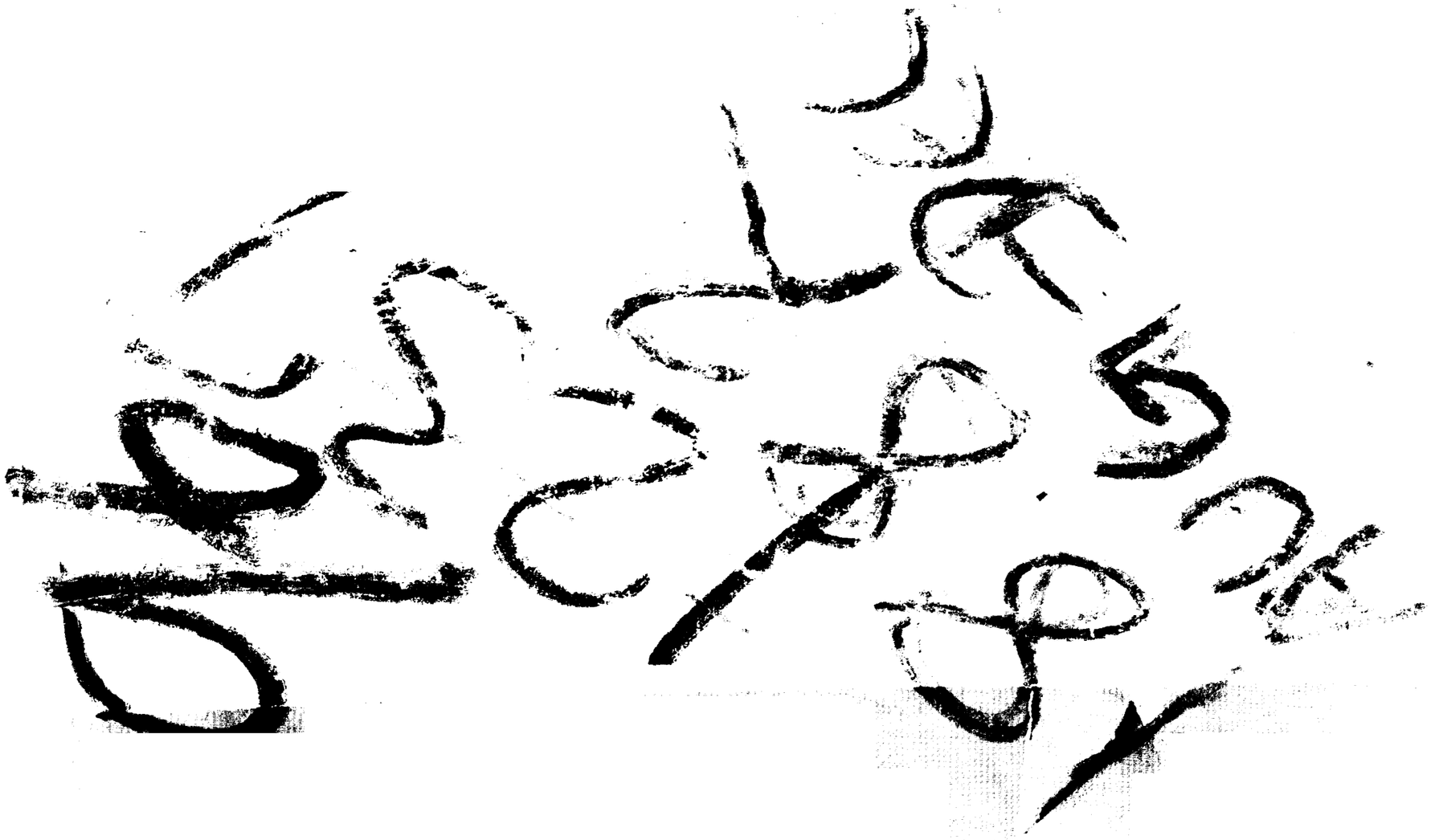


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN RANGOON.

No. 287—7R.M., dated Rangoon, 10th July 1882.

