainy season: The night-soil is after the lapse of the time mentioned above stirred and well mixed with the ashes spread above and below it, and a fresh layer of the latter ½ inch thick put on, when it is allowed to lie for three days further in the fair season and eight days during the rains. The mixture is then again stirred, taken out of the beds, and spread on dry open ground exposed to the sun to complete its drying. It is then stored in heaps for sale, and is in dry weather fit for immediate use.

7. In the rainy season the drying has occasionally to be done under cover, and consequently the process occupies as many as 12 days, whereas in the cold season it takes six days and in the hot season only four days.

Remarks.

8. Experience has shown that ashes form the most efficient and cheapest deodoriser of the noxious gases generated from night-soil, and the depôt when there is no uncovered night-soil in it, is free from stinks at a distance of 50 yards on its windward and not more than 150 yards on its lee-ward side, provided always that the supply and use of ashes is sufficient.

9. It will be observed that 575 cubic feet of semi-liquid night-soil is obtained daily from the city, and only 300 cubic feet of ashes, that is, the latter is a little over one-half of the former. Experience has shown that to ensure thorough deodorisation, complete freedom from stink, and the best poudrette, the proportion of ashes to night-soil should be about equal, and the Municipality are trying to augment their collection of ashes to the required quantity.

Poudrette.

10. The manure prepared in this manner is much valued by cultivators, and is in great demand. Applications for the manure have been increasing since the opening of the Mutha Canals, and consequent extension of wet cultivation. Five years ago, agriculturists would not touch the poudrette then prepared, and could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge. At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do. They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from four to six months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply.

11. The poudrette manufactured by the Municipality is clean and free from brickbats, broken glass and other rubbish or common earth. This is secured by the ashes being sifted before being mixed with night-soil.

12. It may not be out of place here to quote a paragraph from a letter, No. 618 T., dated 8th November 1879, from the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, on the mode of preparing the poudrette now followed by the Poona Municipality:—

"Before the depôt is removed it is only fair to place on record that hitherto its management reflects the highest credit on all concerned. I have visited it often and unexpectedly, and remembering how rude are the means as they generally are in India, I can answer for it that every process is very carefully conducted."

Quantity manufactured.

13. Five hundred and seventy-five cubic feet of semi-liquid night-soil and 300 cubic feet of ashes are collected daily at the depot and mixed together. The night-soil shrinks in drying to $\frac{3}{4}$ths its bulk or about 430 cubic feet. The daily outturn of poudrette is therefore 430+300=730 cubic feet, or 266,450 cubic feet in the year.

Financial results.

14. Before concluding this report, it will be of interest to note the financial results of this branch of work of the Poona Municipality—

44 cart-loads of night-soil conveyed daily to the depôt by 22 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 24 per pair with driver per month, cost per annum	Rs.	6,336
65 to 75 cart-loads of street sweepings conveyed daily to the depôt by 25 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 18 per pair with driver per mouth, cost per annum	„	5,400
Cost of sifting refuse, burning, preparing ashes, mixing night-soil and preparing poudrette, per annum	„	2,664
Maintenance of sheds and beds at the depôt, per annum	„	900
Repairs to night-soil and refuse carts, per annum	„	2,500
Tools, plant, and contingencies	„	200
Total cost per annum	Rs.	18,000

15. The poudrette is now sold at 27 cubic feet forming 96 ordinary iron baskets full for a rupee; the annual revenue from the 266,450 cubic feet of poudrette prepared is Rs. 4,934, say 5,000.

16. There is thus at the present moment a net loss to the Municipality of Rs. 13,000 per annum. It should be borne in mind that the Municipality would have as its first duty to remove the night-soil and refuse of the city in some way or other; what therefore has been mentioned as a net loss to the Municipality is only what it costs them to get rid of the filth of the city in the best manner possible. The price of poudrette is yet susceptible of increase and the cost of preparing it of decrease, and it is possible that the cost to the Municipality might be reduced in three or four years to Rs. 7,500 only by reducing charges from 18,000 to 15,000, and increasing sale proceeds of poudrette to Rs. 7,500. The sale of poudrette will thus pay half the cost of the removal from the city of its night-soil and street and house sweepings.

NARSO RAMCHANDRA,
Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, N.-W. PROVINCES, OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 30th APRIL 1880.

Canal Division.		Water distributed during April 1880. Depth in Canals at regulating gates 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.	Area.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grain.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Total from 1st to 30th April 1880.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
																			Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal.	Northern.	10·00	...	740	451	12,971	16,185	Saháranpur	12,024	304	19	3	27	31	752	13,160	...	·4	Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct 6,349
	Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	1,163	19,902	26,960	Muzaffarnagar	27,041	670	1	24	14	54	731	28,535	...	·5	Jani escape 130
	Meerut	8·30	...	969	924	28,486	30,870	Meerut	45,415	3,448	60	2	103	70	290	49,388	...	·6	Siyana „ 86
	Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	1,144	19,368	26,636	Bulandshahr	7,089	10,851	...	...	602	...	232	18,774	...	·1	Cawnpore tail 233
	Aligarh	5·50	...	994	961	14,859	30,135	Aligarh	648	10,699	1	...	404	...	266	12,018	·1	·05	Ditto escapes 297
	Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	323	18,054	26,442	Muttra	464	309	...	35	1	...	214	1,023	...	·1	Etáwah tail 12
	Etáwah	4·80	...	771	570	27,607	30,979	Agra	167	643	...	...	5	...	426	1,241	...	·2	Ditto escapes 65
								Eáh	1,483	4,498	12	...	498	8	501	7,000	...	·1	813
								Mainpuri	2,030	7,348	1	...	281	...	221	9,881	...	·2	Net consumption 5,536
Total Ganges Canal		...	...	6,104	5,536	141,277	188,207	Fatehgarh	1,770	6,224	3	...	118	7	106	8,228	...	·2	
								Etáwah	2,751	11,667	...	...	32	...	222	14,672	...	·09	
								Cawnpore	4,000	12,592	25	...	5	...	253	16,875	...	·1	Bulandshahr division reports that the acreage of kharif this year does not come up to the amount of the same date last year on account of the delay in getting in the crops, but that no falling off is expected as the demand is everywhere good.
								Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	
								Gurgaon	424	...	31	6	1	6	41	508	·5	·1	
								Dehra Dún	681	...	...	...	...	...	221	1,057	1·2	·2	
Lower Ganges Canal	Narora	...	...	...	136	2,179	2,455	Bijnor	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	·5	·5	Lower Ganges Canal—
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	141	4,167	1,354	Tarái	270	...	15	...	...	...	285	...	·3	·3	Entering canal 967
	Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	2,126	...	·4	·4	Tatarpur escape 131
								Bareilly	2,111	126	...	...	...	6	2,247	·1	·4	Percolation „ 406
								Jhánsi	10	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	·1	Kásganj „ 143
Total Lower Ganges Canal		...	...	...	277	6,346	3,809	Hamírpur	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·1	·08	Net consumption . 680
																			277
Eastern Jumna Canal		...	...	1,250	963	31,132	42,903												Eastern Jumna Canal—
Agra Canal		...	...	2,000	638	2,548	4,318	Total	110,658	69,410	292	69	2,091	176	4,493	187,189	...	...	Entering canal 974
Rohilkhand		...	...	...	...	4,658	7,216												Leaving 11
Bijnor		...	...	...	...	159	85												Net consumption . 963
Dún		...	...	...	...	1,057	1,058												
Jhánsi		...	...	...	...	11	10												Executive Engineer reports that canal was closed from 20th to 28th inclusive.
Hamírpur		...	...	...	...	1	300	Increase	...	94,268	930	148	5,901	419	6,439	247,906	...	...	Agra Canal—
																			Entering canal . 1,038
Total of each District		...	...	...	...	187,189	247,906	Decrease	29,143	24,858	638	79	3,810	243	1,946	60,717	...	...	Leaving . 6
								Total for the same period last year	139,801										Rája escape . 248
																			Khán „ 136
																			Jarna „ 11
																			400
																			Net consumption . 638
																			638

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th May 1880.

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

Note.—In the *foot-note* to the irrigation operation statement of fasl rabi 1878-79 up to 31st March 1879, after the figures 318 substitute the following for that previously published:" and against zila Etah *read* 15,237, 11,788, 1,06[illegible] same columns 668,905, 188,676, 32,927, 98,409, 84,728, 965,643; and against increase *read* 58[illegible] In the statement for *February* 1880, against Grand Total in column headed "total area the figures 668,971 *read* 965,643; and in the *same* statement against "total for the corresponding period last year" *read* 556,908, 185,[illegible] 98,409, 84,728, 965,643; and against decrease *read* 98,779, 516,[illegible]

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1880.

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.
Grain.												
Wheat	2,472	...	6,201	...	8,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rice	1,005	...	...	...	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	764	...	617	...	1,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	95	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,488	...	6,818	...	11,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	2,743	...	2,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	14	...	1,057	...	1,071	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
Salt	562	...	21,028	...	21,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	4,807	..	179	...	4,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	2,510	...	25,015	...	27,525	...	14,050	...	...	...	14,050	...
Miscellaneous goods	4,546	...	23,654	...	28,200	...	100	...	6,800	...	6,900	...
Firewood	1,150	...	13,756	...	14 906	...	...	...	700	...	700	...
Bamboos	15	300	23,299	465,980	23,314	466,280	...	...	1,400	...	1,400	...
Timber	1,491	199	2,549	2,549	4,040	2.748	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	847	1,694	...	...	847	1,694	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	20,430	2,193	120,098	468,529	140,528	470,722	14,150	...	8,900	...	23,050	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	35,089	17,371	153,623	430,831	188,712	448,202	3,916	...	21,018	...	24,934	...
Increase	...	...	...	37,698	...	22,520	10,234	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	14,659	15,178	33,525	...	48,184	...	...	...	12,118	...	1,884	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,989	5,205	890	823
Ton mileage	830,296	717,451	66,634	87,637
Value of goods . Rs.	5,57,085	2,83,502	13,903	34,759
Number of passengers.	9,764	914	*Nil.*	

Allahabad,
The 27th May 1880

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

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 two months of the official year 1880-81 and of the nine preceding years.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the two months, April and May. Bengal. Imports. Rs.	Bengal. Exports. Rs.	Bengal. Total. Rs.	Bombay. Imports. Rs.	Bombay. Exports. Rs.	Bombay. Total. Rs.	Sindh. Imports. Rs.	Sindh. Exports. Rs.	Sindh. Total. Rs.	Madras. Imports. Rs.	Madras. Exports. Rs.	Madras. Total. Rs.	British Burma. Imports. Rs.	British Burma. Exports. Rs.	British Burma. Total. Rs.	Total. Imports. Rs.	Total. Exports. Rs.	Total. Total. Rs.
1871-72	...	...	16,79	...	...	7,14	...	...	57	...	...	5,14	...	...	6,99	...	...	36,63
1872-73	...	...	16,32	...	...	8,87	...	...	1,06	...	...	4,67	...	...	9,76	...	...	40,68
1873-74	...	...	13,72	...	...	7,65	...	...	46	...	...	5,24	...	...	10,46	...	...	37,53
1874-75	...	...	14,29	...	...	7,00	...	...	53	...	...	4,76	...	...	8,79	...	...	35,37
1875-76	14,40	2,95	17,35	7,73	2,31	10,04	38	54	92	2,96	2,79	5,75	1,50	11,94	13,44	26,97	20,53	47,50
1876-77	12,61	1,73	14,34	8,16	38	8,54	32	7	39	3,08	1,31	4,39	1,89	8,50	10,39	26,06	11,99	38,05
1877-78	15,22	2,20	17,42	10,06	43	10,49	60	12	72	2,33	34	2,67	2,06	7,14	9,20	30,27	10,23	40,50
1878-79	14,69	1,98	16,67	9,35	49	9,84	48	8	56	2,87	82	3,69	2,66	7,94	10,60	30,05	11,31	41,36
1879-80	12,88	1,37	14,25	8,13	55	8,68	57	7	64	2,23	73	2,96	2,25	9,80	12,05	26,06	12,52	38,58
1880-81	10,64	1,02	11,66	9,30	42	9,72	1,03	8	1,11	2,62	1,68	4,30	2,15	9,10	11,25	25,74	12,30	38,04

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1880-81 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April only.
2. Collections for the years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports were not distinguished.
3. The figures for the years previous to 1875-76 are exclusive of those for Land Customs Revenue.

Department of Finance and Commerce, Statistical Branch;
Calcutta, 17th June 1880.

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 JUNE 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain fell during the week in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and the Central Provinces; in all these provinces it was plentiful, save in Madras, where the fall was moderate. In Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain was slight and partial. From Berar and the Punjab no rain is reported. Rain is wanted in the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country, and the Punjab for *kharif* sowings.

The monsoon appears to be slowly advancing. Agricultural prospects and the public health remain generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 16th)—		
Bellary ...	1·17 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 28·1; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·44 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 33·0.
Ganjam ...	1·17 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 32·25.
Kistna ...	·49 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 34·0.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·33 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 22·71; wet and dry crops harvested.
Coimbatore ...	·24 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 23·68; crops generally fair; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, and gingelly—outturn ¼ to ¾.
Tanjore ...	·82 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 25·54; crops generally good.
Madura ...	·32 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 26·58.
Malabar ...	2·78 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 20·9.
Travancore ...	1·13	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 16th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	High monsoon wind; river on 13th 10½ feet, against 11¾ feet on same date last year; six cases of measles in Kurrachee, four deaths; small-pox in Manjhand talukas, measles in Ghorabari, cattle-disease in Shahbandar; some animals dying from scarcity of forage.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever in four talukas, cattle-disease in one, small-pox continues in three; very high winds with clouds of dust blowing for the last two days; river lower than on same date last year, but fair average height.
Ahmedabad ...	·73	Preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing; weather occasionally cloudy; strong winds.
Baroda ...	Slight showers in a few places.	Very high south-west winds; public health good; prices stationary.
Surat ...	.....	Monsoon not commenced; south wind strong.
Násik ...	.....	Rain holds off; health good; prices easy.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·16	Total rain 4·39 inches, being 5·49 inches below average; abnormal temperature rose from 1° warm on the 9th to 2° warm on the 12th, and afterwards remained steady till the end of the week; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind changed gradually from due west on the 9th to north-west on the 14th, and back again to due west on the 15th.
Poona ...	Maximum at Bhimthadi, ·58; minimum at Indapur, ·07.	Rain much wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	A few cents at Jamkhed and Sheogaon.	Prices rising; public health good.
Sholapur ...	·30	Total rain 2·47; rain very much wanted for *kharif* sowing; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·05	More rain urgently needed; sowing of rice crops suspended; fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas.
Kanara ...	1·98 at Karwar	Total rainfall 10·69, maximum at Kumpta 8·78, minimum at Halial ·49; rice cultivation progressing; cattle-disease above Ghât.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot and windy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Very little rain, more urgently needed in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; river in Sind lower than on same date last year; public health fair; very high winds in Sind and Guzerat.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
(June 16th)—		
Chittagong ...	3·60	Weather cloudy for last two days; *pania aus* being reaped; transplanting of autumn rice commenced in some places; cholera not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	3·48	Prospects of crops good; early rice and sessamum being gathered; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·13; plenty of rain throughout district.	Rivers full; rice and jute sowings and transplanting of late rice going on favourably; rice and jute plants promising; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	·59	Prospects of crops good; public health generally good, except cases of fever in some thanas of Sadr.
Rajahahye ...	1·22	Heavy rain in almost all thanas has done some damage to crops; Ganges rising rapidly; prospects of crops generally good; public health good.
Burdwan ...	1·57	Prospects of crops good; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	4·39	Weather cloudy and showery; prospects of crops favourable; prices of rice rising; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	·12	Prospects of crops good; rivers rising rapidly.
Purneah ...	3·3	Crops being damaged by heavy and continuous rain; no farming operations in consequence of rain; rivers in flood; health fair.
Patna ...	·43	Prospects of autumn crops good; sowing commenced in some places.
Durbhunga ...	2·08	Sowing of autumn crops and paddy in progress; outturn of *moong* good; prices stationary; some fever at head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	4·28	Weather cloudy; sowings of autumn and winter crops continue; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Sufficient rain	Prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera and cattle-disease in parts of Kendrapara sub-division; small-pox still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain in all districts during week; heavy rain in places somewhat damaged crops on low-lying lands and interfered with sowing; on the whole, however, prospects of autumn rice, jute, sugarcane, and other crops on ground very good; transplanting of winter rice commenced; in some places indigo and sessamum harvest begun; rivers rising; public health generally good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (June 15th)	*Nil*	Sky overcast; a few cases of cholera still occur; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight and partial showers.	Wind west in daytime and east at night; very cloudy; heat [illegible]; 62 deaths from cholera, otherwise very healthy; wheat 21 seers, coarse rice 19½ seers, unhusked *dhan* 28½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 14th)	·2; heavy fall over north of district on 11th.	Weather cloudy, hot and close; cholera disappearing; health good; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ 16th)	·6 at Garotha	Strong westerly winds; health fair; prices stationary.
Agra („ 15th)	.....	Weather trying; hot westerly winds; health good; cattle-disease has appeared in three parganas.
Bareilly („ 16th)	*Nil*	Wind easterly; clouds round the horizon; health good.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Heat intense; wind variable; fever unabated; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 14th)	Rain fell in parts	Very hot; the last few days cloudy; fever prevalent; *kharif* sowings nearly completed; prospects good; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ 16th)	Slight shower in Sadatgunge.	Heat intense, but atmosphere cooler last two days; a few cases of cholera reported from district and cantonments; barley 30 seers.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather cooler; sky at times cloudy.
Sitapur („ 16th)	*Nil*	Wind east; weather cloudy; still a little cholera; general health good; wheat 23 seers, barley 36 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy and unsettled; sugarcane being irrigated and weeded; *sawan* being cut; sowing of rice and *kodo* begun; sporadic cholera in some places.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Allahabad, Jhansi, Kumaun, and Lucknow, with a heavy fall in north of Gorakhpur; weather intensely hot and trying with varying winds; still a little cholera in Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Fyzabad, and fever unabated in Meerut, but general health on the whole good; cattle-disease appeared in Agra; prices stationary.
Punjab—		
(June 15th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Fever continues; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Heat intense; *kharif* operations in canal lands; prices fluctuating; fever still about.
Umballa ...	.....	*Kharif* ploughing commenced; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Heat intense; health good; agricultural prospects satisfactory; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Crops cut; health good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Prices steady.
Siálkot ...	.....	Health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Health good.
Peshawar ...	.....	Harvest prospects bad; slight fluctuation in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Kharif* sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health fair; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; rain much wanted for *kharif* sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (June 16th)	1·66	Land being prepared for sowings; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	3·0	Cloudy, cool; land being prepared for sowings; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	·01	Cloudy, cool; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; price of wheat fallen, of other grains stationary.
Seoni ...	4·22	Cloudy, cool; ploughing continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·1	Cloudy; small-pox continues; prices fallen.
Raipur (June 12th)	2·06	Sowings commenced in parts of district; cattle-disease to some extent; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 11th)	·4	Close; sowings of earlier rice continue; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rained more or less in all districts, except Damoh and Chanda; ground being prepared for sowings; prices on the whole stationary.
British Burma—		
(June 12th)—		
Akyab ...	7·51	Total rainfall 44·60; general health good; cattle-disease increasing slightly.
Rangoon ...	5·66	Total rainfall 23·24; a little small-pox.
Bassein ...	1·89	Total rainfall 23·82; public health good; cattle-disease continues; weather seasonable.
Prome ...	1·69	Total rainfall 15·75; public health fair; ploughing progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·53	Total rainfall 35·88; public health and prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	2·98	Total rainfall 16·23.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox apparently abating; cattle-disease continues in Pegu slightly.
Assam—		
(June 12th)—		
Cachár ...	4·07	Damage to *asu* apprehended in places from inundation.
Sylhet ...	6·53	Heavy rain; waters rising; prospects good.
Cachar ...	2·91	Weather unchanged; three-fourths of *asra, murali* and *dumahi dhan* sown; cultivation of *sail dhan* in progress; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	5·27	Transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(June 16th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·5	Crops in good condition; public health improving; cattle-disease abating in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	·54	
Mercara ...	3·33	
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(June 16th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy and windy; ploughing continues.
Akola ...	.....	Weather very hot.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Monsoon set in; weather cool; no sickness; *tabi* harvesting and ploughing for *kharif* continue.
Central India States—		
(June 16th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Cool, windy; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Stormy and cloudy; prices stationery.
Sutna ...	·68	*Jowar* one maund for the rupee; high winds, cool; cholera still at Rewah.
Rutlam ...	.....	Strong wind continues; health good; opium and grain prices steady.
Neemuch ...	.....	High wind; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Cloudy, high wind, cool; health good; wheat 19 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Strong winds; prospects favourable; public health good.
Agar ...	·23	Health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair.
Manpur		Hot and cloudy; small-pox reappeared.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 16th)	2·23	High winds, cloudy.
Sirohi („ 13th)	Drops	Tanks dry, wells fairly full; healthy; cooler than usual.
Marwar („ 12th)	.....	Tanks dry; well water diminishing daily; health good; *rabi* crops almost gathered; partial clouds; winds sharp and hot; prices rising; nights comparatively cool.
Maywar („ 11th)	.....	Tanks dry; well water low in some parts, plenty around Oodeypore health good; ploughing progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Harowtee (June 12th)	.....	Health good; heat great; wind high.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Cool; strong wind from south-west; health good.
Ajmere (June 16th)	.....	Weather and wind cool; health good.
Jeypore ...	.....	Preparing for *kharif* sowings; cloudy; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	
Ulwur ...	1·1 in one tahsil	Health fair; sowing continues; heat great.
Nepal— (June 8th)—		
Katmandú ...	2·88	Weather sultry and oppressive; the spring crops are estimated to be about 25 per cent. below the average, owing to constant rain.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 26. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 143-56I, dated Simla, the 4th June 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 4966I.A., dated 30th December 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 1878-79, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the operations.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay on irrigation works during the year was Rs. 28,32,279, and the total debit to the end of the year on Capital account, excluding indirect charges, was Rs. 4,93,10,013, made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Orissa canals	1,83,08,173
Midnapore „	73,29,941
Hidgellee Tidal canal	17,72,699
Sone canal	2,07,74,097
Total Productive Public Works	4,81,84,910
Imperial Ordinary	8,33,353
Provincial	2,91,750
GRAND TOTAL	4,93,10,013

2. The amount of interest payable by the Bengal Government to the Imperial Treasury is shown in paragraph 6 of the Chief Engineer's review, as follows:—

	Rs.
On Capital Productive Public Works	21,20,416
„ „ other than Productive Public Works	39,091
TOTAL	21,59,507

Interest has been calculated on the Capital outlay on works not included as Productive Public Works, but the expenditure on which was defrayed from Imperial funds in accordance with the orders of the Government of India; but it has lately been decided that no interest is payable by the Government of Bengal on these works, as they have been abandoned.