From—E. S. SYMES, Esq., Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the papers cited in the margin, on the subject of the recent election of members for the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

General Department Notification No. 38, dated the 26th January 1882.
Letter No. 631¼, dated 27th June 1882, from President, Rangoon Municipality.
General Department Notification No. 234, dated the 29th June 1882.
Letter No. 286—7R.M., dated the 10th July 1882, to President, Rangoon Municipality.

No. 38, dated Rangoon, 26th January 1882.

NOTIFICATION—By the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

I.—Under section 5 of "The British Burma Municipal Act, 1874," the Chief Commissioner directs that 18 of the inhabitants of Rangoon, to be appointed by election, shall be a committee for carrying out the purposes of the said Act in Rangoon.

II.—In addition to the 18 members appointed by election as aforesaid, the number of members, appointed by the Chief Commissioner under section 7 of the Act, shall be six.

III.—Under section 8 of the Act, the Chief Commissioner appoints the Deputy Commissioner of the Rangoon Town District to be President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

IV.—Under section 5 of the Act the Chief Commissioner makes the following rules regulating the election of members of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, namely,—

1. The first election held under these rules shall be held on or about the last Friday in the month of May 1882. Every subsequent election shall take place on the dates below mentioned, that is to say,—

the general elections shall take place on [illegible] 1884 and of every subsequent second year, and the newly-elected members of the committee may take their [illegible] 1st January following the date of election;

elections to fill vacancies shall be held on some date following the casualty to be notified by the President, provided that no longer period than 30 days shall elapse between the occurrence of any vacancy and the election. A vacancy shall be held to date from the time that written note of the occurrence of such vacancy may be made by the President in the records of the committee.

2. Members shall be elected to represent the different communities and bodies which compose the population of Rangoon, that is to say,—

		Members.
(*a*)	by the Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Armenians, Jews, and Parsis shall be elected	5
(*b*)	by the Burmese	5
(*c*)	by the Chinese	2
(*d*)	by the [illegible]ans	2
(*e*)	by the [illegible]	2
(*f*)	by the [illegible]ters, Rangoon	1
(*g*)	by the [illegible]ience, Rangoon	1
	Total ...	18

3. The qualifications for a voter at a municipal election shall be—

that he or she be over 21 years of age;

that he or she be possessed of property within municipal limits to a value of not less than Rs. 500, or pay a monthly rent of not less than Rs. 10, or pay rates and taxes to an amount not less than Rs. 5 a year.

4. Any company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, which has paid up the rates and taxes shall be allowed one vote for any community that it shall declare itself as belonging to; such vote to be given through some duly authorised officer of the company.

5. The qualifications required from a candidate for election shall be—

(*a*) that he be over 21 years of age;
(*b*) that he be a duly enrolled voter for some community;
(*c*) that he shall have paid up all rates and taxes due on his behalf up to the end of the quarter next preceding the date of his offering himself for election;
(*d*) that he shall have been requested to stand by any number of duly registered voters of his community, not less than 12; such requisition to be in writing;

A

(*e*) that he shall be possessed of house property of a value not less than Rs. 5,000, or that he shall rent land or house property within the limits of the municipality of a monthly rental not less than Rs. 50, or that he shall be a payer of rates and taxes to an amount not less than Rs. 60 a year;

(*f*) that he does not hold any paid office under the Municipality.

6. No person shall be qualified to be, or continue to be, a member of the committee who is or who becomes a bankrupt or insolvent, or who is interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint-stock company) in any contract with the committee; and no person who is absent from Rangoon for three months consecutively, or who is sentenced to imprisonment for any non-bailable offence, shall be qualified to continue as a member of the committee. In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification as aforesaid of any elected member of the committee, his successor shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided, and such elected member shall remain on the committee for the residue only of the term for which the member deceased, resigned, or qualified was originally elected.

7. Each voter shall give one vote for each vacancy among the representatives of the community to which he may belong. But no voter may give more than one vote for any one candidate. Voters of mixed nationality shall be allowed to select either of the two communities with which they are connected in which to vote; but no elector shall vote in more than one community, nor, having recorded himself as belonging to any one community, shall a voter be allowed to change.

8. The President of the municipal committee shall prepare, as accurately as he can, a list of all persons qualified to vote for any community, and also a list of all persons qualified, under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), and (*f*) of Rule 5, to become candidates for election to the municipal committee, and shall publish such lists in at least three issues of two or more of the local newspapers not less than four weeks before the day fixed for each general election. Any person whose name is not on those lists, or whose name is upon a wrong list, may apply, either before the publication of the lists in any year, or within fourteen days of the first publication of such lists, to have his name entered in any list or to have his name transferred from one list, to another. The President, if he sees no valid objection, and if he deems the applicant duly qualified, shall comply with such application. If the President does not deem the applicant qualified, he shall lay the case before an election sub-committee of the committee members. If the said sub-committee decide by a majority against the applicant, they shall reject the application, and such decision shall be final so far as concerns the election next following after the rejection.

9. Votes shall be rendered by means of voting-papers, and the expenses of elections, as may be determined by the President, shall be defrayed by the municipality. The President shall notify, in three or more issues of the English and Vernacular local newspapers, at least 14 days before the day appointed, the date upon which, and the places where, voting-papers can be obtained and where the polls shall be established for the collecting of the voting-papers for each community, and the names of qualified candidates who have obtained for any community the further qualification described in clause (*d*) of Rule 5. On the day fixed the polls shall be open from 8 A.M. until 4 P.M. The papers shall contain in writing the name of the person voting, the community he belongs to, and the candidate for whom he votes. The voting-paper shall be stamped by one of the tellers present and placed in a locked box, and at the end of the day lodged in the municipal office. The President shall appoint gentlemen to act as tellers to watch the ballot during the days of the elections. The boxes shall be strongly fastened with a Chubb's lock, the key of which shall be in charge of the President or Secretary, and the boxes shall be opened and the votes sorted by an election sub-committee of the outgoing municipal committee to be appointed for the purpose.

10. The results of the sorting of the votes shall be published by the President within 48 hours of the closing of the poll. And the names standing highest on the poll for each community shall, subject to any alteration made in accordance with the next following rule, be the elected members for each community.

11. At any time within four days of the day of the poll any voter may make in writing to the President an objection against the vote of any voter. Such objection shall be considered by the President and the election sub-committee of the outgoing committee. If such objection be held valid by a majority of the election sub-committee, or by one-half the members of the sub-committee and the President, such voter's name shall be expunged from the voter's list, and if necessary, the order of candidates in the published list shall be modified in accordance with such alteration.

12. If any community shall at any time fail or refuse to elect its allotted number of Commissioners, the local Government may appoint one or more Commissioners in place of the number deficient to complete the full number allotted.

13. If an equal number of votes shall be recorded for two candidates within any community, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be elected, then such additional vote shall be given by the President.

14. Members chosen to represent the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Commissioners shall be elected in such way as each of these bodies respectively may determine. A certificate under the signature of the Chairman of each body shall warrant the President in entering the name mentioned in such certificate in the list of elected members.

15. After the period allowed for objections under Rule 11 shall have expired, the President shall certify to the Chief Commissioner the names of the elected members for each community or body; and the names of the members of the municipal committee for the ensuing term shall be notified in the *British Burma Gazette*.

No. 631½, dated Rangoon, 27th June 1882.

From—K. G. BURNE, Esq., President, Rangoon Municipality,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

I have the honour to submit the following report, descriptive of the measures adopted by the Committee and the expenses incurred in giving effect to the scheme for constituting Municipal Boards by election, in lieu of the present system of nomination hitherto observed in this province, and the interest manifested among the different communities of this town, notably the Burmese.

2. As soon as the rules for "Election of members," drafted by the Committee, were approved of by the Local Government, the work of compiling the voters' list was at once commenced, and the lists published without delay.

3. The practice in existence in England for the preparation of voters' lists was *mutatis mutandis* followed here, but a change had to be made on its being pointed out that the system acted on was not in accordance with Rule 8 of the Election Rules.