3. The expenditure of Rs. 13,507 on canal plantations has been entered as a separate item, distinct from the Capital outlay of the canals concerned. With reference to this, the attention of the Government of Bengal is invited to Government of India Public Works Circular No. 77A.—G., dated 10th November 1879.

4. The Capital outlay on Productive Public Works is shown under the head "Provincial." The attention of the Bengal Government is invited to the orders conveyed in Government of India Public Works Circular No. II, dated 7th January 1880, issued subsequently to the preparation of the report under review.

5. The improvement in the financial prospects of the Bengal canals, which commenced in the previous year, is shown by this report to have been continued during the year under review.

Orissa canals.—The total irrigated area in Orissa was 143,175 acres against 119,042 acres in the previous year; while 111,250 acres were charged with water-rate against 98,495 acres in 1877-78, and this increase has occurred although the rainfall amounted to 52·32 inches, while in the previous year it was 43 inches only. The additional distributaries, the want of which was noticed in last year's review, were not commenced pending the submission of the estimates which are still under preparation.

Midnapore canals.—On the Midnapore canals the area irrigated was 58,731 acres against 19,819 in the previous year; of this area, 57,751 acres were under lease for four or five years; and the irrigated area was, it is stated, subsequently increased to 96,000 acres, most of which was leased for four or five years. This is probably the maximum limit of the irrigating capacity of the works without the proposed storage reservoirs. There was a large area of unauthorized irrigation during the year under review from these canals, due, apparently, to the imperfect state of the distributary system: for the remedying of the latter, provision will be made in the revised estimates now under preparation.

Sone canals.—On these canals the irrigated area shows a decrease from 241,790 acres in 1877-78 to 197,018 acres in 1878-79; the greater portion of the difference being in the rubbee crop, owing, it is stated, to losses of crops in the previous rubbee having made the cultivators doubtful of the success of irrigation; the losses having been chiefly due to excess of water given to the crops consequent on inexperience in artificial irrigation. The development of sugar-cane cultivation on these canals is remarkable, the area under this crop amounted to 19,621 acres against 9,891 in the previous year; and the export of unrefined sugar from Shahabad by the East Indian Railway shows still more clearly the extent to which the production has already increased. During the last years the exports were—

	Mds.
1877	307,241
1878	485,669
1879	461,399

the largest export in any of the five preceding years having been only 56,868 maunds.

6. *Navigation.*—The traffic on the *Orissa* canals shows an increase over that of the previous year, though, compared with the increase in length of navigable line on which tolls were levied, the increase is not so great as might have been expected; the length of canal in operation during the year having been 133 miles, or an increase of 30 miles, while the tonnage on which tolls were levied amounted to 129,646 tons against 105,257 tons in the previous year. But on the other hand, it must be considered a hopeful sign that the diminution in traffic was comparatively so small, the demand for rice for Madras having abnormally developed the traffic in 1877-78.

During the year, by the completion of the Gobri navigable branch of the Kendrapara canal navigable communication was opened between Cuttack and Chandballee. A regular passenger service was carried on very successfully for a portion of the year in spite of difficulties from shoals in the Chota Brahminee. An extension of the Gobri canal connecting with the river below these shoals is in contemplation. When this is opened, a considerable traffic may be expected on this line.

On the *Hidgellee Tidal canal* the traffic continues to increase, the tonnage amounting to 164,687 against 154,426 in the previous year.

On the *Midnapore* and *Sone canals* navigation is in its experimental stage. The results already attained, however, hold out fair prospects of success, as experience is gained of the best class of vessels and mode of working.

The cost of carriage by boat on the Sone canals was 5·88 pies per ton per mile, including tollage. This for a commencement may be considered a fair rate, but it is too high to attract a large traffic.

7. The cost of maintenance of the canals generally is still very high. On the Sone canals it is stated to be mainly due to the quantity of silt deposit brought in during the flood season. This might to a certain extent be probably obviated by admitting only surface water when the river water is heavily charged with silt. The experiment at any rate is worth trial.

8. The financial results calculated on the earnings of the year are, on the whole, very satisfactory, as compared with those of former years. The aggregate earnings and net balance after deducting working expenses, as shown by the booked accounts, differ from those given by the Chief Engineer, thus:—

	Chief Engineer. Rs.	Booked accounts. Rs.
EARNINGS—		
Orissa	2,43,873	2,35,318
Midnapore	1,77,970	1,72,597
Tidal	60,060	60,798
Sone	5,90,465	6,71,135
	10,72,368	11,39,843
NET BALANCES—		
Orissa	4,783	—3,772
Midnapore	5,134	—239
Tidal	36,880	37,613
Sone	2,19,961	3,00,631
	2,66,758	3,34,233

These statements should have been compiled in communication with the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and any differences should be adjusted or explained before the submission of the report in future years.

9. The unrealized balance on the Orissa canals at the close of the year was very large, amounting to Rs. 80,237, out of a total demand of Rs. 2,04,911; but arrangements have been made which will probably secure better results in the future.

10. The calculations of the duty obtained from the water in irrigation are still very unreliable; but it is satisfactory to notice that efforts are being made to obtain the requisite data. The subject is a most important one in forming a judgment on the efficiency of the canal administration, as well as in the calculation of probable results from future schemes.

11. In future reports a statement of the approximate value of the irrigated crops should be given similar to those which accompany the annual reports from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. For the Midnapore system, a statement is given in which the value is estimated at Rs. 21,72,952, but the subject is not noticed in the reports on Orissa or the Sone.

12. The Government of India endorses the Lieutenant-Governor's expressions of approval of the ability and valuable public services of the late Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department, Colonel (now Major-General) Haig, who for eight years devoted abilities of no common order, with unremitting assiduity, to the improvement of the work entrusted to him, as testified by every Lieutenant-Governor under whom he served.

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 a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Also, to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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*.

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

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—No. 4874 I. A., under date the 19th December 1879.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Report for the year 1878-79 and the note by the Chief Engineer on the same.

The Capital outlay on irrigation works during the year under review was Rs. 28,34,204, and the total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 4,93,73,192, of which Rs. 4,82,47,938 have been expended on productive works; the balance, Rs. 11,25,254, is the expenditure on works other than productive, but for which capital accounts are kept, divided into "ordinary" charged to Imperial funds, Rs. 8,33,504, and "ordinary" charged to Provincial funds, Rs. 2,91,750.

The amount of interest for 1878-79 payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial treasury is Rs. 21,59,507.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 8,51,133, against Rs. 4,94,772 in the year 1877-78.

The following statement shows the revenue for each project from the several sources, as compared with that of the two previous years:—

	Receipts, 1878-79.	Receipts, 1877-78.	Receipts, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals—			
Water-rates	1,16,416	1,17,818	40,378
Navigation	57,042	33,844	22,881
Miscellaneous	8,546	9,445	11,298
TOTAL	1,82,004	1,61,107	74,557
Midnapore canal—			
Water-rates	85,014	53,483	61,460
Navigation	77,340	1,06,917	67,651
Miscellaneous	8,356	9,693	7,876
TOTAL	1,70,710	1,70,093	1,36,987
Hidgellee canal—			
Navigation	59,723	60,971	44,572
Miscellaneous	1,070	1,309	464
TOTAL	60,793	62,280	45,036
Sone canals—			
Water-rates	3,73,312	59,651	59,761
Navigation	29,332	26,774	4,852
Miscellaneous	34,982	14,867	8,567
TOTAL	4,37,626	1,01,292	73,180
GRAND TOTAL	8,51,133	4,94,772	3,29,760

The great increase in the revenue of the year is mainly due to the fact that the Sone canals have been brought more fully into operation. The receipts from irrigation would, however, have been much greater had a larger proportion of the assessments been realized. In Orissa and Midnapore most of the demand falls due on the 1st of February, but little time was therefore left for collecting the revenue before the end of the financial year. On the Sone canals the non-realization of the large outstanding balance of Rs. 3,04,411 was due to delay in the preparation of the demand statements, unsatisfactory measurements, and the destruction of a large part of the rubbee crops by insects, on account of which considerable remissions will have to be made. It is satisfactory to be able to state, with regard to the first two causes, that a great improvement has taken place, and that of the arrears, upwards of 50 per cent. have since been realized.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 8,05,610, against Rs. 7,02,857 in 1877-78 and Rs. 5,97,960 in 1876-77. The increase is wholly on the Sone, and is mostly due to the additional length of canal and distributaries brought into operation.

The areas assessed for water-rates, compared with those of the former year, are as follow:—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
		Acres.	Acres.
ORISSA	Khurreef	95,088	105,500
	Rubbee	3,071	5,517
	Perennial	336	233
	TOTAL	98,495	111,250
MIDNAPORE	Khurreef	19,550	58,607
	Rubbee	269	124
	Perennial	...	...
	TOTAL	19,819	58,731
SONE	Khurreef	107,087	99,964
	Rubbee	124,812	77,430
	Perennial	9,891	19,624
	TOTAL	241,790	197,018
	GRAND TOTAL	360,104	366,999

The increase in the assessed area under the Orissa canals was 12,755 acres, besides which 11,567 acres were irrigated free of charge on the newly-opened second and third ranges of the High Level canal. Also 20,350 acres on the lower portions of the Kendrapara and Patamoondee canals received surplus water and could not be assessed; thus the total area watered was 143,167 acres, against 109,000 acres in 1877-78. The success attending the irrigation operations in Orissa has in a great measure been due to the energy and ability of Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who has been ably assisted by his subordinates and by the engineering staff. Of the 105,500 acres no less than 94,492 acres were leased for five years under the following conditions:—

(1) That the whole irrigable khurreef area of the village must be included.

(2) That the assessment be based on former measurements, or on the cadastral survey maps when available.

(3) That the rate for flow irrigation be Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 for lift per acre. To those not taking out leases for five years, or only desirous of using water for portion of a village, the charge to be Rs. 3 for flow and Rs. 2 for lift per acre.

The great increase in the irrigated area in Midnapore, *viz.*, from 19,819 acres in 1877-78 to 58,731 acres in 1878-79, is attributed partly to a deficiency of rain in the early part of the khurreef season, and partly to the fact that canal water is thoroughly appreciated by the people with whom long leases are popular. During the last khurreef season the area irrigated has reached the unprecedented figure of 96,000 acres, most of which has been leased for four and five years.

On the Sone canals the falling off in the khurreef area irrigated is due to the rainfall of August and September 1878 having been so much heavier than in the corresponding period of 1877; it is also partly due to the higher water-rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre, against Re. 1 in 1877, when orders were given to save as much of the crops as possible irrespective of the returns. The falling off in rubbee is attributed to the destruction of a large portion of the crops of 1877-78 by insects, and to heavy rain in the cold season which followed an injudicious application of excess irrigation. Both these causes doubtless hindered the cultivators from taking water for the rubbee crops in 1878-79 as freely as they did in the previous year.

19,624 acres of sugarcane were irrigated in 1878-79, against 9,891 in 1877-78. The increase is important, as the rate is Rs. 5 per acre. The following statement of the exports of *jaggery* from Shahabad by the East Indian Railway during the past eight years, gives some idea of the great increase of sugarcane cultivation in that district since the construction of the canals and the introduction by Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne, of Bihia, of their simple and handy mill for extracting the juice:—

Year.	Maunds of jaggery exported.
1872	51,407
1873	42,919
1874	28,170
1875	56,863
1876	51,495
1877	3,07,241
1878	4,85,669
1879	4,61,599

A system of three-year leases, based on differential rates for rubbee and khurreef crops, was introduced last year on the Sone canals, but with little success. The object, as stated by the Chief Engineer in paragraph 65 of his report, "was to avoid the continually recurring measurements of the irrigated "areas, annual application for water, and other harassing details; but this was "entirely frustrated when the people sowed rice on rubbee lands, rubbee on rice "lands, and sugarcane on both. It is clear that no lease based on crops for a "term of years can possibly be satisfactory. The unit of assessment must be "the land. It is believed that an arrangement of this sort would be generally "popular, and measures will be adopted to introduce the system". The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in this view of the question, and will be glad to see the system of long leases for large areas, which has proved so successful in Orissa and Midnapore, introduced on the Sone canals also.

The construction of village channels by the people is a matter of great importance on the Sone canals. On this depends in a great measure the spread of irrigation. Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne have constructed 60 miles on their estates at Bihia in Shahabad. From other zemindars in the same district 142 applications for village channels have been received, and Rs. 10,675 have been deposited for their construction. Much difficulty is, however, experienced in obtaining the consent of proprietors through whose lands the channel must pass, and the law has in most cases to be put in force.

The revenue from navigation has somewhat fallen off from that of the last year, which on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals was quite exceptional on account of the great demand for food grains for the Madras famine. The following statement shows that on the whole there has been a steady advance:—

Year.	Toll Collections.				
	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Sone.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	10,044	20,994	14,454	...	45,492
1873-74	18,577	34,104	27,978	...	80,659
1874-75	21,412	44,886	52,209	...	1,18,507
1875-76	16,377	51,810	22,540	...	90,727
1876-77	22,881	67,651	44,572	4,852	1,39,956
1877-78	33,844	1,06,917	60,971	26,774	2,28,506
1878-79	57,042	77,340	59,723	29,382	2,23,437

The increase in Orissa is due to the enhancement in the tollage rates as explained in the Chief Engineer's note, paragraph 27. On the Sone canals, though there was an increase of tollage amounting to Rs. 2,558 only, the private traffic increased by Rs. 10,353 with a corresponding diminution in carriage of materials for the work. The latter figure of course is the true test of the extent to which the canals are appreciated by the public.

During the year steam navigation was started on the Kendrapara canal in Orissa, between Chandbally and Cuttack, on the Midnapore canal, between Calcutta and Midnapore, and on the Patna canal in Behar, between Dinapore and Baroon, near Dehree. In Orissa the experiment has proved most successful; the little steam-launch *Pioneer* having cleared all her working expenses and shown a profit of Rs. 7,466. The steamers employed on the other canals were not well adapted for the traffic, and have worked at a loss; but the steady increase in the receipts has fully warranted the continuance of the service, and when the new steamers, now under construction, are brought into use, no doubts are entertained of their success.

No revenue has as yet been derived from plantations; but a large number of trees have been planted out on all the canals, and in the course of a few years it is expected that a considerable profit may be derived from them.

A sugar-mill has been established on the Arrah canal, to utilize the water at one of the falls to the extent of 50-horse power, for which Rs. 3,750 per annum is to be paid. A small experimental flour mill has also been erected on the Buxar canal. It is hoped that this beginning may lead to an extended use of the vast power available on the canals, and at the same time prove a valuable source of revenue.

The results of the irrigation operations of the year, as shown in paragraph 98 of the Chief Engineer's note, cannot be considered otherwise than very satisfactory. "The receipts have exceeded the working expenses by "Rs. 45,523, and thus *for the first time* irrigation in Bengal has shown a profit, "which would have been greater had the outstanding balances been collected. "Calculated by the earnings of the canals, the surplus of the year's operations "would be Rs. 2,66,758 as follows:—

	Rs.
"Orissa. canals	4,783
"Midnapore do.	5,134
"Hidgellee do.	36,880
"Sone do.	2,19,961
"Total	2,66,758"

The report by the Deputy Revenue Superintendents in Orissa and Midnapore give full information regarding the working of the system in this district. The reports of the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-West, and Sone Circles are very complete; but especially deserving of notice is that by Mr. Odling, Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division. Referring to the 74th paragraph of the Chief Engineer's note, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Commissioner of Patna, in the last paragraph of his report, has prominently brought forward certain defects in the system in vogue on the Sone canals, and quoted some disparaging remarks made by one of the collecting officers. It is to be regretted that he did not also notice the marked improvement reported by the same officer; and seeing that the shortcomings referred to had, at the time he wrote, been to a great extent remedied, the necessity for quoting from a previous letter in which they had been noticed is not apparent.

The Lieutenant-Governor fully appreciates and highly commends the great interest taken by Mr. Edgar, the Collector of Shahabad, in all matters connected with irrigation in his district. He has given close attention to the subject and afforded many valuable suggestions for the better working of this system, which will, it is believed, ultimately lead to a great development in the revenue.

The Government of Bengal is responsible for the payment of the interest on the large sums which have been expended on the irrigation works in

the province; it is of great importance therefore that all the officers, in any way connected with the canals, should exert themselves to the utmost for the development of the revenue, both by judiciously encouraging the spread of irrigation, and by keeping down the expenses of working and revenue establishments.

In January last Colonel (now General) Haig, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary in this Department, retired from the service. The Lieutenant-Governor desires now to place on record his appreciation of the conscientious and able manner in which he performed his duties. Sir A. Eden has always received from him the most valuable assistance, and it is mainly due to him that the position of irrigation in Bengal is now more promising than it ever was before.

The Lieutenant-Governor greatly regrets the loss which the service has sustained by the retirement of Mr. Walker, Superintending Engineer, whose able management of the Orissa work for many years is deserving of the highest commendation. He also fully endorses the remarks made by the Chief Engineer in the last paragraph of his note regarding the officers therein mentioned, *viz.*, Major Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Mr. Odling and Mr. Fouracres, Executive Engineers, and Messrs. Douglas and Inglis, Assistant Engineers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE, *C. E.*,
Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1878-79 by H. C. LEVINGE, Esq., C. E., *Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.*

The capital outlay on irrigation works in Bengal in 1878-79 was . . . . . Rs. 28,34,204

In the four previous years the capital outlay was as follows:—

	Rs.
1874-75	49,97,142
1875-76	42,14,204
1876-77	33,93,328
1877-78	24,15,348

2. The total capital invested up to the end of the year amounted to . . . . . 4,93,73,192 *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Productive public works	4,82,47,938
Ordinary works for which capital accounts are kept and the cost of which has been charged to Imperial funds	8,33,504
Ditto ditto ditto to Provincial funds	2,91,750
	4,93,73,192

3. The items composing the outlay are as follow:—

Projects.	Outlay: During the year.	Outlay: To the end of the year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY.	Rs.	Rs.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.		
Orissa project	5,57,644	1,83,38,546
Midnapore canal	2,78,168	73,29,941
Hidgellee Tidal canal	...	17,83,905
Sone project	17,10,506	2,07,95,546
TOTAL	(a)25,46,318	(a)4,82,47,938
WORKS OTHER THAN PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.		
1. Works in abeyance—		
Tirhoot project	—3,482	5,31,425
Hooghly ,,	—382	(b)1,42,577
2. Work suspended—		
Damoodur project	...	1,59,502
3. Works in progress—		
Joojooty project	(c)42,092	42,092
Sarun ,,	2,36,151	2,36,151
Canal plantations	13,507	13,507
TOTAL	2,87,886	11,25,254
GRAND TOTAL	28,34,204	4,93,73,192

(a) Includes capitalized abatement of land revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 1,925, during the year and Rs. 60,128 to the end of the year.
(b) Includes Rs. 151 on account of capitalized abatement of land revenue.
(c) Includes Rs. 9,052 expended from contributions.