4. The lists had to be prepared afresh, and republished, but not in time to give the notice required by the same rule.

On this being represented to the Local Government, the election day was postponed from the 23rd of May to the 23rd of June. Although the mistake made in the first preparation of the lists is to be regretted on the score of expense, the postponement may otherwise be regarded with satisfaction, as it gave the people more time to prepare for the coming contest, and much more interest was kindled after the second publication than was shewn previously.

5. For purposes of identification the preparation of the lists by wards appears to be preferable to that of separation into communities, as such lists when once correctly made out, and altered from time to time, as occasion may require, would be of great value, not only at election time, but in checking the work of the Thathameda.

6. As the lists had to be prepared from the assessment rolls in the vernacular, considerable difficulty was experienced in identifying the English and Indian names, owing to the almost impossibility of arriving at any accurate rendering of foreign names into the Burmese character.

7. As regards the names of the European and Burmese communities, few alterations had to be made in the lists, and only in regard to the former.

8. On the whole the lists in English and Burmese were correctly transcribed; and it is curious that although the lists printed in Burmese type at the Burma Herald Press was from the English list, it was not so correct as the latter, thus showing that after a word has been written a few times in different characters its originality, if not entirely lost, is impaired.

9. Simultaneously with the publication of the lists, a time was fixed by the Committee, within which objections might be made to the lists as they stood; and although at first little or no interest was evinced by the public, a healthier state of things soon set in, and numerous applications were made by persons considering themselves entitled to vote to have their names added to the lists, and a few objections were raised to names already there. The President, aided by a sub-committee, had to decide upon all these points.

10. The application [illegible] a large class of persons resident in Rangoon, and [illegible] not assessed, as they neither paid taxes nor rent, but it was considered [illegible]

[illegible]ly:—

[illegible] belonging to employers, such privilege

(3) Board and lodgers.

(4) Persons residing in clubs.

The claims of the above [illegible] after due consideration, admitted under the following conditions:—

(1) *Employés.*—That [illegible] belonging to the employer and occupied by the above [illegible] employé's salary be not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

(2) *Chummeries.*—That [illegible] one month are entitled to vote, provided the rent paid [illegible] proved sufficient to qualify any person under rule 5 or 6.

(3) *Board and lodgers in private houses or hotels.*—That there may be not less than one [illegible] and that one-fifth of the charge made for board and lodging in respect to each person be sufficient to qualify under rule 5 or 6.

11. It was also decided that the word "property" referred to in Rule 3 applied to moveable as well as immoveable property, the definition of property as given in the Civil Procedure Code being followed.

It was considered by many that this ruling opened the door for faggot voting; whether it did so, or not, the ruling was, under the circumstances undoubtedly correct, and it was for the President and election sub-committee to decide as to the *bonâ fide* character of each person's claim before admitting the vote. As a matter of fact no advantage was taken of the ruling.

12. Every publicity was given in regard to the measures to be adopted for carrying out the elections; and if any person qualified to vote did not take the trouble to record it, the blame rests upon that person, and not upon the Committee.

13. Under the rules each voter is allowed one vote for each vacancy, among the representatives of the community to which he or she belongs, and as many tickets as there were vacancies in each community were issued; the tickets for each community bore a distinguishing colour.

To suit the convenience of voters, many tickets were issued on application some time previous to the day of the elections; but this led to such extraordinary abuse, that further issue had to be stopped, and all tickets already issued cancelled, and each voter compelled to appear personally at the polling station set apart for his or her quarter, and there to receive one ticket, on the back of which the names of the candidates voted for were written and received back by the tellers.

14. This subsequent alteration met with the entire approval of all right-minded persons, although it was regretted that the change had to be made so shortly before the election day. It had the advantage too of not only checking malpractices, but of making people acquainted with the name of the quarter in which they lived, concerning which many were strangely ignorant.

15. Polling stations were erected at the following places:—

(1) Kemendine.
(2) Junction of Keighly Street and Commissioner's Road.
(3) Junction of Canal Street and China Street.
(4) Ripon Hall.
(5) Poozoondoung.
(6) Municipal Office.

These stations were fixed with due regard to the convenience of voters, and no complaint has been made of the inconvenient distance any voter had to travel to vote.