4. The following table shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest for the year 1878-79, as compared with the four previous years:—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources	8,51,133	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434	2,17,593
Working expenses	8,05,610	7,02,857	5,97,960	5,29,490	3,61,388
Net revenue	45,523	—2,08,085	—2,68,200	—2,99,056	—1,43,795
Charges for interest	21,64,747	20,39,713	19,12,094	17,40,118	15,42,962
TOTAL DEFICIT	21,19,224	22,47,798	21,80,294	20,39,174	16,86,757

5. The following are the details of the charges for interest for 1878-79:—

	Rs.
Productive public works	21,20,416
Works other than productive public works of which the expenditure was charged to Imperial Ordinary funds	39,091
Works other than productive public works of which the expenditure was charged to Provincial funds	5,240
	21,64,747

6. The amount of interest for 1878-79 payable by the local Government to the Imperial treasury is Rs. 21,59,507.

7. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,89,005, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Working expenses	15,27,607
Interest	1,38,61,398

8. The total expenditure by the Irrigation Department during the year 1878-79 was—

	Outlay. Rs.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	
Agricultural for which no capital or revenue account is kept .	4,38,957
PROVINCIAL.	
Capital productive public works	25,44,393
PROVINCIAL ORDINARY.	
Ordinary productive public works, *viz.*, expenses of working and maintenance	8,05,610
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, but which are not classed as productive	2,78,884
Agricultural for which no capital and revenue accounts are kept	42,416
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ORDINARY .	11,26,860
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL .	41,10,210
Tuccavi outlay .	(*a*)2,18,553
Contributions .	32,349
TOTAL OUTLAY .	43,61,112

In addition to the above outlay, the Irrigation Branch spent in Orissa, from the budget grants of the General Branch of the Department, Rs. 63,016 on the improvement of the tidal creeks, and Rs. 1,55,610 on roads, buildings, and other works.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 4,335, amount of outlay by buildings and roads branch.

9. The following table shows the areas irrigated in the three circles, as compared with those of the three previous years :—

	1878-79.				1877-78.				1876-77.				1875-76.			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa project .	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	26,070	3,991	321	30,382	13,991	4,104	314	18,409
Midnapore do. .	58,607	124	...	58,731	19,550	...	269	19,819	32,600	81	...	32,681	55,921	63	11	55,995
Sone do. .	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018	107,087	*124,812	*9,891	*241,790	1,923	32,017	1,879	35,819	41,670	...	...	41,670
TOTAL .	264,071	83,071	19,857	366,999	221,725	127,883	10,496	360,104	60,593	36,089	2,200	98,882	111,582	4,167	325	116,074

* These figures differ somewhat from those given in the report of last year, chiefly owing to a portion of the area of sugarcane having been erroneously included under rubbee.

ORISSA CANALS.

10. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below :—

PARTICULARS	MAHANUDDY SERIES.		BRAHMINEE-BYTURNEE SERIES.		TOTAL.	
	Outlay during 1878-79.	Outlay to end of 1878-79.	Outlay during 1878-79.	Outlay to end of 1878-79.	Outlay during 1878-79.	Outlay to end of 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,40,290	1,00,65,745	1,46,687	27,13,366	3,86,977	1,27,79,111
Establishment . .	55,097	28,56,372	67,029	6,61,208	1,22,126	35,17,580
Tools and plant . .	—19,059	15,82,625	650	58,774	—18,409	16,41,399
Suspense balances . .	69,683	4,23,456	.....	.....	69,683	4,23,456
TOTAL .	3,46,011	1,49,28,198	2,14,366	34,33,348	5,60,377	1,83,61,546
Deduct receipt on capital account . . .	2,948	42,327	36	11,046	2,984	53,373
Net outlay . . .	3,43,063	1,48,85,871	2,14,330	34,22,302	5,57,393	1,83,08,173
Add capitalized abatement of land revenue . .	.....	26,932	251	3,441	251	30,373
TOTAL .	3,43,063	1,49,12,803	2,14,581	34,25,743	5,57,644	1,83,38,546

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Mahanuddy Canals.	Brahminee-Byturnee Canals.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest Charges to end of 1877-78 . . .	46,65,429	5,45,360	52,10,789
Ditto for 1878-79 . . .	6,64,665	1,47,858	8,12,523
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1878-79 .	53,30,094	6,93,218	60,23,312

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS.)

	EXPENDITURE			RECEIPTS	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
Works (extensions and improvements) . .	Rs.	Rs. 1,346		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs and maintenance .	1,47,113	11,33,074	Water-rates. . .	1,16,416	3,91,305
Establishment . .	74,116	5,78,980	Navigation . . .	57,042	2,13,482
Tools and plant . .	17,238	66,736	Miscellaneous . .	8,546	95,541
Profit and loss . .	.....	640			
Refunds of revenue . .	623	664			
TOTAL EXPENIDTURE .	2,39,090	17,81,440	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,82,004	7,00,328
			DEFICIT .	57,086	10,81,112

11. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 8,69,609 and to the end of the year to Rs. 71,04,424.

12. The expenditure on, and earnings of, the canals is given in the following statement, showing a profit for the year of Rs. 4,783 :—

EXPENDITURE.		EARNINGS.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Repairs and maintenance . .	1,47,113	Water-rates	1,72,984
Establishment	74,116	Navigation	62,343
Tools and plant	17,238	Miscellaneous	8,546
Refunds of revenue . . .	623		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,39,090		2,43,873
PROFIT .	4,783		

13. 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	2,454	267	22,459	64·00*
1875-76	13,991	4,102	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*
1878-79	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	61·98*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

14. There was therefore an increase in the assessed area of 12,755 acres. Besides the above, 11,567 acres were irrigated from the second and third ranges of the High Level canal, for the first time utilized for the supply of water which was given free of charge for one year only. Also 20,358 acres, according to

statements submitted by the Executive Engineer, were irrigated, mostly on the lower parts of the Kendrapara and Patamoondi canals, by surplus or over-flow water which, for want of proper distributaries or drainage, could not be charged for: thus the total area irrigated amounted to 143,175 acres, against 109,000 acres in 1877-78. A question has been raised by the Officiating Collector of Cuttack, Mr. Nolan, as to the legality of the practice hitherto in vogue in Orissa of assessing lands which, though they may clearly have benefited by the use of canal water, have been irrigated without previous application by the cultivator or otherwise than through a village channel. The subject is under consideration.

15. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 28,796 on account of water-rates and miscellaneous canal revenue, while the assessments falling due within the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,115; making a total demand of Rs. 2,04,911. Of this amount, Rs. 1,21,804 were collected and Rs. 2,834 remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,237 at the close of the year. In explanation of this large balance, Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Superintendent, states that "when it is considered nearly 80 per cent. of the total demand of the year only fell due on the 1st of February, or two months before the expiration of the official year, and that Government sanction to the entertainment of middlemen was not received until December (too late to make suitable arrangements for the year under report), the decrease (in the collections) will not, I hope, be deemed very unsatisfactory." The middlemen referred to by Mr. Wylly are influential villagers appointed to collect water-rates on a commission of 5 per cent. The cost of revenue establishment has therefore been increased, but Mr. Wylly hopes by their means to collect in each year over 90 per cent. of the assessments.

16. The rainfall at Cuttack was 52·32 inches, against 43 inches in 1877-78, and an average of nearly 55 inches for 22 years. There was nothing abnormal in the season; and though the rainfall of September and October was somewhat below the average, it was greater than in the corresponding months of 1877.

17. Under these circumstances the spread of irrigation, as above mentioned, cannot be considered otherwise than most satisfactory; but much of the success attending the operations is due to the energy and ability of Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who has most successfully continued the working of the system so favorably commented on in the report of last year. He has been ably assisted by his subordinates and the engineering staff.

18. The increase of 2,343 acres in rubbee and perennial irrigation is probably due to sanction having been accorded to the use of canal-water without previous application. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent is, however, not hopeful of any material increase in this respect.

19. The execution of five-year leases, to which allusion was briefly made in the report of last year, was sanctioned on the following conditions:—(1) That the whole irrigable khurreef area in the village must be included; (2) that the assessment be based on the measurements of former years, or on the cadastral survey maps where available; (3) that the rate for flow-irrigation be Re. 1-8 and for lift Re. 1 per acre. To those not taking out leases for five years, or only desirous of using water for portion of the village, the charge to be Rs. 3 for flow and Rs. 2 for lift per acre. The statement in the 11th paragraph of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's report shows the assessments as follows:—

	Acres.
For five years at Re. 1-8 per acre	94,942
Unauthorized irrigation assessed at Re. 1-8 per acre under Section 79 of Act III of 1876	5,866
At penalty rates under the same section	4,692
TOTAL KHURREEF	105,500
Rubee	5,750
TOTAL	111,250

Explanation regarding the imposition of the rate of Re. 1-8 per acre for unauthorized irrigation and Rs. 3 penalty rate is given in the 16th paragraph of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's report.

20. The statements in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of the Superintending Engineer's report show the length of canal and distributaries, the area irrigable and irrigated from each, and the increase and decrease of irrigation during the year as compared with the previous year. From this it appears that in all the canals, except the Patamoondi, some progress has been made. The area irrigable from the Kendrapara canal includes 20,000 acres from the Gobri, which was opened during the year. This branch and the Patamoondi, neither of which have as yet been provided with distributaries or drainage channels, command 105,000 acres, of which a large proportion consist of low lying tracts, until quite recently, under tidal influence. It cannot be expected that irrigation will be resorted to from the lower portion of the canals, except in years of drought, until the system of distributaries and drainages is complete. Without them it is practically impossible to restrict the water to the leased areas; and when surplus water finds its way to unleased lands, or drainage channels, from which it is raised by cross-dams on to the adjoining fields, the canal officer at once reports such lands or fields as irrigated unauthorizedly. Some correspondence has taken place between the revenue and canal officers on this subject, which has resulted in the Chief Engineer calling on the Superintending Engineer for reports on the whole subject of escapes from the canals and distributaries for the purpose of more efficiently regulating the supply, and to discharge the surplus water into the regular and well-defined drainage channels of the country. The question is being considered, and the estimates for the necessary works will be included in the revised estimates of the project under preparation.

21. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent in the 12th paragraph of his report sums up the result of the irrigation in Orissa as follows:—

(1)—That about 35 per cent. of the irrigable area has been brought under long lease, and that on this revision of assessment by the survey maps, this percentage will probably rise to over 50 per cent, of the area commanded.

(2)—That whenever drainage has been completed, nearly the whole area commanded has been leased for; but that with imperfect drainage and absence of distributary channels, the progress made on the lower portion of the Kendrapara, including the Gobri and Patamoondi canals, is still most unsatisfactory.

22. The question of flow and lift irrigation is dealt with by the Superintending Engineer and Deputy Revenue Superintendent in paragraphs 6 and 14 of their reports respectively. The result is shown to be that, while the area under irrigation in 1877-78 has increased from 98,495 acres to 111,250 acres in 1878-79, lift irrigation has fallen from 9,077 acres to 6,385 acres.

23. The cadastral maps have been brought into use with good results, as shown by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent in paragraph 17 of his report, from which it appears that the area assessed according to these maps is 50 per cent. in excess of the areas entered in the leases.

NAVIGATION.

24. The canals in operation and the toll collections were as follow:—

CANAL.	Length of canal open.	Toll collections.	Collection per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
Toldunda	27	1,811	67
Kendrapara	39	28,389	728
Gobri	15	8,046	536
High Level, Range I	33	11,853	359
Do. do. II	12½	6,195	495
Do. do. III	6½	748	115
TOTAL	133	57,042	421

The collections in previous years were—

	Rs.
1877-78	33,844
1876-77	22,881
1875-76	16,377
1874-75	21,412
1873-74	18,577
1872-73	10,044

25. The revenue from navigation is thus shown to have greatly advanced. In May 1878 the Gobri canal, a branch 15 miles in length, leading to the river Brahminee, was opened for traffic, and from the 1st of October 1878 tolls were levied on boats using the second and third ranges of the high level canal. The following statement shows the traffic and earnings during 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78:—

Year.	Length of canal open.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	Miles.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	103	12,484	105,257	53,12,548	32,866
1878-79	133	14,042	129,646	40,79,504	62,343
Difference	+30	+1,558	+24,389	—12,33,044	+29,477

26. It will be seen that, although there has been comparatively a diminution in traffic and a considerable reduction in the value of the cargo, caused probably by the reaction which followed the great demand for rice during the famine in Madras, the tollage was nearly doubled. This was caused principally by the enhanced rates levied since the 1st November 1878, partly also by the increased length of canal opened for traffic.

27. The rate of toll on the Orissa canals was two pies per ton mile, while on the Midnapore canal it was three pies; but owing to the different description of boat in use on the latter, the tollage on the actual cargo comes to 6 pies per ton mile. It was therefore decided to double the tolls on the Orissa canals from the 1st November to 1st July, leaving them as formerly during the rainy season when the rivers are in competition with the canals The figures in paragraph 25 show how the change has favorably affected the receipts from navigation; but it is impossible to say as yet if the enhancement of the tolls has really affected the amount of traffic. That this has fallen off is certain, but the falling off commenced two months before the tolls were doubled; and it must be remarked that a similar decrease occurred in the Midnapore canal traffic where the tolls remained unchanged. The probability therefore is that the falling off is due to the cessation of demand for grain for Madras, and this fact seems to be established by the figures in the following tabular statement giving the particulars of traffic, from which it will be seen that the reduction in tonnage is chiefly in articles of food:—

	Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	50,627	42,054	34,57,378	28,36,605
Stimulants	64	19	39,240	14,000
Clothing	327	48	42,016	27,840
Staples of manufacture	1,232	1,225	2,85,707	2,59,890
Building materials	8,719	8,708	3,03,120	3,35,057
Live-stock	19	...	580	...
Fuel	302	448	5,803	1,241
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	142	130	3,647	1,520
Miscellaneous	24,828	33,949	11,34,794	5,51,773
Total	86,260	86,581	52,72,285	40,27,926

28. During the year the steam-launch *Pioneer*, one of the old gun-boats which had been in use on the Ganges during the mutiny in 1857-58, was employed in towing passenger-barges between Cuttack and Chandbally. The experiment has proved most successful, as she cleared the sum of Rs. 7,466, over and above the working expenses, in about nine months, notwithstanding that for the first month or two she worked at a loss, and that navigation was much impeded by the shoals in the Chota Brahminee. The profits

do not appear in the revenue accounts, as they are included in the suspense account of the whole fleet, the earnings of which amounted during the year to Rs. 2,285. A new steamer is now being built in the Cuttack workshops for the Cuttack and Chandbally line. It is intended to complete the Gobri canal to Hansooa on the river Brahminee; when this is opened, it is believed that there will be a large traffic both in passengers and goods.

29. The total revenue from all sources for the last two years was as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,17,818	1,16,416
Navigation	33,844	57,042
Miscellaneous	9,445	8,546
Total	1,61,107	1,82,004

From this it will be seen that the increase of revenue is due entirely to navigation, the irrigation receipts having been less than those of the previous year. But Mr. Wylly has shown that the irrigated area had increased by 12,755 acres, representing Rs. 20,889 of revenue; so that the falling off in the water-rate receipts is only apparent, and is simply due to the outstanding balances of the years having been Rs. 28,796 and Rs. 80,237 respectively, as explained in paragraph 15 *ante*.

30. The abstract of miscellaneous receipts, as given in the statement in the 13th paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's report, is not very satisfactory. The largest item, Rs. 2,672, is for rents of buildings. Revenue from plantations show but a poor result, but it is hoped that in this item there will soon be a marked improvement.

31. The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 2,39,090, *viz.*,—

	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	...	2,04,047
Irrigation establishment	27,598	
Navigation ditto	7,445	
		35,043
Total		2,39,090

The receipts therefore fell short of the expenses by Rs. 57,086.

32. In the statement in paragraph 12 it was shown that the earnings of the year were Rs. 2,43,873, the working expenses being Rs. 2,39,090 as above. Calculating in this way, there would be a profit of Rs. 4,783, and there appears to be every probability of this being the last year of deficit.

33. The following tables show the receipts and working expenses for the past seven 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	20,380	16,377	8,733	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1,61,107
1878-79	1,16,416	57,042	8,546	1,82,004

WORKING EXPENSES.

PARTICULARS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Maintenance*—							
Works . . .	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044	1,47,113
Establishment, including direction and accounts . .	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,501	34,948	31,518	39,073
Tools and plant .	...	683	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234	17,238
Profit and loss .	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of revenue .	...	...	...	...	...	41	623
TOTAL MAINTENANCE .	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,87,130	1,76,837	2,04,047
2. *Revenue management*—							
Irrigation establishment . . .	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785	21,696	33,223	27,598
Navigation ditto .	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012	7,445
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT .	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438	27,531	39,235	35,043
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES . . .	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072	2,39,090

34. The reduction in cost of irrigation revenue management is very satisfactory. The percentage was reduced from 53·73 in 1876-77 to 28·2 in 1877-78, and in the year under review to 23·7 per cent. The increase in navigation establishment is due to the extension of the canals, the Gobri, and the second and third ranges of the high level canals having been opened for traffic during the year.

35. The following tables show the cost of maintenance of the canals and distributaries, as compared with the two previous years :—

MAINTENANCE OF CANALS.

YEAR.	Length of canal open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	114	65,778	577
1877-78	166	65,639	395
1878-79	181	87,714	484

MAINTENANCE OF DISTRIBUTARIES.

YEAR.	Length of distributary open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	554	23,653	42¾
1877-78	587	17,567	30
1878-79	587	26,303	44¾

The excess cost of maintenance of canals in 1878-79 over that of the previous year is mostly due to the increased expense of keeping down the weeds in the canals which, during the year, had not been closed for repairs; whereas, in 1877-78, they had been laid dry for silt clearance, the growth was consequently unchecked in the hot weather of 1878. Some excess was also caused by the increased cost of the earth-work for repairs of the banks; the earth having been carried from a distance, instead of, as in former years, from the silted canal bed during the closure. On the Kendrapara canal the cost of weed-clearing alone amounted to Rs. 470 per mile; while on the high level and Machgong canals it was Rs. 292 and Rs. 170 respectively. The introduction of a simple machine for weed-clearing is much to be desired, and some experiments in this direction will shortly be made. The increased cost of maintaining distributaries is due

to additional repairs to earth-work and masonry works which were absolutely necessary to keep them in an efficient state. Some of the repairs of the distributaries from the Machgong canal, which should have been executed in 1877-78, were postponed till 1878-79; hence the increased charge under that head from Rs. 38 per mile in the former year to Rs. 61 per mile in 1878-79.

36. No measurements of the quantity of water escaping from the canals having been kept, it is impossible to say what has been the duty of the water used for irrigation. Orders have recently been received from the Government of India on the subject, and from the commencement of the irrigating season of 1880-81 observations will be recorded.

37. Experiments on irrigated rice crops have been continued in the year. The results obtained by Mr. Macmillan, Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, give the following :—

	Paddy. Mds.	Straw. Mds.
Irrigated per acre	30	41½
Unirrigated ditto	20½	30½

showing that there were in favor of irrigation 9½ maunds of paddy and 11 maunds of straw. At 10 seers per rupee for the former and 5½ maunds per rupee for the latter, the value of the produce of an acre of rice would be increased by irrigation by Rs. 11-8; and after deducting the water-rate of ⅛ per acre, the profit to the cultivator would be Rs. 10. The results obtained by Mr. Rhind on the Brahminee-Byturnee Division are very different. The increased yield due to irrigation is stated by that officer to be as follows :—

	Paddy. Mds. s. c.	Straw. Mds. s. c.
First class land	3 12 4	4 22 7
Second ditto	3 19 4	4 23 9
Third ditto	2 39 9	5 15 8

At the same rates the profits (after deducting the water-rates) would be—

	Rs.
First class land	2·65
Second ditto	2·80
Third ditto	2·46

No explanation regarding this discrepancy between the results of the experiments in the two divisions has been offered; but it will be seen from the report of last year that the balance in favor of irrigation in the Mahanuddy Division was said to be 16·89 maunds of paddy, and 6·25 in the Brahminee-Byturnee Division in that year. The difference is very nearly proportional to that shown in the year under notice.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

38. The capital, interest and revenue accounts of this canal are shown below :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1878-79.	Outlay to end of 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,55,136	50,16,446
Establishment	92,971	17,51,557
Tools and plant	1,20,368	5,16,722
Suspense balances	—87,968	67,593
TOTAL .	2,80,507	73,52,318
DEDUCT RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	2,339	22,377
NET OUTLAY .	2,78,168	73,29,941

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1877-78	21,37,743
Ditto for 1878-79	3,24,533
TOTAL TO END OF 1878-79 .	24,62,276

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS.)