One voting box was deemed sufficient for all the stations, except the Ripon Hall, where three boxes were placed.

The boxes were secured by Chubb's patent locks.

16. Tellers were appointed for each station, and were assisted by the Thoogyees of the different circles. Rules were drawn up for their guidance.

The Committee sanctioned the disbursement of two goldmohurs a piece to each of the tellers for the duty to be performed, and, taking into consideration the fact that they were in attendance from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. and again from 4 P.M. until 7-30 P.M., the fee was not excessive, and was well earned by each one.

17. After the second publication of the lists, the Rangoon people began to bestir themselves. A committee was formed by the European community, and canvassing freely carried on.

18. Several meetings, which were largely attended, were held, and they afforded convincing proof of the favour in which the new departure from the hitherto recognised system under which Municipal Government had been carried on was held by the public.

The local press by their criticisms kept up the excitement which waxed warmer as the eventful day approached.

The competition for a seat on the new board was keen amongst the Burmese, whose candidates adopted various means for securing their return, and a free bestowal of money and entertainment of voters was largely resorted to.

19. The tellers were at work punctually at 8 A.M., but the real work of the day did not commence much before noon.

20. Special precautions were taken for preserving the peace. An additional force of constables with three mounted inspectors, Messrs. Molloy, Stuart, and Pusey, patrolled the streets; besides these, four constables were on duty at each of the polling stations to keep order.

21. The police had orders to disarm quietly all persons parading the streets with dahs or other deadly weapons,—a necessary precaution on an occasion of this kind, especially so as rumours were afloat of an intention on the part of certain evil-disposed persons to create a disturbance.

22. The day which was observed as a general holiday, however, passed off quietly; and to the great credit of the town, and the police on duty, no breach of the peace occurred.

23. Commencing from about 10 A.M. until dark crowds paraded the streets, and the polling stations were well patronised by all classes, each voter evincing the greatest eagerness to record his or her vote.

Every man, woman, and child was decked out in holiday attire, and every one brimful of good humour, and bent on making most of the holiday.

24. A large number of hackney carriages were engaged for the occasion at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 for the day to convey voters to the poll, and were placarded "Hired for voters only"; this was done by the Burmese as well as the European community, and the drivers reaped a good harvest. Carriages carrying flags and musicians were considered a necessary part of the proceedings.

25. There was a fair number of female voters at the poll bent on exercising "women's rights."

26. They showed themselves to be not one whit behind the men in their attempts at "hocussing" in order to obtain an unlimited number of voting papers; and the same man or woman with solemn countenance applying three or four times over at the ticket window, under the plea of never having received a voting paper, was by no means infrequent, and no doubt afforded amusement enough to them, but not to the tellers.

One case of cheating was brought to notice at the China Street polling station, where a voter was caught *flagrante delicto* changing the name of a candidate voted for for another candidate after his own heart. He had got the ticket from another under some pretext, and his action roused against him strong indignation; and had the police not been there, it is possible he would have been taught a lesson by the crowd.

27. The great crush was at China Street; and it is probable that during the rush which was made shortly before 4 P.M. several were prevented from voting.

28. The accommodation at this station was perhaps hardly sufficient. It would be an advantage to allow the polling stations on the next occasion to be opened at an earlier hour than fixed upon this time or to close later.

29. Immediately on the closing of the poll, the boxes were conveyed to the Municipal Office, and the sorting commenced under the direction of the President and a Member, Mr. Darlington and the Secretary, assisted by the tellers.

The sorting was completed by 7-30 P.M., and the number of votes recorded for each community was shown to be as follows:—

Europeans	2,062
Burmese	7,505

The contest lay between the Europeans and Burmese, as the representatives of the other communities were returned unopposed.

30. The result had to be declared within 48 hours, and 5-30 P.M. on the following day, Saturday, was fixed for the publication of the names of the successful candidates, and some time before the appointed hour a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled outside the Municipal Office which was gaily decorated for the occasion, impatient to know "who had got in"

The presence of the band of the 11th Madras Native Infantry helped to enliven the scene.