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During 1878-79.	To end of 1878-79.		During 1878-79.	To end of 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works. { Extensions and improvements.	24,774	30,333	Water-rates . .	85,014	4,30,223
Works. { Maintenance .	84,437	7,47,302	Navigation . .	77,340	4,42,257
Establishment .	50,542	3,73,858	Miscellaneous .	8,356	55,515
Tools and plant .	13,083	34,092			
Refund of revenue .	...	17			
Total .	1,72,836	11,85,602	Total .	1,70,710	9,27,995
			Deficit . . .	2,126	2,57,607

39. The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 3,26,659 and up to the end of the year to Rs. 27,19,883.

40. The expenditure on the canals and the earnings are given in the following table and show a profit of Rs. 5,134:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(EARNINGS.)

Expenditure.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Works	1,09,211	Water-rates	88,777
Establishment	50,542	Navigation	76,090
Tools and plant	13,083	Miscellaneous assessments by Deputy Collector . .	13,000
		Ditto recoveries . .	103
Total .	1,72,836	Total .	1,77,970
Profit	5,134		

41. During the year 39,118 acres were leased for irrigation in addition to 19,301 acres in 1877-78. The total area irrigated was 58,731 acres, of which 57,751 acres were under lease for four and five years, and the remaining 980 acres for one year. In 1877-78, 19,818 acres were irrigated, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area watered in the year under report. This favorable result is attributable partly to the fact that canal water is now thoroughly appreciated by the people with whom long leases are popular, and partly to a deficiency of rain in the beginning of the khurreef season; only $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches having fallen at Midnapore between the 1st of June and the 25th of July, against an average for that period of 22 inches. After the 25th July, however, timely rain fell, and eventually nearly the average annual quantity was registered.

42. The Superintending Engineer has shown in his report that the duty of the canal water in the early part of the season, when the country was dry, was only 58 acres irrigated per cubic foot of supply; the discharge of the canal being 701·22 cubic feet per second and the area irrigated 41,000 acres, or 1·66 acres per cubic foot per diem; but the duty, taking the average of the year, was, under the Midnapore weir 78 acres per cubic foot, and under the Panchkoora weir, 122 acres; but on account of some uncertainty regarding the discharge, these results must be received with caution. It is quite certain that very much better results would have been obtained if the canal had been cut to the full dimensions in the first reach. This work will be carried out this season, and in fact it has become imperatively necessary to do so, as the irrigated area has this year reached the unprecedented figure of 96,000 acres, most of which has been leased for four and five years.

43. The total demand for water-rates and miscellaneous revenue, inclusive of arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,31,932, of which Rs. 93,262 were realized and Rs. 5,393 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,277. The assessments for water-rates amounted to Rs. 88,777, of which

Rs. 62,717, or about 70 per cent., were collected in the year. As mention was made in the report of last year of the unsatisfactory state of the collections, it will be as well to show by the following comparative statement that a marked improvement has taken place in this respect in the year under review:—

Year.	Assessments.	Recoveries.	Balance outstanding at end of year.	Percentage of recoveries to assessments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 . . .	1,17,069	67,145	49,874	57
1875-76 . . .	87,789	25,576	61,713	29
1876-77 . . .	49,156	4,703	44,453	9
1877-78 . . .	29,960	7,961	21,999	26
1878-79 . . .	88,777	62,717	26,060	70

44. The miscellaneous revenue which amounted in the year to Rs. 13,000 is composed of the following items:—

	Rs.
Land rent	5,171
Produce of canal banks	5,293
Fisheries	905
Miscellaneous	1,631
Total .	13,000

The following statement shows the assessments and collections under this head, as compared with previous years:—

Year.	Assessments.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	5,828	2,827	3,001
1876-77	7,789	4,931	2,858
1877-78	8,849	6,802	1,962
1878-79	13,000	5,940	7,060

The increase in miscellaneous revenue is very satisfactory; the outstanding balance is, however, large; but as the greater portion of the demand is payable with the water-rates, the tehsildars could spare but little time from the latter to attend to the realization of the former before the year came to a close. It is reported that on the 30th June the balance was reduced to Rs. 5,000.

45. The navigation revenue of the Midnapore canal, which rose in 1877-78 to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,06,917, was reduced during the year to Rs. 77,340. This falling off was due to the cessation of the demand for rice for export to Madras, and also to accidents and closures on the canal; but the steady increase in the traffic will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Tollage. Rs.
1870-71	11,781
1871-72	12,985
1872-73	20,994
1873-74	34,104
1874-75	44,886
1875-76	51,810
1876-77	67,651
1877-78	1,06,917
1878-79	77,340

46. The canal revenues for the year were as follow:—

	Rs.
Water-rates	85,014
Navigation	77,340
Miscellaneous	8,356
Total .	1,70,710

47. The working expenses were—

	Rs.	
Maintenance	1,50,807	
Revenue management	22,029	
Refunds of revenue	...	
		1,72,836
DEFICIT		2,126

48. The following table shows 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	61,160	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70,093
1878-79	85,014	77,340	8,356	1,70,710

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Maintenance, viz.,—							
Works and repairs	62,884	88,486	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334	1,09,211
Establishment, including direction and accounts	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,006	28,513
Tools and plant	...	...	714	4,164	9,714	6,117	13,083
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	72,549	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,457	1,50,807
II.—Revenue Management, viz.,—							
Irrigation establishment	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189	14,802
Navigation do.	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,149	7,151	7,227
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340	22,029
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	1,72,836

49. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the large increase in the area irrigated and the amount of the collections during the year, the cost of the irrigation establishment has been reduced. The percentage in 1876-77 and 1877-78 was 28 and 30 respectively, while in 1878-79 it was 17·4 only.

50. The following statements show the cost of maintenance and repairs of the canal and distributaries, as compared with previous years, after deducting certain items enumerated by the Superintending Engineer in the 7th paragraph

of his report, which are properly chargeable to capital and special heads of revenue :—

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

YEAR.	Length of canal open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	24	26,543	1,106
1873-74	48	42,144	878
1874-75	48	56,281	1,172
1875-76	48	63,303	1,319
1876-77	48	65,343	1,361
1877 78	48	77,521	1,615
1878-79	48	59,787	1,246

DISTRIBUTARIES.

	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	103	7,012	68
1873-74	146	7,251	50
1874-75	178	8,917	50
1875-76	228	13,176	58
1876-77	251	25,025	99½
1877-78	255	22,726	89
1878-79	254	20,903	82

The reduction in expenditure on maintenance is satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement.

51. The state of the traffic during the last seven years is shown in the following tables :—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

DESCRIPTION.	Unit.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Miles opened at end of year	No.	24	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll collections	Rs.	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917	77,340
Rate of tolls per mile	„	874	710	935	1,079	1,401	2,227	1,610
Boats, including empties	No.	26,407	29,997	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251	48,224
Measurement tonnage of boats, excluding empties	Tons.	103,314	120,098	168,090	189,414	239,913	360,968	290,488
Passengers carried	No.	...	...	...	...	...	126,013	128,098
Estimated value of cargo	Rs.	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	1,50,51,350

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

DESCRIPTION.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78	1878-79.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256	108,339
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199	14,765
Clothing	7,801	7,073	7,355	6,558	5,801	8,893	8,950
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172	19,399	19,104	24,942
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13,030	21,576	28,268
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707	6,142	8,952	11,558
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	2,533	1,951	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677	4,633
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021	67,604	79,311	79,518

52. During the year the steamer *Midnapore* was started for passenger traffic between Calcutta and Dainan on the river Roopnarain, a distance of

36 miles, or half way to Midnapore, but she is ill-adapted for the work and constantly under repair. Though at first she worked at a loss, latterly the revenue has exceeded the expenditure. Some interesting particulars of the relative rates of speed in the canal and open water of the river will be found in the 35th and 36th paragraphs of the Superintending Engineer's report. The new paddle-steamer and barge built for this line has been completed. At the trial trip she attained an average of 7·7 miles per hour in the canal; when put regularly to work, and the journey from Midnapore to Calcutta can be performed in one day, there is little doubt of the success of the passenger traffic.

53. Experiments on the yield of the rice crop grown on irrigated and unirrigated lands have been continued by both the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent. The results obtained by the former may be briefly stated as follows:—

		Paddy.	Straw.	Rainfall.
		Mds.	Mds.	Inches.
Under the Midnapore weir	Irrigated	23·24	61·40	
	Unirrigated	15·32	31·30	
Difference in favor of irrigation		7·92	30·10	53·42
Under the Panchkoora weir	Irrigated	33·43	60·17	
	Unirrigated	28·62	54·03	
		4·81	6·14	42·96
Hidgellee, unirrigated		23·63	39·70	54·01

Statements on the subject in greater detail will be found in the report by the Superintending Engineer, who shows by comparison with the yield in 1876, when a full crop was obtained without irrigation, "that irrigation may be credited at Midnapore with a gain of 4½ maunds of paddy and 18 maunds of straw over and above that obtained in the best year on unirrigated ground. In the irrigated areas under the Panchkoora weir, the difference in favor is 4 maunds paddy, the straw, however, being deficient as compared with that obtained from unirrigated land."

54. The results obtained by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent were different. He divided the irrigated portion of the country to be experimented on into three equal zones—the first being that nearest the distributary, and the third the most distant—and selected certain fields in each. In this way the following results were obtained:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS.

		Irrigated crops per acre.	Unirrigated crops per acre.	Difference in favor of irrigation per acre.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Midnapore weir	First zone	21·45	18	3·45
	Second do.	19·50		1·50
	Third do.	17·50		—·50
Panchkoora weir	First zone	32·71	26·06	6·65
	Second do.	36·28		10·22
	Third do.	32·62		6·56

No explanation is offered why the yield of an irrigated acre in the third zone under the Midnapore weir is less than that of an unirrigated acre, or why the yield in the second zone under the Panchkoora weir is so much greater than that of either the first or second. The discrepancies in this set of experiments, as well as between those of the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, show that the results must be received with caution.

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

55. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	...	12,66,239
Establishment	...	4,49,790
Tools and plant	...	57,585
	...	17,73,614
DEDUCT—Receipts on capital account	...	915
	...	17,72,699
ADD—Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	11,206
	...	17,83,905

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	6,05,992
Ditto of the year	80,268
Total interest to end of 1878-79	6,86,260

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS.)

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During the year.	To end of year.		During the year.	To end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works (maintenance)	16,599	1,70,412	Water-rates	...	2,611
Establishment	6,581	61,480	Navigation	59,723	3,13,775
Tools and plant	...	4,103	Miscellaneous	1,070	5,659
Total	23,180	2,35,995	Total	60,793	3,22,045
Surplus	37,613	86,050			

56. If the revenue from this canal be calculated from the earnings instead of actual receipts of the year, the account will stand as follows:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(EARNINGS).

Expenditure.	Rs.	Earnings.	Rs.
Works (maintenance)	16,599	Navigation	58,990
Establishments	6,581	Miscellaneous	1,070
Tools and plant	...	Total	60,060
Total	23,180		
Surplus	36,880		

57. The tonnage on this canal increased from 154,426 in 1877-78 to 164,687 in 1878-79; the tollage, however, diminished from Rs. 60,971 to Rs. 59,723.

58. The revenue from the Hidgellee canal, as compared with that of the previous year, will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Revenue.	Working expense.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	62,280	30,564	31,716
1878-79	60,793	23,180	37,613

The surplus of the year, Rs. 37,613, represents a profit of 2·10 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 17,83,905.

59. The reduction in the cost of working expenses is due to the fact that no silt clearance was found to be necessary during the year. The expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 572·3 per mile of canal, against Rs. 774·8 in the previous year.

60. The details of the traffic from 1872-73 are given in the following tables:—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

	Unit.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Miles of canal open	No.	26	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll-collections	Rs.	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971	59,723
Rate of toll per mile of canal	,,	556	965	1,800	777	1,537	2,102	2,059
Number of boats	No.	7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958	22,818	23,882	22,969
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	Tons	19,153	63,077	132,282	67,997	131,488	154,426	164,687
Passengers carried	No.	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	3,623
Estimated value of traffic	Rs.	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440	19,71,892	31,30,503	41,55,253

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,525	37,852	84,248	101,250	105,687
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,005	896	1,900	706	1,719
Clothing	23	194	306	40	189	117	341
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341	1,630	1,202	2,839
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758	8,076	6,839	8,601
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678	1,045	768	1,729
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	32	318	336	434	297	250	388
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004	34,103	47,321	42,773

SONE CANALS.

61. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given in the following statements:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	11,80,321	1,50,73,613
Establishment	3,83,825	39,43,334
Tools and plant	2,49,321	15,56,711
Suspense balances	—79,771	3,62,993
TOTAL	17,33,696	2,09,36,651
DEDUCT—Receipts on capital account	24,864	1,59,654
	17,08,832	2,07,76,997
ADD—Capitalized abatement of land revenue	1,674	18,549
	17,10,506	2,07,95,546

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	35,93,313
Ditto for the year	9,03,092
TOTAL	44,96,405

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS.)

	Expenditure. During the year.	Expenditure. To end of year.		Receipts. During the year.	Receipts. To end of year.
I.—Maintenance and Repairs—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,36,072	6,40,117	Water-rates	3,73,312	5,43,589
Establishment, including direction and account	54,961	1,50,386	Navigation	29,332	60,958
Tools and plant	3,051	4,882	Miscellaneous	34,982	58,451
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	2,94,084	7,95,385			
II.—Revenue Management—					
Irrigation establishment	66,173	1,20,947			
Navigation establishment	9,971	20,578			
Total revenue management	76,144	1,41,525			
III.—Refund of Revenue	276	1,026			
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	3,70,504	9,37,936	TOTAL	4,37,626	6,62,998
Profit	67,122	...	Deficit	...	2,74,938

62. If the revenue account be calculated on the earnings of the year instead of on the actual results, the result will be a profit of Rs. 2,19,961 instead of Rs. 67,122 as shewn below:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT— EARNINGS.)

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
I.—Maintenance and Repairs—			
Works	2,36,072	Water-rates	5,26,489*
Establishment, including direction and accounts	54,961	Navigation	28,994
Tools and plant	3,051	Miscellaneous	34,982
TOTAL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	2,94,084		
II.—Revenue Management—			
Irrigation establishment	66,173		
Navigation ditto	9,971		
Total revenue management	76,144		
III.—Refund of Revenue	276		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	3,70,504		
Profit	2,19,961	TOTAL	5,90,465

* Sugarcane 19,624 acres at Rs. 5 = Rs. 98,120 A. 0 P. 0
Khurreef and rubbee (flow) 159,255 ,, ,, 2-8 = 3,98,137 8 0
Ditto ditto (lift) 18,139 ,, ,, 1-10-8 = 30,231 10 0
TOTAL 5,26,489 2 0

The above profit represents nearly one per cent. on the capital expenditure of Rs. 2,08,00,000 to end of 1878-79.

63. The following is a comparative statement of the irrigated areas assessed in 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

Year.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1877-78 .	107,087	124,812	9,891	241,790
1878-79 .	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018
Difference .	—7,123	—47,382	+9,733	—44,772

The falling off in the khurreef is due to the rainfall in August and September 1878 having been so much heavier than in the corresponding period of 1877; the mean fall over 25 stations in 1878 and over 5 stations in 1877 having been 15·55 and 7·27 inches respectively. It is also partly due, no doubt, to the higher water-rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre, against Re. 1 in 1877, when the orders were to save as much of the crops as possible without reference to returns. The falling off in rubbee is due to the destruction of a large portion of the crops of 1877-78 by insects, and to heavy rain in the cold season which followed an injudicious application of excess irrigation. Experience will soon teach the people, who are as yet unaccustomed to the use of canal water, that the rubbee crops will not stand such heavy floodings as they that year applied. Both the above-mentioned causes doubtless hindered the cultivators from taking water for the rubbee crops in 1878-79 as freely as they did in the previous year.

64. The great increase in the area of sugarcane irrigated is very satisfactory. Within the last few years—since in fact the canals have been constructed—the area of this crop under cultivation has enormously increased, especially in the district of Shahabad. The facilities given to the growth of the plant by the canal water and to the expression of the juice by the handy little mills invented by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, of Behea, have no doubt been the cause of this increase, which will be more clearly seen from the following figures extracted from statement P of the Superintending Engineer's reports, showing the exports of *jaggery* from Shahabad by the East Indian Railway during the past eight years :—

Year.	Mds.
1872	51,407
1873	42,919
1874	28,170
1875	56,863
1876	51,495
1877	3,07,241
1878	4,85,669
1879	4,61,399

It is much to be regretted that the supply of water in the Sone falls so low in the months of April, May, and June that but a limited area of sugarcane can be watered.

65. The system of leasing for three years, alluded to in paragraph 48 of last year's report, has not proved successful and has been abandoned. The terms offered were as follow : —

(1)—For khurreef the rate per acre to be Re. 1-8, but no lease to be given for any area less than the whole irrigable area of the village.

(2)—For rubbee the rate to be Rs. 2-4 and the area to be leased must be at least half the gross irrigable area.

The object with which the three-year lease system was introduced was to avoid the continually recurring measurements of the irrigated areas, annual applications for water, and other harassing details; but this was entirely frustrated when the people sowed rice on rubbee lands, rubbee on rice lands, and sugarcane on both. It is clear that no lease based on *crops* for a term of years can possibly be satisfactory. The unit of assessment must be the land. It is believed that an arrangement of this sort would be generally popular, and measures will be adopted to introduce the system.

66. Comparison of the area leased, that is, for which application for water was made, and actually measured and assessed for water-rate in 1878-79, is given below :—

Crop.	Area leased.	Area irrigated.	Excess irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khurreef	73,033	99,964	26,931
Rubbee	48,397	77,430	29,033
Sugarcane	10,475	19,624	9,149
Total .	131,905	197,018	65,113

67. The area irrigated under the different canals and executive divisions is shown in the following table :—

Division.	Canal.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arrah . .	Arrah . . .	74,827	44,002	14,424	133,253
Buxar . .	Main Western .	18,260	23,382	5,074	46,716
	Buxar . . .				
Eastern Sone .	Patna . . .	6,877	10,046	126	17,049
	Main Eastern .				
	Total .	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018

68. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation is as 90·8 to 9·2; but under the Arrah canal, which has been longest open, 25 per cent. of the rubbee was irrigated by lift. The percentage under the other canals was very much smaller as will be seen from the Executive Engineer's reports. This seems to point to the fact that as experience is gained there is an increased tendency to lift irrigation for the rubbee crop.

69. The following figures showing the areas commanded by the different canals in 1878-79 and actually irrigated are interesting :—

	Canals.					Total.
	Arrah.	Western Main.	Buxar.	Eastern Main.	Patna.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area for which water can be given	413,530	18,660	206,388	12,080	271,830	922,438
Do. actually irrigated, 1878-79 .	133,253	46,716		17,049		197,018
Percentage of area irrigated to area commanded . . .	32·27	20·75		6·00		21·35

The distributaries from the Patna canal were opened during the year for rate payable irrigation. In the previous year water was given from this canal free of charge. The total length of all the canals and distributaries from which irrigation can be given is 217½ and 918½ miles respectively.

70. The spread of irrigation is to a great extent dependant on the construction of village channels. A good example has been set on the estate of Messrs. Burrows, Thomson and Mylne, of Behea, by whom 60 miles of channel have been neatly and well constructed and 16 miles more are in hand. The cost per mile is said to have been Rs. 270. In the Arrah and Buxar Divisions 142 applications have been received from zemindars, and Rs. 10,675 have been deposited by them, for the construction of village channels. But little progress has, however, been made, for reasons given by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, who states that "the proprietors of land through which such channels pass invariably offer the most obstinate resistance to the alignment originally selected and to any modification of it that is proposed." In the Buxar Division 16 channels, aggregating 13 miles, have been mostly completed. On the east of the Sone, in the districts of Gya and Patna, very little has yet been done towards the construction of village channels. There is, however, not the same

necessity for them there as in Shahabad, as the ridges of the country on which the distributaries are aligned are closer together and very well defined.

71. The rules framed in October 1878 under the Bengal Irrigation Act have been carefully revised, and fresh instructions to the officers engaged in canal revenue work have been issued.

72. The cadastral survey of the irrigable area under the canals east of the Sone in Gya and Patna, as well as that under the Arrah canal and its branches, has been completed. The survey of the area commanded by the Buxar canal lying to the west of the river Kao in Shahabad has not been undertaken, as the cost, 9 annas per mile nearly, has proved so high that it has seemed expedient to wait until it is seen from practical experience how far it is desirable to extend it. The total area surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department is 1,808·400 square miles at a total cost of Rs. 6,49,315, or Rs. 359-0-10 per mile. To this must be added Rs. 29,419 for the survey of 46·5 square miles by the officers of this department previous to 1874-75, when the Revenue Survey Department took the work in hand. The total expenditure on the survey of 1,855 square miles has been therefore Rs. 6,78,734. Tabular statement M2, attached to the Superintending Engineer's report, affords some interesting results of the work done by the Revenue Survey Department in the five years 1874-75 to 1878-79. It will be seen from this that in 3,240 villages surveyed there were 4,026,315 fields aggregating 1,157,379 acres, so that each field averaged ·287, or a little over ¼ acre. The maps have been plotted to a scale of 32 inches to a mile and are well executed. Besides these maps, sheets to a scale of four inches to a mile, in which the village maps are combined, have been prepared, and will be most useful in laying out village channels. With the maps *khusrahs* have been issued showing the area of each field and holding with the cultivators' names. The maps will shortly be brought into use, and next year it will be possible to say how far they will have proved useful and economical.

73. The outstanding balance on account of water-rates at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 81,341, and the demand for the year to Rs. 6,06,821, making a total of Rs. 6,88,162, of which Rs. 3,73,312* were collected and Rs. 10,439 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,04,411, of which upwards of 50 per cent. has since been collected. That so large a balance should have remained uncollected at the end of the year is due to several causes—(1) late period at which demand statements were sent to the Collector; (2) measurements not being satisfactory; (3) cultivators having lost much of their rubbee crop of 1877-78 by the ravages of insects, and being unable in consequence to pay up the water-rate. On this latter account considerable further remissions will have to be made.

	Rs.
* Western Main canal series	3,64,112
Eastern ditto ditto	9,200
TOTAL	3,73,312

74. The Commissioner, in the 7th paragraph of his report, quoting from that of Deputy Collector Baboo Gunganath Roy, enumerates seven items of defects in the present system which, in the opinion of the latter, have retarded the progress of the collections; but the same Deputy Collector also states that the remissions on account of wrong assessments amounted to Rs. 1,873 only, but at the same time he says that "further relinquishments may be looked for." It must, however, be noted that the wrong assessments referred to by the Commissioner have for the most part been caused by the non-attendance of the village putwaris at the measurements, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining correct information regarding boundaries and the right persons to be assessed. It will be understood from perusal of the several items mentioned by the Commissioner that this department can hardly be held responsible for such defects when no authorized village headman or putwari is present to give the necessary information. The defects in the system have since been, to a great extent, remedied, the Collector having taken steps to appoint a better class of men as putwaris, and to compel their attendance during the measurements. That much improvement has taken place may be inferred from the 15th paragraph of the report of the Deputy Collector above-mentioned, who states that "the demand statements for water given in 1878-79 received, so far as has been seen of them, appear to be reliable documents, free from the defects so conspicuous in the demand statements for the previous year."

75. The navigable canals in operation and the amount of total collections for the year are shown in the following statement:—

CANAL.	Length of canal open.	Toll collections.	Collections per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
Main Western	22	4,706	214
Arrah	65	6,056	93
Patna	87	18,570	213
TOTAL	174	29,332	168

76. The collections in each year since the opening of the canal are as follow:—

1876-77	4,852
1877-78	26,774
1878-79	29,332

77. The state of the traffic during the past three years is shown below:—

	Unit.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number of miles open at end of year	Miles	84	171	174
Toll collections	Rs.	4,852	26,774	29,332
Rate of tolls per mile	„	58	156	167
Boats, including empties	No.	2,421	8,693	6,878
Measured tonnage of boats, excluding empties	Tons	26,040	81,897	66,389
Estimated value of cargo	Rs.	4,04,399	12,79,257	26,98,541

78. The above figures represent the total traffic in each year, inclusive of carriage of stores and materials for the works, which has decreased in the last year, as the works have been drawing towards completion. The Superintending Engineer in his report has shown that there has been a very considerable increase in the private traffic on the canals as follows:—

There was an increase in tollage receipts on private traffic of	Rs.	10,353
There was an increase in number of boats engaged in private traffic passed through the canals of	No.	1,463
There was an increase in tonnage of boats employed in private traffic of	Tons	17,221
There was an increase in value of private cargo of	Rs.	13,78,715

These figures and not the general results, Mr. Walker justly remarks, "are the best tests of the extent to which the canal irrigation is appreciated by the general public." The increase cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory.

79. During the year the tollage rates on stone, kunkur, brick, and coal, and empty boats were reduced by one-half, as a tentative measure; the reasons for doing so, and the results so far, are given in the Superintending Engineer's report (page 13).

80. The following statement shows the classification of goods, exclusive of materials for the works :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	843	11,445	9,049
Stimulants	24	760	1,143
Clothing	17	78	591
Staples of manufacture	13	988	4,878
Building materials	153	2,265	7,387
Live-stock	...	...	...
Fuel	...	957	1,949
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	...	290	1,059
Miscellaneous	940	6,497	14,445

81. The Superintending Engineer, at pages 14 and 15 of his report, gives some interesting particulars regarding the details of the traffic on the canals. It appears that salt is the principal article of food carried; that of 2,271 boats which plied on the Patna canal with private goods, 1,251 passed through the outfall lock into the Ganges, and that the number of outgoing boats almost exactly balanced the number entering the canal. Of this 731 paid tollage on the whole length of the canal, and return freights, consisting of oil-seeds, hides, lime, mill-stones, &c., were generally obtained. The tollage on rafts of bamboos and poles amounted to one-eighth of the private traffic. One hundred and fifty-nine boats with passengers passed through the outfall lock of the Patna and Arrah canals, which is encouraging for the future. The average cost of conveying 100 maunds of goods by these canals for a distance of one mile is 1·80* anna, while the cartage rate of the district is 10 annas.

	As.
* Boat hire	1·20
Tollage	·60
TOTAL	1·80

82. During the past year attempts have been made to start steam navigation on the canals, and for some months last cold weather the steamer *Sir Arthur Cotton*, a launch built by Messrs. Thornycroft in England, was kept running twice a week up and down the Patna canal. The vessel is not adapted for the work required, and, as expected, she did not pay her working expenses; but the satisfactory increase of passengers and goods carried, fully warranted the continuance of the experiments; and it is hoped when the new steamer at present under construction is ready, that goods and passenger traffic on the canals will be worked with advantage to the revenue of the canals and to the requirements of the district. It is in contemplation to construct several steamers for the navigation of the Arrah, Buxar, and Patna canals. The cost will be that of the hulls and fittings only, as there are four powerful locomotives which were used for the conveyance of stone to the weir, when under construction, available for them. These locomotives being of four feet gauge, are useless for any railway in India.

83. The miscellaneous revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 34,982 as follows :—

	Rs.
Miscellaneous receipts by sales of water	330
Water-supply to towns	199
Receipts from plantations	39
Ditto from other canal produce	893
Rents of buildings	6,229
Do. of lands	4,082
Do. of fisheries	140
Fines	2,060
Profits on sales from workshop manufacture	9,759
Miscellaneous and other receipts	11,251
TOTAL	34,982

Rents of land and income from plantations will probably increase; but on the other hand, sales of stock manufacture in the Dehree shops will surely dwindle down to a low figure when the division is abolished.

84. The Superintending Engineer, at page 17 of his report, has given a detailed statement of the trees on all the canals which now amount to 144,135 of sorts. During the year 56,965 young trees were planted out from the nurseries. The cost of maintenance has been about two annas per tree, and about 40 per cent. are sufficiently grown to be beyond the reach of cattle.

85. A contract for seven years has been entered into with the Shahabad Sugar Company for a supply of water at the second fall of the Arrah canal at Nasrigunge, equivalent to 50-horse power, for which they are to pay Rs. 75 per horse-power per annum after the second year. On the Buxar canal a small experimental flour-mill of an inexpensive description has been erected, and it is hoped, now that a beginning has been made, that a new source of income will be established for the Sone canals by utilizing the immense horse-power of the water available at the falls.

86. The revenue from all sources and the working expenses for the last two years were as follow :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—		
Water-rates	59,651	3,73,312
Navigation receipts	26,774	29,332
Miscellaneous	14,867	34,982
TOTAL	1,01,292	4,37,626
LESS REFUNDS OF REVENUE	750	276
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,00,542	4,37,350
Working expenses—		
Maintenance (including establishment)	2,10,828	2,94,084
Irrigation establishment	32,562	66,173
Navigation ditto	8,267	9,971
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	251,657	3,70,228
SURPLUS	—1,51,115	67,122

87. The irrigation establishment, which does not include any share of engineers and subordinates' salaries, is made up of the following items. The percentage of each on the total collections is shown in the adjoining column :—

	Amount.	Percentage on collections.
	Rs.	
Permanent and temporary establishments, such as zilladars, ameens, and measurement khalasis, patrols, &c.	46,089	12·34
Establishments employed under the Collector	13,400	3·59
Headmen's fees	6,684	1·79
	66,173	17·72

88. If we suppose the whole water-rate of the year, Rs. 5,26,489, to have been collected, and a proportionate increase of the Collector's establishment to be added, as well as the full charge of 10 per cent. for headmen's and putwaris' fees, the account will stand thus :—

	Amount.	Percentage on earnings.
	Rs.	
Permanent and temporary establishments, such as zilladars, ameens, measurement khalasies, patrols, &c.	46,089	8·75
Collector's establishments	18,901	3·59
Headmen's and putwaris' fees	52,649	10·00
TOTAL	1,17,639	22·34

89. Headmen's fees form a heavy charge against the revenue. Under the rules in force during the year 4 per cent. was payable to the headmen for work in connection with water distribution and 4 per cent. for collecting the rates. Two per cent. was also payable to putwaris for attending at the measurements, copying the *perchas* for the cultivators, &c. There does not appear to be any probability of reducing these charges for some time to come.

90. The cost of navigation revenue establishment amounted, during the year, to 34 per cent. on the toll collections. It must be remembered, however, that the khalasies working the locks also regulate the water-supply at the falls; a portion of their salary is therefore properly chargeable to irrigation revenue.

91. The cost of maintenance, Rs. 2,94,084, is made up of the following items:—

	Rs.	Rs.
1. Maintenance and repairs		2,34,812
2. Establishment (direction and account)	12,185	
Proportion of engineers and subordinates' salaries	42,776	
		54,961
3. Compensation for damage to crops, &c.		1,260
4. Tools and plant		3,051
TOTAL		2,94,084

92. Mr. Walker has entered very fully in his report into the details of cost of maintenance. Distributed under the four main heads of outlay, the expenditure on works has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Head works	34,192
2. Main canals	1,48,194
3. Distributaries	46,695
4. Drainage	5,731
TOTAL	2,34,812

93. The repairs to the weir across the Sone, which is 12,461 feet in length, constitute the bulk of the work on the headworks. The cost of maintenance has been Rs. 2·744 per running foot. The cost of repairs to under-sluice shutters was Rs. 2 per foot run.

94. The cost of repairs for each mile of canal, as given by Mr. Walker, is as follows:—

DIVISION.	CANALS.	Length of Canal.	Total cost of repair.	Cost of repair per mile.	Bottom width of canal.
		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Feet.
Arrah	Main Western	9	49,077	5,453	180
	Arrah	65	37,845	582	86 to 47
Buxar	Main Western	12	10,377	865	124
Eastern Sone	Main Eastern	4	12,377	3,095	180 to 100
	Patna	79	38,522	488	84 to 47
	TOTAL	169	1,48,198	...	...

95. The high cost of maintaining the Main Western and Eastern canals is due to the great expense incurred in removing the immense quantity of silt deposited near the heads during the freshes. The short length over which the cost of this item is distributed causes the incidence of charge on each mile to appear excessive. There is no possibility of preventing this great deposit of silt, which is proportional to the volume of water entering the canals during the freshes. It was known that such would occur, and provision for its removal by dredging was made in the estimates. In Mr. Walker's report (page 4) full particulars of the cost of each item of repairs is fully stated.

96. The cost of repairs to distributaries was as follows:—

DIVISION.	Canal from which distributaries are taken off.	Distributaries with particulars.	Length of distributaries under repair.	Total cost of repairs.	Cost per mile.
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrah	Arrah	Behea (branch canal)	30	8,527	284
		Doomraon (ditto)	40	13,721	343
	Arrah and Main Western	Ordinary	410	16,137	39⅓
Buxar	Buxar	Branch canal and ordinary	48½	8,310	171⅓
		TOTAL	528	46,695	...

The Behea and Doomraon branch canals are 30 and 40 miles in length respectively, and the Chowsa branch in the Buxar Division is 40 miles long. They carry from 500 to 600 cubic feet per second in full supply. The cost of maintenance of these lines and of the ordinary distributaries as shown in the above statement must be considered moderate.

97. No very reliable particulars of the duty of the water on the Sone canals can be given, as the water escaping at the end of the canals and distributaries was not measured. The Superintending Engineer, in the 7th page of his report, gives some information on the subject, taken from the report of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division. He says—"The average duty during a month of very scanty rainfall (the fall in October being only 0·21 inch over the whole of Shahabad) is stated to have been 55 acres to each cubic foot of discharge. The most diverse results, however, were obtained in the different sub-divisions in October, from which the foregoing was obtained, as Mr. Odling shows in his report. Thus in the Nasrigunge sub-division the duty was only 50 acres, while in the Lethan distributary the irrigation over an area of 10,212 acres gave so high a value to the cubic foot unit as 94 acres nearly."

Measures will be adopted for determining the escape water from each channel in the current year with the object of arriving at a more correct result than has hitherto been possible.

GENERAL REMARKS.

98. The results of the irrigation operations of the year are, on the whole, satisfactory. The receipts have exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 45,523; thus *for the first time* Bengal irrigation has shown a profit which would have been greater had the outstanding balances been collected. Calculated by earnings of the canals, the surplus on the year's operations would be Rs. 2,66,758 as follows:—

	Rs.
Orissa canals	4,783
Midnapore do.	5,134
Hidgellee do.	36,880
Sone do.	2,19,961
TOTAL	2,66,758

99. For the spread of irrigation in Orissa we must look to the extension of the distributaries and the completion of the canal system. In Midnapore the limits to which irrigation can be expected to extend have been nearly reached; further development must depend on the construction of reservoirs in the hills to supplement the supply in the river Cossye. On the Sone canals the eventual increase of the irrigated area is certain; but the rapidity with which it is likely to be developed will be dependant, in a great degree, on the seasons and the amount of the rainfall; much will also depend on the speedy construction of village channels, and it is expected that the introduction of a satisfactory system of leases for long periods will have a most beneficial effect.

100. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Walker, the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle, has been compelled by ill health to retire from the service. This officer had been in charge of the Orissa Circle since 1869 up to the commencement of the current year, when he was transferred to the Sone Circle in the hopes that the drier climate of Behar would prove beneficial to his health, but unfortunately this has not been the case and he now retires from the service. His able management of the work in Orissa left nothing to be desired, and the admirable report hereto annexed shows that he had thoroughly grasped, and made himself master of the details of the system on the Sone canals.

101. It is difficult when all the officers of the department have performed their duties in a praiseworthy manner to make any selection, but I would specially mention Major Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, whose supervision of the South-Western Circle has been very satisfactory, and Mr. Odling, Executive Engineer, Arrah Division of the Sone Circle, who has devoted himself to the revenue work with the best results. His report attached hereto *in extenso* shows how thoroughly he has mastered the details of his duties. Mr. Fouracres, the Executive Engineer of the Workshop Division, continues to exercise his inventive talents for the benefit of the work; his new dredger having proved to be one of the most successful and useful machines of the sort ever yet constructed. Of the Assistant Engineers, Messrs. Douglas and Inglis (both from Cooper's Hill) have distinguished themselves in the revenue management of their sub-divisions in the Arrah Division.

H. C. LEVINGE, C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

19th December 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1878-79 and 1877-78.

Name of Canal.	Areas.			1878-79.				1877-78.				1878-79 compared with 1877-78.	
	Cultivable in portion of the district under the canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per cubic foot of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed to end of 1877-78.	Kharreef.	Rabbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharreef.	Rabbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa Canals.													
Kendrapara canal	129,400	87,300	83,800	43,060	3,468	77	46,595	36,815	2,352	152	39,319	7,276	...
Pattamoondee do.	61,600	...	...	13,830	657	...	14,487	14,370	53	27	14,450	37	...
High Level do., section I	63,300	45,300	45,300	13,642	414	14	14,070	11,899	210	13	12,122	1,948	...
Taldunda and Machgong canals	90,350	50,350	50,350	34,978	978	142	36,098	32,004	456	144	32,604	3,494	...
Total	344,650	182,950	179,450	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	12,755	...
Midnapore Canal.													
Under the Midnapore weir	250,000	139,725	117,775	53,434	21	...	53,455	16,764	...	...	16,764	36,691	...
Ditto Panchkoora do.	67,000	31,800	14,500	3,962	103	...	4,065	2,530	...	...	2,530	1,535	...
Tidal reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	1,211	...	...	1,211	525	...	...	525	686	...
Total	333,000	183,025	143,775	58,607	124	...	58,731	19,819	...	...	19,819	38,912	...
Sone Canals.													
Western Main canal series	1,047,000	803,240	569,096	93,087	67,384	19,498	179,969	107,087	*124,812	*9,891	*241,790	...	61,821
Eastern ditto ditto	420,000	336,760	56,125	6,877	10,046	126	17,049	...	...	...	...	17,049	...
Total	1,467,000	1,140,000	625,223	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018	107,087	124,812	9,891	241,790	17,049	61,821

* These are different from the figures used in the Revenue Report for 1877-78, and represent the areas actually irrigated.

Comparison between rainfall in the years 1878-79 and 1877-78.

		Kharreef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Orissa	1878-79	3·49	8·77	11·53	6·36	4·51	3·05	37·65	0·45	0·00	0·05	1·40	0·00	8·09	9·99	47·64
	1877-88	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
Average rainfall for 23 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·76
Midnapore	1878-79	3·73	8·74	15·91	10·13	2·32	1·83	42·66	0·52	0·00	2·74	0·00	0·24	4·44	7·94	50·60
	1877-78	11·48	6·63	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
Average rainfall for 8 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·34
Panchkoorah	1878-79	3·05	6·15	13·14	10·20	1·55	1·34	35·43	0·49	0·00	0·95	0·00	0·00	4·57	6·01	41·44
	1877-78	9·46	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
Average rainfall for 8 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·41
Buxar	1878-79	2·59	9·26	5·42	3·12	0·05	0·93	21·37	0·00	0·01	0·89	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·90	22·27
	1877-78	0·23	5·80	3·05	1·57	3·92	0·00	14·57	0·52	2·48	0·20	0 00	0·69	2·02	5·91	20·48
Arrah	1878-79	4·90	6·86	11·70	4·75	0·00	0·79	29·00	0·00	0·00	1·35	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·35	30·35
	1877-78	1·40	8·33	3·74	1·78	2·70	0·00	17·95	0·10	1·80	0·08	0·00	0·30	2·53	4·81	22·76
Dinapore	1879-79	1·21	10·83	15·19	4·37	0·00	0·94	32·50	0·00	0·00	1·05	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·05	33·55
	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

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Statement showing the Total Traffic during 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78 on the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open.		Number of boats, including empties.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Orissa Circle.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldunda canal	27	27	1,456	955	20,316	15,567	2,49,378	1,77,905	1,451	1,811
High level canal, section I	33	33	3,186	3,574	22,919	36,223	6,44,965	5,32,048	7,390	13,064
Ditto, ditto II	...	12½	...	1,620	...	16,223	...	1,49,762	...	8,544
Ditto, ditto III	...	6½	...	227	...	1,984	...	19,588	...	1,045
Kendrapara canal, including Gobri Branch	39	54	7,842	7,666	62,022	59,629	44,18,205	32,00,501	24,025	37,879
Total	99	133	12,484	14,042	105,257	129,646	53,12,548	40,79,504	32,866	62,343
South-Western Circle.										
Midnapore canal	48	48	52,251	48,234	360,968	290,498	1,71,09,384	1,50,51,350	107,636	76,090
Hidgellee tidal canal	29	29	23,883	23,969	154,426	164,667	31,30,609	41,55,253	59,146	58,989
Total	77	77	76,133	71,193	515,394	455,175	2,02,39,987	1,92,06,603	1,66,782	1,35,079
Sone Circle.										
Western main canal	22	22	2,233	425	20,519	3,620	1,32,109	2,58,210	3,905	1,168
Arrah Branch canal	65	65	3,454	2,593	22,788	28,064	9,95,053	13,14,352	12,634	9,153
Patna ditto	84	87	3,006	3,858	31,590	34,685	1,52,095	11,26,079	9,856	18,673
Total	171	174	8,693	6,876	81,897	66,389	12,79,257	26,99,541	26,395	28,994
GRAND TOTAL	347	384	97,310	92,111	703,548	651,210	2,68,31,692	2,59,84,648	2,26,043	2,26,416

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and toll levied on the Orissa Canals in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78.

		Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
		No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food		4,572	3,724	50,627	42,054	34,57,378	28,36,605	17,586	22,350
Stimulants		8	4	64	19	39,240	14,000	31	7
Clothing		22	8	327	48	42,016	27,840	56	29
Staples of manufacture		151	108	1,232	1,225	2,85,707	2,59,890	415	780
Building materials		702	588	8,719	8,708	3,03,120	3,35,057	4,282	5,249
Live-stock		2	...	19	...	580	...	7	...
Fuel		22	42	302	448	5,808	1,241	110	192
Cooking utensils and domestic implements		20	21	142	130	3,647	1,520	40	56
Miscellaneous		5,165	5,918	24,828	37,949	1,34,794	5,51,773	7,673	18,388
Total		10,664	10,413	86,260	86,581	52,72,285	40,27,926	30,200	47,051
1878-79	More	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	16,851
	Less	...	251	...	...	...	12,44,359	...	...

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	26,791	19,148	302,486	214,026	1,02,40,697	81,36,494	1,00,293	71,945
Stimulants	1,706	2,160	18,905	16,484	9,21,195	9,21,603	5,888	4,510
Clothing	963	999	9,010	9,291	37,39,215	38,98,118	2,679	2,146
Staples of manufacture	1,873	2,627	20,306	27,781	37,33,577	48,95,586	5,150	5,659
Building materials	2,761	3,324	26,162	36,869	2,42,055	3,78,992	5,630	8,439
Live-stock	30	54	98	212	3,806	3,509	26	54
Fuel	660	860	9,720	13,287	61,101	76,521	2,504	3,288
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	479	642	3,927	5,021	72,672	43,625	798	940
Miscellaneous	40,791	40,671	126,536	122,079	22,09,415	7,80,042	42,896	35,250
TOTAL	76,054	70,485	5,17,150	445,050	2,02,23,733	1,91,34,490	1,65,864	1,32,231
1878-79 More	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79 Less	...	569	...	72,100	...	10,89,243	...	33,633

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tools levied on the Sone Canals in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	1,140	912	11,445	9,0[illegible]	8,66,378	12,75,156	5,169	4,747
Stimulants	72	73	760	1,143	85,655	68,455	367	747
Clothing	14	711	78	591	13,329	2,19,725	47	316
Staples of manufacture	88	344	988	4,878	54,972	3,39,831	554	2,673
Building materials	189	431	2,265	7,383	15,591	1,68,826	782	2,884
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	94	129	957	1,949	2,806	9,762	177	147
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	28	96	290	1,059	1,609	10,433	225	740
Miscellaneous	1,505	2,438	6,497	14,449	1,27,027	3,53,894	3,823	9,245
TOTAL	3,130	4,494	23,280	40,501	11,67,367	25,46,082	11,144	21,499
1878-79 More	...	1,364	...	17,221	...	13,78,715	...	10,355
1878-79 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BENGAL PROVINCIAL.

IRRIGATION.

Summary of financial results of Productive Public Works for, and up to close of, 1878-79.

Provincial.]

CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—	Capital Outlay. During year. Ordinary.	Capital Outlay. During year. Productive Public Works.	Capital Outlay. During year. Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	Capital Outlay. During year. Leave and pension allowances.	Capital Outlay. During year. Total.	Capital Outlay. To end of year. Ordinary.	Capital Outlay. To end of year. Productive public works.	Capital Outlay. To end of year. Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	Capital Outlay. To end of year. Leave and pension allowances.	Capital Outlay. To end of year. Total.	Net Revenue. During year. Direct income.	Net Revenue. During year. Increased land revenue.	Net Revenue. During year. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	4,30,705	3,51,078	...	...	7,81,783	4,30,705	3,51,078	...	...	7,81,783	4,411	...	4,411
1869-70	...	1,48,19,560	...	...	1,48,19,560	4,30,705	1,45,80,677	...	...	1,50,01,382	8,627	...	8,627
1870-71	8,583	30,60,774	...	...	30,69,356	4,39,287	1,76,41,451	...	...	1,80,70,738	—67,303	...	—67,303
1871-72	3,42,983	33,15,572	...	...	35,58,554	6,72,270	2,09,57,023	...	...	2,16,29,293	—2,25,182	...	—2,25,182
1872-73	4,363	44,74,193	...	...	44,78,455	6,76,501	2,54,31,316	...	...	2,61,07,717	—2,31,279	...	—2,31,279
1873-74	1,03,988	51,26,087	22,577	...	52,52,652	7,80,489	3,05,57,303	22,577	...	3,13,60,349	—1,43,283	...	—1,43,283
1874-75	3,739	46,96,547	11,797	...	47,12,073	7,84,198	3,53,53,850	34,374	...	3,61,72,732	—1,43,795	...	—1,43,795
1875-76	—14,084	39,61,444	16,762	...	39,64,223	7,70,114	3,93,15,294	51,136	...	4,00,36,944	—2,99,056	...	—2,99,056
1876-77	2,717	32,80,954	388	...	33,83,960	7,72,831	4,24,96,246	51,524	...	4,33,20,903	—2,68,200	...	—2,68,200
1877-78	—14	23,74,353	6,379	...	23,80,717	7,72,817	4,48,70,600	58,203	...	4,57,01,620	—208,095	...	—2,08,095
1878-79	...	25,44,333	1,925	12,45,249	37,91,507	7,72,817	4,74,14,933	60,128	13,45,249	4,94,93,127	45,523	...	45,523

CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—	Net Revenue—*concld.* To end of Year. Direct income.	Net Revenue—*concld.* To end of Year. Increased land revenue.	Net Revenue—*concld.* To end of Year. Total.	Charges for Interest. During year. Ordinary.	Charges for Interest. During year. Productive public works.	Charges for Interest. During year. Total.	Charges for Interest. To end of year. Ordinary.	Charges for Interest. To end of year. Productive public works.	Charges for Interest. To end of year. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	4,411	...	4,411	4,733	2,030	6,763	4,733	2,030	6,763
1869-70	13,088	...	13,088	18,931	3,36,190	3,55,121	23,664	3,36,220	3,61,884
1870-71	—54,295	...	—54,295	18,123	7,34,986	7,44,131	42,787	10,69,218	11,08,005
1871-72	—2,70,447	...	—2,70,447	16,480	8,52,764	8,69,324	59,347	19,15,983	19,74,329
1872-73	—5,10,726	...	—5,10,726	31,551	11,24,157	11,55,708	89,798	30,40,130	31,29,937
1873-74	—6,53,994	...	—6,53,994	32,590	12,89,318	12,91,917	1,22,397	43,00,457	44,21,854
1874-75	—7,97,789	...	—7,97,789	35,131	14,94,625	15,29,946	1,57,518	57,94,282	59,51,800
1875-76	—10,96,945	...	—10,96,945	34,562	16,80,016	17,14,578	1,92,080	74,74,298	76,66,378
1876-77	—13,65,045	...	—13,65,045	34,767	18,43,432	18,78,199	2,26,837	93,17,780	95,44,617
1877-78	—15,73,130	...	—15,73,130	34,767	19,68,513	20,03,270	2,61,594	1,13,86,243	1,15,47,837
1878-79	—15,27,607	...	—15,27,607	34,775	20,85,641	21,20,416	2,96,369	1,33,71,894	1,36,68,263

CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—	Differences between Net Revenue and Charges for Interest. Excluding land revenue. To end of year.	Including land revenue. During year.	Including land revenue. To end of year.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay. Excluding land revenue.	Including land revenue.	Area of lands leased out for irrigation during each year. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868-69	—2,352	—2,352	—2,352	Deficit.	Deficit.	...	...	...	...
1869-70	—3,46,946	—3,46,494	—3,46,946	"	"	...	...	...	*12,433
1870-71	—11,60,270	—8,11,424	—11,60,270	"	"	...	...	...	*44,799
1871-72	—22,53,676	—10,93,406	—22,53,676	"	"	...	...	...	*17,651
1872-73	—36,40,663	—13,86,987	—36,40,663	"	"	17,942	931	...	18,883
1873-74	—50,75,946	—14,35,186	—50,75,946	"	"	45,276	3,644	...	48,920
1874-75	—67,49,589	—16,73,741	—67,49,589	"	"	90,431	4,346	...	94,777
1875-76	—87,63,223	—20,13,634	—87,63,223	"	"	111,582	4,167	325	1,116,074
1876-77	—1,09,09,612	—21,46,389	—1,09,09,612	"	"	60,693	38,069	2,200	98,862
1877-78	—1,31,20,967	—22,11,355	—1,31,20,967	"	"	221,725	132,053	5,891	359,669
1878-79	—1,51,95,860	—20,74,893	—1,51,95,860	"	"	215,985	51,939	26,079	294,003

F. R. BOYCE,
Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, *The 12th August 1879.*

* Details not available.

BENGAL PROVINCE.

Provincial]

IRRIGATION.

General abstract of financial results of Productive Public Works for, and up to the close of, 1878-79.

Projects.	Capital Outlay: During year: Ordinary	Productive public works	Capitalized abatement of land revenue	Leave and pension allowances	Total	Capital Outlay: To end of year: Ordinary	Productive public works	Capitalized abatement of land revenue	Leave and pension allowances	Total	Revenue: During year: Direct income from water-rates and miscellaneous receipts	Increased land revenue due to irrigation	Total	Revenue: To end of year: Direct income from water-rates and miscellaneous receipts	Increased land revenue due to irrigation	Total	Working Expenses: During year	Working Expenses: To end of year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Orissa project. Mahanuddy series	...	3,43,063	...	2,71,256	6,14,319	3,33,080	1,45,52,791	26,932	2,71,256	1,51,84,059	1,75,061	...	1,75,061	6,93,385	...	6,93,385	2,38,930	17,81,280
Orissa project. Brahminee Byturnee series	...	2,14,880	251	1,14,256	3,28,837	3,967	34,18,335	3,441	1,14,256	35,39,999	6,943	...	6,943	6,943	...	6,943	160	160
Midnapore Project. Midnapore series	...	2,78,168	...	1,55,262	4,33,370	2,54,577	70,75,364	...	1,55,202	74,85,143	1,70,710	...	1,70,710	9,27,995	...	9,27,995	1,72,836	11,85,902
Midnapore Project. Tidal canal series	...	...	...	33,597	33,597	92,558	16,80,141	11,206	33,597	18,17,502	60,793	...	60,793	3,22,045	...	3,22,045	23,180	2,35,095
Sone project. Eastern main canal series	...	4,89,884	...	2,33,021	7,22,905	36,965	73,28,862	96	2,33,021	75,98,944	36,516	...	36,516	67,656	...	67,656	93,868	3,02,569
Sone project. Western main canal series	...	12,18,948	1,674	4,37,917	16,58,539	51,670	1,33,59,500	18,453	4,37,917	1,38,67,540	4,01,110	...	4,01,110	5,95,342	...	5,95,342	2,76,636	6,36,367
TOTAL	...	25,44,393	1,925	12,45,249	37,91,567	7,72,817	4,74,14,993	60,128	12,45,249	4,94,93,187	8,51,133	...	8,51,133	26,13,366	...	26,13,366	8,05,610	41,40,973

Projects.	Net Revenue: During year: Direct income	Increased land revenue	Total	Net Revenue: To end of year: Direct income	Increased land revenue	Total	Charges for Interest: During year: Ordinary	Productive public works	Total	Charges for Interest: To end of year: Ordinary	Productive public works	Total	Difference between net revenue and charges for interest. Excluding land revenue: During year	To end of year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.														
Orissa project. Mahanuddy series	—63,889	...	—63,889	—10,87,895	...	—10,87,895	14,988	6,49,677	6,64,665	1,17,762	52,12,332	53,30,094	—7,28,534	—64,17,989
Orissa project. Brahminee-Byturnee series	6,783	...	6,783	6,783	...	6,783	178	1,47,690	1,47,868	1,114	6,92,104	6,93,218	—1,41,075	—6,86,435
Midnapore ditto. Midnapore series	—2,126	...	—2,126	—257,007	...	—2,57,007	11,456	3,13,077	3,24,533	1,17,473	23,44,803	24,62,276	—3,26,659	—27,19,683
Midnapore ditto. Tidal canal series	37,613	...	37,613	86,050	...	86,050	4,165	76,103	80,268	32,589	6,53,721	6,86,260	—42,655	—6,00,210
Sone ditto. Eastern main canal series	—57,352	...	—57,352	—2,34,913	...	—2,34,913	1,663	3,22,235	3,23,898	11,370	17,29,398	17,40,768	—3,81,250	—19,75,676
Sone ditto. Western main canal series	1,24,474	...	1,24,474	—40,025	...	—40,025	2,325	5,76,869	5,79,194	16,111	27,39,531	27,55,642	—4,54,720	—27,95,667
TOTAL	45,523	...	45,523	—15,27,607	...	—15,27,607	34,775	20,85,641	21,20,416	2,96,399	1,33,71,894	1,36,68,293	—20,74,893	—1,51,95,860

Projects.	Difference between net revenue and charges for interest: Including land revenue: During year	Including land revenue: To end of year	Percentage of net revenue on charges for interest: Excluding land revenue	Including land revenue	Area of lands leased out for irrigation during the year: Khurreef	Rubbee	Perennial	Total
	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.								
Orissa project. Mahanuddy series	—7,28,534	—64,17,989	Deficit	Deficit	87,831	3,674	312	91,817
Orissa project. Brahminee-Byturnee series	—1,41,075	—6,86,435	4·65	·99	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ditto. Midnapore series	—3,26,659	—27,19,683	Deficit	Deficit	55,431	...	...	55,431
Midnapore ditto. Tidal canal series	—42,655	—6,00,210	48·86	12·54	...	...	...	...
Sone ditto. Eastern main canal series	—3,81,250	—19,75,676	Deficit	Deficit	5,365	7,651	1,651	14,667
Sone ditto. Western main canal series	—4,54,720	—27,95,667	21·48	...	67,358	40,614	24,116	132,088
TOTAL	—20,74,893	—1,51,95,860	2·15	Deficit	215,985	51,939	26,079	294,003

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on assessments, for the year 1878-79.

	Capital Outlay: Outlay during 1878-79.	Capital Outlay: Total outlay to end of 1878-79.	Revenue Account, 1878-79: Direct revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net direct revenue.	Add indirect.	Total direct and indirect.	Charges for interest, 1878-79, at 4½ per cent.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay to end of 1878-79: Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—											
Works in operation—											
Orissa canals	9,47,621	1,87,28,723	2,35,818	2,39,090	—3,772	...	—3,772	8,12,533	—·02	...	—·02
Midnapore canal	4,33,370	74,85,143	1,72,597	1,72,836	—239	...	—239	3,24,533	...	...	...
Hidgellee Tidal canal	33,597	18,17,502	60,793	23,180	37,613	...	37,613	90,288	2·07	...	2·07
Sone canals	23,90,286	2,14,72,426	6,71,135	3,70,504	3,00,631	...	3,00,631	9,03,092	1·40	...	1·40
TOTAL	38,05,074	4,95,03,794	11,39,843	8,05,610	3,34,233	...	3,34,233	21,20,416	·67	...	·67
WORKS OTHER THAN PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—											
Works in abeyance—											
Tirhoot project	—3,483	5,31,425	...	...	...	...	...	25,020			
Hooghly project	—382	1,42,577	...	...	...	...	...	6,895			
TOTAL	—3,864	6,74,002	...	...	...	...	...	31,915			
Works suspended—											
Damoodur project	..	1,59,502	...	...	...	...	...	7,176			
Works in progress—											
Joogooty project	42,092	42,092	...	...	...	...	...	5,240			
Sarun project	2,36,151	2,36,151	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL	2,78,243	2,78,243	...	...	...	...	...	5,240			
GRAND TOTAL	40,79,453	5,06,15,541	...	...	...	...	...	21,64,747			

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on actual receipts, for and to end of the year 1878-79.

	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS: Works in operation: Orissa canals	Midnapore canals	Hidgellee Tidal canal	Sone canals	Total	WORKS OTHER THAN PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS: Works in abeyance: Tirhoot project	Hooghly project	Total	Works suspended: Damoodur project	Works in progress: Joogooty project	Sarun project	Total	Grand Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL OUTLAY.													
Existing charges for interest.													
For the year: Ordinary	4,965	...	...	13,507	18,472	—3,462	—382	—3,844	...	...	...	...	14,628
For the year: Productive Public Works	5,57,393	2,73,168	...	25,44,383	33,74,944	5,31,425	1,42,577	6,74,002	...	...	...	...	40,48,946
For the year: Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	361	...	...	1,925	2,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,286
For the year: Leave and pension allowances	3,85,512	1,55,202	33,597	12,45,249	18,19,560	...	161	161	...	...	...	...	18,19,721
For the year: TOTAL	9,47,631	4,33,370	33,597	38,05,074	52,19,672	—3,462	—382	—3,844	...	42,092	2,36,151	2,78,243	52,94,071
To end of year: Ordinary	3,41,712	2,54,577	92,558	7,86,324	14,75,171	5,31,425	1,42,577	6,74,002	1,59,502	42,092	2,36,151	2,78,243	25,86,918
To end of year: Productive Public Works	1,79,71,126	70,75,364	16,80,141	4,74,12,003	7,41,38,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,41,38,634
To end of year: Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	90,373	...	11,206	60,123	1,61,702	...	161	161	...	...	...	...	1,61,863
To end of year: Leave and pension allowances	3,85,512	1,55,202	33,597	12,45,249	18,19,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,19,560
To end of year: TOTAL	1,87,28,723	74,85,143	18,17,502	4,94,03,794	7,74,95,162	5,31,425	1,42,577	6,74,002	1,59,502	42,092	2,36,151	2,78,243	7,86,04,929
REVENUE ACCOUNT.													
Gross Revenue.													
For the year: Direct	1,82,004	1,70,710	60,793	4,37,636	8,51,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,51,133
For the year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For the year: TOTAL	1,82,004	1,70,710	60,793	4,37,636	8,51,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,51,133
To end of year: Direct	7,00,328	9,27,995	3,22,045	6,63,998	26,13,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,13,366
To end of year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year: TOTAL	7,00,328	9,27,995	3,22,045	6,63,998	26,13,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,13,366
WORKING EXPENSES.													
For the year	2,39,090	1,72,836	23,180	3,70,504	8,05,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,05,610
To end of year	17,81,440	11,85,803	2,35,995	9,27,998	41,40,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,40,973
NET REVENUE.													
For the year: If credit be taken for direct returns only	—57,086	—2,126	37,613	67,132	45,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,523
For the year: If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—57,086	—2,126	37,613	67,132	45,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,523
To end of year: If credit be taken for direct returns only	—10,81,112	—2,67,607	86,050	—2,74,938	—15,27,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—15,27,607
To end of year: If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—10,81,112	—2,67,607	86,050	—2,74,938	—15,27,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—15,27,607
SIMPLE INTEREST AT 4½ PER CENT. ON CAPITAL.													
Amount including interest while work was under construction.													
For the year	8,12,533	3,24,533	90,288	9,03,092	21,20,416	25,020	6,895	31,915	7,176	5,240	...	5,240	21,64,747
To end of year	60,23,312	24,62,276	6,86,260	17,40,768	1,09,12,616	86,174	26,211	1,12,385	75,520	6,240	...	6,240	1,98,86,253
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR INTEREST.													
For the year: If credit be taken for direct returns only	—8,69,609	—3,26,659	—42,655	—3,81,250	—16,20,173	—25,020	—6,895	—31,915	—7,176	—5,240	...	—5,240	—16,64,493
For the year: If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—8,69,609	—3,26,659	—42,655	—3,81,250	—16,20,173	—25,020	—6,895	—31,915	—7,176	—5,240	...	—5,240	—16,64,493
To end of year: If direct returns only	—71,04,424	—27,19,863	—6,00,210	—19,75,676	—1,23,98,173	—86,174	—26,211	—1,12,385	—75,520	—6,240	...	—6,240	—1,31,98,360
To end of year: If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—71,04,424	—27,19,863	—6,00,210	—19,75,676	—1,23,98,173	—86,174	—26,211	—1,12,385	—75,520	—6,240	...	—6,240	—1,31,98,360

(a) Includes Rs. 9,062 expenditure from private contributions.

(b) After deduction of Rs. 2,900 excess credit on account of "expenditure in England."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajea), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajea), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajea), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttu, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Marwa, Nagnee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttu, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Marwa, Nagnee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttu, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Marwa, Nagnee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 13	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	9 5	16 5	16 5	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 14	32 3	18 5	46 10	46 10	21 11	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	11 11	12 0	Ganjam		
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	6 11	16 14	16 14	7 14	25 14	25 14	17 0	29 11	29 11	16 13	30 5	30 5	16 3	37 6	37 6	19 10	86 6	86 6	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	12 14	13 14	9 14	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	26 14	19 3	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	19 2	39 14	37 13	25 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	8 2	8 2	5 14	...	...	...	17 13	19 6	11 14	18 11	20 6	12 8	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	35 5	31 5	17 10	34 3	35 14	19 6	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	13 2	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 10	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	8 14	15 2	15 0	...	27 13	26 14	19 3	...	...	...	28 3	26 6	20 0	23 2	21 0	18 14	93 5	93 5	97 3*	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 13	10 10	7 0	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	9 8	12 14	12 14	11 3	22 14	22 14	13 0	27 8	25 6	14 2	28 8	29 3	18 6	28 6	27 8	17 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	14 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	9 10	9 10	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	13 8	13 8	10 0	23 11	23 11	12 10	19 11	20 11	15 0	24 3	27 3	15 8	28 0	29 2	16 3	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8	13 2	Bellary		
	Kurnool	7 10	7 10	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 6	26 0	26 0	12 0	18 2	18 2	13 2	...	...	14 13	25 2	25 2	15 6	...	...	223 10	12 8	12 8	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 11	7 8	6 13	...	...	...	11 2	11 3	10 0	12 6	12 6	10 10	17 5	20 3	11 8	21 6	21 2	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 14	10 8	14 0	14 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 14	21 11	17 13	25 2	24 6	18 11	87 8	87 8	88 11	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 10	7 10	6 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 3	15 0	15 0	12 3	27 5	25 8	...	23 2	23 2	...	21 14	22 5	16 6	25 0	25 0	17 3	85 8	85 8	89 6	13 14	13 14	13 3	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	7 6	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 11	14 6	14 6	12 3	25 3	21 13	20 8	22 5	21 10	17 11	27 6	27 6	19 11	29 8	29 8	19 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 3	6 3	6 10	...	...	...	15 5	15 2	10 0	...	...	...	25 6	27 13	15 14	23 3	23 3	14 8	23 13	23 0	18 5	26 8	26 8	22 0	199 5	201 11	233 5	14 6	14 6	15 5	South Arcot		
	Trichinopoly	8 10	7 14	6 10	...	...	...	14 0	13 11	9 11	14 8	14 8	9 13	19 10	19 10	14 0	22 14	22 14	14 10	24 3	24 3	15 2	22 11	24 8	18 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 10	12 0	Tanjore		
	Madura	8 10	9 0	6 10	...	...	...	13 10	13 14	9 3	14 2	14 6	9 8	21 2	21 2	14 10	23 8	23 8	13 8	23 10	22 5	15 2	23 2	23 14	16 14	121 8	121 8	121 8*	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
	Timnevelly*	7 2	7 2	5 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	6 5	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13	24 13	16 5	23 2	24 0	14 11	121 8	170 2	116 10	13 8	14 0	13 2	Madura		
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 6	...	...	...	12 10	12 2	9 6	13 10	13 2	9 14	18 5	17 6	14 13	21 8	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 14	14 10	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	15 8	Timnevelly		
	Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 10	9 10	9 10	8 0	15 6	15 6	13 14	15 6	15 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	15 8	Timnevelly		
	Salem	7 6	7 6	5 14	...	...	...	10 11	9 14	9 2	12 6	12 6	10 0	19 2	17 8	14 5	18 13	18 2	14 2	22 2	21 5	18 0	24 11	24 11	17 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
	South Canara	7 5	7 11	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 8	11 13	11 13	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 0	16 10	16 10	14 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Malabar	7 10	7 10	6 8	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 2	13 0	13 0	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	17 3	24 2	24 2	18 2	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 0	11 8	Salem		
Bombay	Bombay	8 9	8 9	7 4	16 14	15 3	14 0	6 7	6 7	5 2	8 15	9 9	7 9	16 14	16 14	10 12	14 10	14 2	11 0	14 2	15 3	...	...	15 10	13 10	99 10	101 2	104 0	10 8†	10 6†	12 3†	South Canara		
	Ahmednabad	14 12	14 8	7 0	22 12	24 8	13 0	6 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	10 0	8 0	22 8	24 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	16 6	16 6	14 10	22 5	22 5	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 0	9 0	10 5	Malabar		
	Kaira	13 5	11 14	7 1	26 10	26 10	13 5	8 14	8 10	6 15	12 5	11 14	8 7	21 5	20 0	10 11	20 0	20 0	8 14														
	Surat	10 0	11 8	7 0½	7 10	7 0	8 9½	8 0	8 0	6 1	9 0	8 12	7 0½	18 0	18 0	9 8	16 0	15 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	14 10	20 0	20 0	8 14	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Ahmednabad		
	Broach	13 5½	13 5½	7 12¾	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 10½	10 0	10 0	8 14½	16 0	16 0	9 6½	16 0	16 0	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira		
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 11	7 11	6 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	7 8	7 8	6 2	12 0	12 0	9 5	11 4	11 4	8 6	14 8	...	...	12 8	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	Surat		
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	5 10	11 0	11 8	10 8	14 8	...	...	12 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 13	11 13	8 6	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Broach		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	8 13	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 5	9 10	9 10	8 10	18 11	17 14	11 4	16 3	16 3	11 2	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Násik	11 13	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	5 15	7 8	5 15	8 15	9 10½	8 5	19 5	19 8	...	14 10	13 11½	9 10	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 7	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	Colába (Alibag)		
	Ahmednagar	11 7	11 7	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 11	8 15	8 15	8 0	16 0	15 7	9 7	13 6	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 9	11 5	11 2	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Poona	8 1	8 1	6 14	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	8 11	12 10	12 10	9 0	17 4	18 5	12 2	17 0	17 0	9 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 9	11 10	11 1	Násik		
	Sholápur	11 5	11 2	6 12½	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 9½	10 0	9 14	8 0	19 6	19 0	8 3	15 8	16 12	10 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	8 8	103 4	106 4	79 0	11 11	11 12	11 1	Ahmednagar		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	9 12	10 0½	5 4	15 12	15 5½	...	7 4	7 12	4 12	9 10½	9 7	7 12	20 2	21 3	10 0	20 1	21 1	9 13	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	8 8	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 10	11 10	11 2	Poona		
	Satara	9 6	9 6	5 13	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 3	7 14	7 14	7 2	11 11	11 11	7 6	10 5	9 1	7 7	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	80 0	128 0	10 4	11 4	10 8	Sholápur		
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	5 6	11 8	11 8	10 5	10 0	9 9	8 2	10 8	10 8	8 10	17 8	17 8	8 12	18 8	17 9	10 0	...	...	...	15 15	16 3	9 2	98 12	80 0	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	9 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 15½	13 9½	7 12	280 0	280 0	...	10 4	10 4	10 3	Satara		
	Ratnágiri	8 9	7 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 13	9 14	9 14	8 8	14 5	14 5	9 12	10 7	10 7	8 8	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	7 13	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	10 3	Belgaum		
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	4 12	11 0	11 8	9 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	12 12	14 0	13 6	7 2	100 0	100 0	113 6	10 8	10 8	11 10	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	8 0	7 4	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 14	24 0	24 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ratnágiri		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 3	7 0	7 0	10 8	12 15	12 15	11 12	12 10	12 10	8 7	180 0	181 0	180 0	12 15	12 15	12 5	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Asirgarh	14 0	13 2	7 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	24 0	25 5	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Baroda	8 14	8 0	6 9	14 5	13 2	9 14	7 11	7 11	6 2	10 14	10 9	8 1	18 5	18 5	9 12	16 14	16 9	9 5	26 10	22 13	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Aden		
	Disa	16 13	17 4	8 13	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	24 2	24 12	10 2	20 1	20 11	10 2	26 10	22 13	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Asirgarh		
	Nimach	12 0	11 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	7 12	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	5 8	22 0	22 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	9 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Nasirabad	14 6	13 0	11 9½	25 10½	26 4	15 8½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 8½	24 12	15 0	19 8	20 11½	13 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Asirgarh		
	Rájkot	15 12	15 8	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	21 8	21 0	8 6	15 0	15 0	7 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	7 8	91 8	91 8	91 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Baroda‡		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	12 1½	12 4	10 0	15 4	15 7½	14 0	7 1½	6 13½	6 0	10 14½	10 9	8 0	14 12	11 6	11 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	8 9	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Disa		
	Karáchi	10 2	10 2	8 12	16 8	19 0	15 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 13	15 9	10 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimach		
	Haidurabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	10 4	85 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Nasirabad		
	Shikarpur	12 4½	11 12	9 3½	16 0½	15 11	15 14	8 0	8 0	6 6½	11 9	10 10	8 3½	16 0	13 5	...	16 0	15 9	10 15½	24 4	24 4	13 5	18 0	17 8	7 8	75 0	77 8	70 0	50 0	51 0	60 0	Rájkot		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 12	14 8	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 1	6 13	...	...	...	18 2	18 11	8 6	17 11	18 11	8 13	24 8	24 8	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
																				13 8	13 2	12 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Karáchi		
																				13 8	14 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	105 0	105 0	106 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	Haidurabad (Nakur)		
																				6 0	7 8	7 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Shikarpur		
																				8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	210 0	210 0	250 0	8 0	8 6½	10 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
																				...	...	...	13 15	13 5	12 4	160 0	160 0	240 0	19 10	10 10	10 10			
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	14 4a	15 0	10 8	22 8	22 8	15 0	16 8	15 12	12 0	18 0	16 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...													Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	14 8b	14 8	11 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	12 4	20 8	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	10 12	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	15 8c	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	16 0d	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	15 0	15 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	9 0	15 0	14 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah		
																				17 0	17 8	11 12	80 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 8				

* The explanations furnished in the previous Statements.

† This is the average of Bombay and Goa salt, *vide* G. O., 6th April 1880, No. 447.

‡ In the return for the fortnight ending 15th May 1880, from Baroda, under wheat (Surat retail, *for* 7 S. 2 Ch. *read* 6 S. 15 Ch.

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16-8 to 21 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 24-8 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 13 to [illegible] seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 25 seers, barley 14 to 20 [illegible] seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 17-8 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																											*Central Districts.*	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Calcutta	14 6	14 6	11 11	22 0	22 10	14 9	6 10	6 10	5 11	11 8	11 8	11 0	20 0	22 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...*e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 6	13 5	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	17 4*f*	16 13	12 5	26 10¾	26 10¾	16 0	13 5½	13 5½	10 5½	14 8	14 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 6	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	14 0*g*	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	9 8	20 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	18 11*h*	16 8	12 4	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	10 6	18 0	17 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 6 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
	Dinagepore	11 0*i*	13 0	9 10	14 0	14 8	13 5	15 0	16 13	12 0	18 0	20 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	15 0*j* to 20 0	19 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	15 0	10 8 to 11 8	17 8 to 18 0	15 12 to 16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	18 0*k*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	11 4	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	106 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
	Bogra	19 8	19 14	12 12	...	...	...	18 0	15 2	9 0	24 12	22 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	61 4	8 4	8 7	7 14	Bogra		
	Pubna	22 8*l*	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	18 12	19 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 7*n*	8 0	8 7	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	10 0	18 0	18 7	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 0	65 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	17 5*o*	14 4	9 6	33 0	32 0	13 5	16 12	17 0	8 8	21 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	14 0	11 4	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	18 0*p*	18 0	13 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 8	18 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...*q*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	19 8	19 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	16 0*r*	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	...*t*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8½	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	9 0	9 0	8 5	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna	20 0	19 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	13 5	12 5	9 8	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 [illegible]	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	19 8*u*	19 8	13 8	29 0	28 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	18 12	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	19 8*v*	19 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	19 8	25 0	24 0	..	25 0	25 0	15 8	140 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	20 0*w*	20 0	13 0	36 8	33 12	23 0	12 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	160 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	21 0*x*	20 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	16 0	15 8	13 0	29 0	31 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	6 12	16 0	16 4	14 4	32 0	31 0	21 4	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun		
	Chumparun	20 0*y*	21 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 4	18 12	160 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 4	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	22 0*z*	22 0	15 12	21 0	31 8	21 0	13 10	13 8	10 8	18 14	18 14	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	18 15*a1*	20 3	12 10	37 14	37 14	20 3	16 7	16 7	11 6	17 11	17 11	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	23 1	14 11	105 0	103 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	25 0*a2*	25 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 10	14 3	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 7	9 7	8 13	Purneah		
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	17 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0 to 18 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0*a3*	14 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																			15 0	15 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
	Cuttack	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							No return received			Cuttack		
	Pooree	7 0	8 0	11 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 12	18 0	20 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	26 9	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	17 8*a4*	18 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	23 0	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 7	13 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	15 0*a5*	16 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	12 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	12 8*a6*	13 0	9 8	32 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 to 22-8 seers, best rice 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 17-8 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 28 seers, barley 22 to 38 seers, best rice 7 to 15-8 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 16-12 to 26 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 14-8 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers.
i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 12 seers.
j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 28-2 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18-12 seers, and gram 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 25-11 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22-8 seers, and gram 8-14 to 18 seers.
l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 17-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5·5 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 22·8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 60 seers, best rice 13 to 19·4 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 13-4 to 16 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 27 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 13 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers and common rice 19 to 22 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers and common rice 20 to 21 seers.
u In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, barley 27-8 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 23-12 seers.
v In Bhabooah the prices are—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 19-8 seers, and gram 25 seers.
w In Madhooban the prices are—Wheat 20 seers, barley 50 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21 seers, marwa 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 23 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 26 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 26 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 8-8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, great millet 22 to 23 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.
a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers.
a1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, and gram 22 seers.
a2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 19 seers.
a3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 25 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 19 seers.
a4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18-12 seers, barley (in Godda) 32 seers, best rice (in Saroni) 22 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 25 seers, and gram 17-8 to 20 seers.
a5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley (in Chutra) 32-8 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers.
a6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 30 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 24 seers, best rice 17·75 to 22 seers, common rice 23·62 to 34 seers, mohwa (in Daltongunge) 85 seers, and gram 22 to 27 seers.
a7 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, barley 24 to 36 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, bulrush millet (in Govindpore) 32 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Buirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Buirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Buirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.	
Assam.	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	9 10	17 8	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Cachar	8 6	8 6	5 11	14 8	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	8 14	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	7 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	5 8	9 0	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) Blank, there being no bazaar or shop at present in the District.
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Saháranpur	20 8	20 8	16 0	28 0	30 3	19 1	7 8	7 9	7 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	32 5	32 5	15 0	25 11	25 14	10 12	19 6	20 8	16 0	129 0	129 0	150 8	10 1	10 1	9 9	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 0	20 8	16 8	31 4	30 12	22 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 6	27 8	27 8	20 11	25 5	25 5	20 14	21 0	21 0	15 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut	20 12	20 8	16 8	29 8	30 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	22 8	22 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	...	
	Bulandshahr	21 10	21 3	17 0	31 0	32 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	26 0	26 0	17 8	22 0	25 0	14 8	24 2½	24 10	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Aligarh	21 8	21 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	30 0	31 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	...	24 0	23 8	15 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Kumaun	12 8	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	14 0	21 0	24 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	
	Bijnor	21 15	21 15	15 8	34 5	35 7	23 1	14 10	13 8	5 10	15 3	15 3	9 0	25 14	28 2	15 12	25 14	28 2	15 12	21 6	22 8	14 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	
	Moradabad	23 2	23 2	16 9	37 8	37 8	22 8	7 13	7 13	7 13	17 3	17 3	10 0	...	30 0	21 4	...	26 4	17 8	25 10	25 10	15 0	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	
	Budaun	23 6	23 6	15 12	36 0	36 0	19 12½	6 0	6 0	4 12½	14 6	16 0	11 1½	...	...	12 0	...	...	12 0	27 9½	26 6	16 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 4½	
	Bareilly	22 8	22 8	15 10	37 8	33 12	21 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	23 12	23 12	20 0	23 12	22 8	16 4	24 6	25 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	9 11	10 0	9 11	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 4	16 6	34 8	32 8	23 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	17 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	27 8	28 12	18 8	50 0	50 0	27 8	10 0	8 12	7 8	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	27 8	13 12	200 0	200 0	...	10 10	10 10	8 12	
	Muttra	19 8	19 8	14 4	30 8	30 8	19 8	7 0	6 0	4 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	
	Agra	18 8	18 8	14 8	27 0	27 8	18 4	4 4	7 0	4 0	12 8	13 0	10 4	27 4	28 0	16 12	27 4	29 8	16 8	22 0	21 8	14 4	90 0	80 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	
	Farukhabad	19 12½	19 11	15 1	28 10	27 6½	19 8	6 2	6 2	6 4	16 6	16 6	9 14	26 3½	26 3½	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 4½	16 0	163 8	168 8	165 0	...	...	11 0	
	Mainpuri	20 0	19 0	13 12	27 0	25 0	17 12	4 0	5 8	4 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	19 8	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	9 4	
	Etáwah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Etah	20 8	20 0	15 8	28 8	29 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	
	Jalaun	22 0	21 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	28 0	27 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi	20 10	20 12	14 9	37 2	36 5½	22 12	8 8	8 8	7 11½	16 0	16 0	10 0	40	37 5½	20 8	33 0	33 0	...	27 1½	25 13½	15 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	10 7½	
	Lalitpur	21 4	20 8	12 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	9 0	13 0	8 8	13 0	15 0	10 0	50	50 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	30 0	30 0	15 4	160 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	
	Cawnpore	20 0	19 0	15 0	30 8	31 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	6 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	35	35 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	14 8	140 0	145 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Fatehpur	19 12	20 0	13 4	30 0	30 0	17 12	8 8	8 8	6 9	18 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 12	
	Bánda	19 0	19 0	13 4	28 0	29 0	18 0	8 0	8 4	6 4	16 0	17 0	11 8	37 8	37 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	15 4	200 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	
	Allahabad	20 0	19 6	13 12	32 4	31 8	18 14	9 0	9 4	7 0	19 4	20 0	12 4	35	35 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	17 0	23 5	23 6	13 0	145 0	145 0	170 0	8 2	8 12	8 2	
	Hamírpur	19 7	19 6	13 4	27 0	26 2	17 12	8 8	8 8	6 0	14 0	15 14	11 4	30 15	29 9	17 11	27 8	27 8	15 8	25 9	26 0	15 3	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur	21 8	22 4	15 14	32 7	33 12	22 3	7 12	7 12	6 5	17 10	17 10	11 4	...	...	22 9	21 3	21 3	18 5	26 13	28 4	16 15	169 8	169 8	169 8	7 12	8 7	8 6	
	Gorakhpur	23 6½	22 8	14 6½	39 9½	39 11	21 9½	15 4½	15 4½	10 5½	18 0	18 0	12 9½	27 0	27 0	23 4	...	...	...	26 3	27 0	14 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	
	Basti	22 0	20 8	14 8	38 0	36 0	25 0	15 12	15 12	9 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 12	14 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	
	Azamgarh	19 3	17 11	15 7	28 0	26 9	20 14	8 2	8 2	6 10	17 0	17 0	12 9	...	...	19 3	...	...	...	20 10	19 3	12 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	...	
	Mirzapur	18 8	18 0	12 8	28 0	30 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	30	30 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Benares	18 7	18 7	14 2	28 3	28 12	19 9	12 7	11 15	8 11	17 5½	15 3	13 1	26	26 0	21 12	22 1	24 13½	16 5	22 0	21 0	13 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	8 11	
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 15	14 13	27 11	28 5	21 4	10 5	10 15	6 7	14 12	15 7	11 9½	26 6	27 1	21 4	20 10	21 4	17 6	22 8	23 3	14 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	
	Balia	19 0	17 8	16 0	29 5	28 0	22 8	10 10	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 3	14 13	206 0	206 0	206 0	9 0	9 0	...	
	Pilibhít	28 3½	...	...	52 8	...	...	9 9½	...	...	16 11	...	...	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	24 4	24 4	25 0	...	...	...	10 2	...	...	
																				28 7	...	...	125 0	...	...				
Oudh.	Lucknow	19 10½	19 11½	14 13½	29 15	30 11	21 7	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 10	27 13	27 0	20 0	24 10½	24 12	17 6½	22 14	23 2	15 4	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	
	Unao	19 15	19 5	14 8	28 0	28 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	0	22 0	22 0	...	23 12	23 11	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Bara Banki	19 8	19 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	24 8	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	23 0	24 8	15 0	130 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	
	Sitapur	23 1	22 14	18 2	36 0	35 6	25 14	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 8	16 4	11 10	24	24 0	9	...	23 8	24 1	25 0	26 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Hardoi	20 14	20 3	15 4	34 11	34 11	22 4	4 11	4 11	4 11	15 0	13 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 6	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 7	8 8	8 7	
	Kheri	24 8	24 0	18 8	40 0	36 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 7	16 3	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Fyzabad	19 12	19 0	15 4	29 0	29 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	16 8	16 0	10 12	23	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	28 0†	27 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Bharaich	21 0	22 8	18 0	45 0	29 0	8 0	6 8	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	28 0	16 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gonda	24 0	23 0	17 4	41 0	37 8	31 4	14 8	14 8	11 3	19 8	18 4	18 6	31 0	31 0	27 2	23 8	24 2	18 0	33 0†	32 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	
	Rai Bareli	20 12	20 8	16 1	30 8	30 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	12 10	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	42 0	32 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Sultánpur	22 8	22 0	16 12	34 0	34 8	23 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	26 13	20 8	240 0	240 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	
	Partábgarh	24 0	23 1	16 8	36 15	37 1	23 1	13 13	13 13	12 0	21 8	21 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	8 4	
																				36 0†	27 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	206 11	8 8	8 8	8 4	
																				35 8	22 0	22 5	15 0						
Punjab.	Delhi	20 4	20 0	16 0	29 8	29 4	20 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 4	30 4	19 8	26 8	27 4	16 8	23 4	23 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	
	Gurgaon	22 0	22 0	17 0	35 0	33 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	17 8	24 4	24 0	16 4	90 0	90 0	40 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	
	Karnal	18 4	18 8	17 8	28 8	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	22 4	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Hissar	16 8	17 0	13 0	29 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	23 4	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	
	Rohtak	17 9	19 8	15 0	28 8	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	
	Sirsa	17 0	15 8	15 0	38 0	38 0	27 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	33 0	34 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	22 4	25 0	25 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Umballa	18 0	18 0	17 4	27 0	27 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	30 0	30 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	
	Ludhiana	18 8	18 0	17 8	31 8	33 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	30	32 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	23 0	24 4	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Simla	13 8	13 4	11 8	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	23 8	23 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 4	8 0	
	Jullundur	19 0	20 0	16 0	26 8	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	8 0	26 8	28 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	87 0	80 0	100 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	
	Hoshiarpur	19 8	21 0	15 8	32 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	
	Kangra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 4	120 0	120 0	...	No return received			

* Dhán.
† Kodon.
‡ Peas.
§ Peas, arhar, and mish.

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Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1880—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	Bajrah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bajrah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	17 8	17 8	15 8	27 8	28 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 4	25 8	25 8	15 0	19 8	19 8	15 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	16 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 4	12 4	11 13	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	[a] Bájra rising. [b] Firewood rising. [c] Barley rising.
	Siálkot	14 8	14 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	Siálkot [a]		
	Gurdáspur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurdáspur		
	Lahore																														Lahore		
	Ferozepore	17 0	17 8	16 8	29 0	30 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Ferozepore [b]		
	Gujránwála	15 4	15 4	15 0	4 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 12	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	11 0	10 4	9 4	5 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 8	40 0	40 0	80 0	10 12	10 0	9 8	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	14 12	13 13	13 0	30 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	25 0	20 11	13 4	18 0	18 11	15 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 11	14 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	16 6	16 2	16 2	9 4	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 10	17 8	14 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	13 8	12 4	13 8	8 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 15	4 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	14 0	13 8	11 8	8 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Mooltan [c]		
	Jhang	13 0	12 12	13 8	6 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	16 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Jhang [c]		
	Montgomery	14 8	14 8	14 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	15 0	17 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	14 8	15 8	13 0	21 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Gházi Khán	13 12	13 12	13 7	6 4	17 3	6 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	11 14	13 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	13 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	Dera Gházi Khán		
	Bannu	10 10	9 8	13 12	5 0	14 6	15 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
	Pesháwar	6 15	6 10	8 10	9 12	9 8	13 8	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 10	8 13	8 13	9 5	...	..	7 9	...	...	...	6 14	6 15	6 4	54 0	54 0	85 0	28 12	28 12	36 0	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	7 0	6 10	9 1	10 8	10 14	10 11	...	...	...	6 1	6 2	8 15	8 12	8 15	11 8	8 12	8 15	11 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 9	6 8	76 8	70 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	76 8	Kohát		
	Hazára	9 8	9 0	8 8	5 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	15 4	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	8 0	140 0	160 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Hazára [c]		
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára																														Bhandára		
	Chánda																														Chánda		
	Wardha																														Wardha		
	Bálaghát																														Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore																														Jubbulpore		
	Saugor																														Saugor		
	Damoh																														Damoh		
	Seoni																														Seoni		
	Mandla																											No return received			Mandla		
	Betúl																														Betúl		
	Chhindwára																														Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad																														Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur																														Narsinghpur		
	Nimár																														Nimár		
	Raipur																														Raipur		
	Sambalpur																														Sambalpur		
	Biláspur																														Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari																														Upper Godávari		
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																														*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.	
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Akyab		
	Kyouk-pyoo																														Kyouk-pyoo		
	Sandoway																														Sandoway		
	Pegu Division.																														*Pegu Division.*		
	Rangoon																														Rangoon		
	Thonkwa																														Thonkwa		
	Bassein																														Bassein		
	Henzada																														Henzada		
	Tharrawaddy																														Tharrawaddy		
	Prome																														Prome		
	Thayetmyo																														Thayetmyo		
	Tenasserim Division.																														*Tenasserim Division.*		
	Amherst																														Amherst		
	Tavoy																														Tavoy		
	Mergui																														Mergui		
	Shway-gyeen																														Shway-gyeen		
	Toungoo																														Toungoo		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	11 1	10 8	6 11	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 1	9 9	9 11	9 2	17 12	17 12	10 8	...	...	11 11	20 1	18 13	13 13	14 7	14 7	8 1	125 0	135 0	85 0	8 14	8 14	8 10	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 12	10 12	7 4	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 2	9 9	9 9	11 0	18 13	16 11	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	8 8	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 5	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	9 0	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 4	9 0	9 8	8 8	17 0	17 8	10 4	18 0	21 4	13 4	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	8 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	15 0	14 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	9 0	65 0	60 0	46 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	13 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	6 0	8 0	5 8	7 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	13 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldana	15 8	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	12 8	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Básim	14 4	13 8	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	10 8	6 2	16 0	16 0	9 5	...	...	...	9 8	...	7 0	13 8	15 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
																						16 0	16 0	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1880 — concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	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 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	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.			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	8 0	7 6	6 0	8 6	9 0	7 8	10 12	10 5	9 8	11 12	11 13	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	90 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 2	11 10	11 10	11 0	15 3	14 15	13 0	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	27 11	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	13 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	360 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	7 4	6 8	5 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	78 0	78 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Mysore		
	Hassan	8 0	8 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 0	800 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	4 3	6 13	8 6	5 3	12 10	12 10	8 11	13 11	13 10	12 8	27 5	28 6	21 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	10 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	16 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	6 10	6 6	6 2	6 12	6 7	6 3	10 14	11 2	9 5	16 2	16 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 7	8 11	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 0	15 8	11 4	24 0	25 0	16 8	7 0	6 0	5 5	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 4	25 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	13 9	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	12 10	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	15 2	16 0	11 12	25 8	26 0	15 8	7 4	7 8	7 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	20 8	20 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	13 4	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 4	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	11 0	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	19 3	20 5	13 9	28 3	30 1	18 3	9 0	9 0	7 4	11 7	11 3	8 4	32 8	33 1	14 0	28 9	31 8	14 12	...	...	...	22 7	24 6	13 13	...	...	...	11 3	11 6	12 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 8	*	14 6	30 0	*	19 0	6 8	*	6 12	6 12	*	8 6	33 0	*	16 8	30 8	*	15 0	...	...	...	23 0	*	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	*	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		* Not received.
	Ajmere	15 4	15 12	11 12	24 8	24 0	17 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	13 6	70 0	70 0	90 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	16 8½	16 4½	11 4	26 6	26 4	15 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	27 4	28 5	15 2	20 0	20 0	13 6	...	...	...	24 14½	25 9	11 12	...	...	...	11 9	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	16 0	15 12	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	13 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	18 4	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	15 0	14 0	10 8	23 8	28 0	17 0	6 4	6 12	5 8	7 8	8 0	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
	Abu	12 0	11 12	9 10	17 8	16 8	14 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	17 4	15 8	9 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 0	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu		
	Anadra	13 8	13 8	10 0	20 8	21 0	13 2	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	10 12	6 Pies†	6 Pies†	8 Pies†	16 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	20 0	10 0	39 0	35 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	12 0	6 Pies†	6 Pies†	8 Pies†	9 0	9 8	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)																															Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh (,,)	14 6	12 8	8 2	...	...	...	8 10	7 8	5 2	10 0	8 12	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	17 3	10 10	...	...	...	10 0	9 11	10 0	Partábgarh (,,)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	...	10 0	21 4	...	11 14	5 0	...	3 12	6 4	...	5 10	30 0	...	11 4	17 8	...	10 10	...	...	...	16 4	...	13 2	...	...	...	15 0	...	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Bikaneer	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 18	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	17 4	17 8	14 12	27 0	28 0	19 4	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	28 0	28 0	18 8	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	26 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	17 0	16 8	13 2	23 0	22 0	18 8	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	28 0	27 2	18 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	32 8	32 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	8 2	Kotah		
	Tonk	17 5	17 1	11 14	29 2	29 2	16 13	7 0	7 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	7 4	31 9	31 9	16 4	32 14	32 14	11 10	26 11	26 11	26 11	18 10	18 10	18 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	14 2	13 10	11 6½	16 5½	16 13½	13 4	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 11	22 10	22 10	16 13	14 0	13 5	11 6½	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	13 5	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 1	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	16 0	16 8	11 8	24 8	24 4	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	12 0	11 0	7 8	21 0	21 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	17 12	17 5	13 4	28 12	28 13	17 10½	8 7	7 11	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 7	29 13	29 8	16 4	32 6	32 1	14 13	25 1	25 5	13 7½	11 8	11 8	10 15½	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	13 8	13 8	8 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	7 8	22 14	24 0	10 14	19 7	16 0	10 14	15 4	15 4	9 14	96 0	96 0	107 0	8 6	8 11	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	14 14	15 2	11 1	27 6	26 8	15 9	6 6	6 10	5 5	8 2	8 8	6 6	25 9	26 6	15 9	27 14	28 13	14 13	20 0	20 1	11 11	118 10	118 10	109 0	9 10	10 1	9 13	Gwalior			
	Goona	19 0	19 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	6 10	10 8	10 8	8 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	24 0	23 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Goona			
	Rutlam	14 8	14 8	8 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 0	11 8	7 12	32 4	33 0	10 12	16 0	16 4	10 0	18 8	18 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	8 8	Rutlam			
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 2	19 15	12 8	40 2	33 11	17 0	7 0	7 0	5 12	17 9	18 8	14 0	38 2	35 1	17 0	24 0	...	15 0	27 12	27 15	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 12	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)			

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 850 TO 857, AND 1ST HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 976 AND 977 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND MAY AND 12TH JUNE 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Present fortnight.	Rice. Past fortnight.	Rice. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Best sort. Present fortnight.	Best sort. Past fortnight.	Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Common. Present fortnight.	Common. Past fortnight.	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, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Common Millet, Kurwa, Nagloe, &c.), *Paspalum Scrobiculatum, Eleusine Coracana, Panicum Miliaceum, Panicum Miliare, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Common Millet, Kurwa, Nagloe, &c.), *Paspalum Scrobiculatum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Common Millet, Kurwa, Nagloe, &c.), *Paspalum Scrobiculatum, 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.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	2nd Half of April 1880.																																		
Arakan Division.	Akyab	6	6	6	2	6	0																												
	Kyouk-pyoo	2	2	6	9	11	7	0																											
	Sandoway	6	6	6	7	8	6	0																											
Pegu Division.	Rangoon	9	1	9	0	7	0	9	3																										
	Thonkwa																																		
	Bassein																																		
	Henzada																																		
	Tharrawaddy																																		
	Prome	9	0	7	0	9	3																												
	Thayetmyo	7	4	5	4	8	8																												
Tenasserim Division.	Amherst	8	8	7	8	6	0																												
	Tavoy																																		
	Mergui																																		
	Shway-gyeen																																		
	Tounguo	7	1	7	1	1	1	3	11	2	6	3	11	13	12	14	0	15	8	3	11	12	14	0	15	8	3	11	12	14	0	15	8		
	1st Half of May 1880.																																		
Bajpootana.	Bikaner	10	6	10	8						2	14		5	12	5	8				14	12	15													

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th QUARTER OF 1879.

Circular No. 13R., Simla, the 12th June 1880.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 24R., dated 31st July 1879.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1879.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., decreased from 711 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year to 594 or by 117, with an increase of 128 miles in the open length of railway and of 84,381 in the train-mileage. The decrease appears to be due to the elimination from the present returns of minor accidents on the East Indian Railway which were previously included in the returns. The number of miscellaneous accidents on this line is shown as 2 against 115.

2. There was an increase of 19 accidents on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, 16 on the South Indian, 37 on the Punjab Northern, 25 on the Indus Valley and 20 on the Rajputana, and a diminution of 15 on the Eastern Bengal, 32 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, 13 on the Madras, 37 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 20 on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways.

3. On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway the increase chiefly took place under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and "trains running over cattle on the line;" on the South Indian under "goods trains, &c., leaving the rails" and "trains running through level-crossing gates;" on the Punjab Northern under "failure of machinery, &c.," and "failure of couplings," and on the Rajputana under "failure of couplings."

4. On the Eastern Bengal Railway the cattle accidents decreased from 10 to 2.

5. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi the decrease appears to have mainly taken place under "goods trains, &c., leaving the rails," "trains running over cattle on the line" and "miscellaneous accidents."

6. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the accidents from "goods trains, &c., leaving the rails" diminished from 9 to 2, and those from "trains running over cattle" from 14 to 3. In the corresponding quarter of 1878 there were 7 cases in which couplings had failed; no such accidents have been reported for the quarter under review.

7. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway the machinery, &c., of engines failed in one instance only, against 10; and the number of cases of trains running over obstructions on the line was *nil*, against 6 in the 4th quarter of 1878.

8. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., show a very large increase. There were 22 passengers killed and 49 injured against 3 injured; and one servant killed and 10 injured against 1 killed and 5 injured. In one accident alone which occurred to a mail train on the Madras Railway on 31st October 1879, 22 passengers were killed and 46 passengers and 2 servants injured. A detailed account of this accident is given in the Appendix to the Returns.

9. There were 18 collisions between "passenger trains" and "goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line" by which 2 Railway servants were injured; 26 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains resulting in 1 servant killed and 2 injured; 7 collisions between light engines; 7 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 89 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; 14 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points; 2 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 154 cases of trains running over cattle on the line; 14 cases of trains running over obstructions; 19 cases of trains running through gates at level-crossings; and 12 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. There were 47 failures of engine machinery by which three servants were injured, 1 of tyres, 1 of wheels, 10 of axles, and 54 of couplings, by which one servant was injured. There have also been reported 10 cases of broken rails; 3 cases of flooding of permanent-way; 9 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments by which twenty-two passengers were killed and forty-six passengers and two servants injured; 64 cases of fire in trains; 8 cases of fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 25 miscellaneous accidents by which three passengers were injured.

10. All the 3 cases of flooding of permanent-way took place on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway. Of the 10 cases of broken rails, 7 were on the Northern Bengal and 3 on the Muttra-Hathras; of the 12 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes of engines, 1 was on the Eastern Bengal, and 11 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi; and of the 9 cases of slips in cuttings or embankments, 6 were on the Madras and 3 on the South Indian.

11. The number of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails was the largest on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway; cattle accidents and fires in trains on the Indus Valley; failures of machinery of engines on the Punjab Northern; and failures of couplings on the Rajputana.

12. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 10 killed and 15 injured, of whom 1 was killed while getting out of a train in motion; 2 injured whilst crossing the line at stations; killed and 8 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 3 killed and 5 injured through other causes.

13. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 28 killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 8 were suicides, and 7 were killed and 1 injured from miscellaneous causes.

14. 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 34 killed and 78 injured. Of these 1 was killed and 11 injured during shunting operations; 2 killed and 9 injured by falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains; 1 killed by coming in contact whilst shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines; 3 killed and 8 injured whilst getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 2 killed and 3 injured whilst loading, unloading, shunting; 1 injured whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels; 2 injured whilst working at cranes or capstans; 3 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 7 killed and 1 injured whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work; 8 killed and 4 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line; 1 killed and 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 1 killed and 7 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.; 1 injured whilst attending to gates at level-crossings; 2 killed and 1 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.; 1 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.; 2 killed and 9 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 4 killed and 15 injured from miscellaneous causes.

15. 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 previous corresponding quarter:—

	Fourth quarter, 1878.		Fourth quarter, 1879.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	2	4	22	49
„ misconduct or want of caution	4	13	10	15
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	7	19	3	24
„ misconduct or want of caution	34	59	32	64
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	...	...	1
Trespassers, including suicides	30	5	31	4
Other persons	5	3	12	3
Total	84	103	110	160

16. In addition to the above, 21 persons are reported to have been killed and 20 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 85 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Resolution.—The attention of the Director General of Railways should be called to the large number of failures of couplings on the Punjab Northern and Rajputana State Railways. These were at the rate of 115 and 50 per million train-miles respectively, whereas the average on all other lines did not exceed 4·6 per million train-miles.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burmah.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

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

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Captain, R. E.*,
Under Secretary.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth 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.
1,503¼	East Indian	1878	2	1	2	6	4	7	4	9	6	11	10	20	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	24	27
1,503¼		1879	...	...	3	8	3	8	...	6	11	9	11	15	...	...	14	...	...	1	14	1	28	24
(a)171¾	Eastern Bengal	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
(a)171¾		1879	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
545¾	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1878	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	2	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	5	7
547		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	6	...	7	...	7	2
663¼	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1878	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	4	3	4	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	9	6
663½		1879	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	1	5	11	5	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	12	13
857	Madras	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1	6	5
857¼		1879	22	46	1	...	23	46	...	2	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	24	53
611	South Indian	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
621		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
1,268½	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1878	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	8	21	8	22	...	...	8	3	1	1	9	4	18	27
1,273		1879	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	6	7	16	8	22	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	10	25
444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	7
444		1879	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
28	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
28		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½	Nalháti	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
27½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219		1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
230	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	3	5	3
		1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	... ...	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	... ...	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
103½	Punjab Northern	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
103		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
482½	Indus Valley	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b)501¼		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	7	3
29	Muttra-Hátbras	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
428½	Rajputana	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3
451½		1879	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
35½	Sindia	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
35½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
172	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1
172		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2
20	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khámgaon	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Amráoti	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wardha-Coal	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145½	Dhond-Manmád	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c)119½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2
121	Nizam's	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
121		1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1878	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	5
163		1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	TOTAL	1878	2	4	4	13	6	17	7	19	34	59	41	78	2	...	30	5	5	3	37	8	84	103
		1879	22	49	10	15	32	64	3	24	32	64	35	88	...	1	31	4	12	3	43	8	110	160

(a) Exclusive of the portion of the Mukdia Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway. (b) Exclusive of the portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, between Mooltan and Muzaffarabad (7 miles). (c) This Line was closed to traffic from 16th July to 14th November 1878. (d) A portion of the line was closed from 1st October to 9th November 1879.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.

STATE.	GUARANTEED.	PASSENGERS.												SER											
		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.	
		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.
East Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	...	22	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	46	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhátí ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha-Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		22	49	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	10	3	3	32	63	1	10	3	5	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	...