31. Punctually at 5-30 P.M. the names of the candidates, with the number of votes obtained, were read out in the order gained, and they were as follows:—

European, &c., Community.

C. R. Cowie	366	votes	S. Vertannes	157	votes.
Dr. T. F. Pedley	354	"	Dr. H. Bridges	79	"
J. Stuart	313	"	J. A. Cohen	74	"
S. Hare	310	"	Dr. J. O. Henderson	60	"
Revd. Dr. J. E. Marks	291	"	Revd J. Packer	54	"
M. J. Cohen	14	votes.			

Burmese Community.

Oo Ngwoon	955	votes.	Moung Khine	303	votes.
Moung Hpo Myyin	864	"	Oo Yoon	299	"
Ko Myat San	861	"	Ko Nyein	244	"
Moung Ohn Chine	811	"	Oo Myine	237	"
Ko Kyeh Nee	761	"	Oo Kyeh O	207	"
Moung Hpo	675	"	Oo Thin	195	"
Moung Hpo Thoung	518	"	Moung Oung	62	"
Oo Kah	326	"	Moung Htoon Oung	15	"
Oo Moung Galay	2	votes.			

Elected without opposition.

Chinese Community.

L. Shain Tuet.

Mussulman Community.

Aga Ahmed Ispahany. | Ebrahim Agjim.

Hindoo Community.

Bugwan Doss. | P. C. Sen.

and the successful candidates were loudly cheered.

Each one was prevailed upon to address the crowd, and the utterances of the Chinese Member met with marked approval by all; but as the oration was in Chinese, and none of the Chinese could be detected in the crowd, the pleasure which his appearance on the balcony gave arose more from admiration for his pluck, in addressing so large and mixed an audience, than from any ability to understand what he said.

32. The declaration of the poll brought to an end the first election held in British Burma, and the interest which this trial system has evoked on all sides augurs well for Rangoon, and the day will be remembered as marking a decided step forward in the march of civilisation among the inhabitants of this town.

33. The total cost of the election amounts roughly to Rs. 7,820-13-2. The cost has exceeded, perhaps, first anticipations; but taking into consideration the expense incurred in republishing the lists, and the many other expense incidental to a first election, the expenditure is not excessive, and with material on hand, and experience gained on all sides, the expense on the next occasion should be considerably lessened.

The published lists will not only be a valuable guide when the next election takes place, but will be of some service to the Assessment Committee.

34. A charge of bribery and corruption was brought by certain Members of the Burmese community, some of whom were the defeated candidates, and investigated by the President and Election Sub-Committee and thrown out as groundless.

A scrutiny of the votes has been demanded by one of the European defeated candidates; but besides the above, no complaints have been made, and it is a matter for congratulation that everything in connection with the elections has passed of so well.

35. It is a question for future consideration whether it would not be better to give one community the right to vote for another community, and to make a knowledge of the English language a necessary qualification.

36. It only remains to notice the labours of those who have been instrumental in bringing about the successful result as shown on Friday, 23rd June 1882.

37. To Mr. C. J. Brown, the Secretary to the Committee, the Committee tender their best thanks for the unwearied attention he has given in carrying out their orders. The work has been arduous and trying, and the twice preparation of the lists, comprising 14 large volumes, involved no slight labour, which was cheerfully and creditably performed by Mr. Brown and his subordinates, among whom the head clerk, Mr. Wales, the Akoonwoon Moung Tso, and his assistant Moung Chit, deserve special notice.

The Committee also tender their thanks to Mr. Hall, the Officiating Executive Engineer, for the work done by him.

The Committee also desire to recognise the satisfactory manner in which the tellers, Messrs. Coleman, Lenaine, Wales, Jordan, Ward, Finucane, Riddock, Savage, Moung Shway Tso, Abdool Gunny, Moung Chit, Moung Nyo Htoon, Syad Azim Moideen, Mogan Dass, Moung Po Oung, and Mahomed Ally did their work.

No. 234, dated Rangoon, 29th June 1882.

NOTIFICATION—By the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

In accordance with the recommendation of the present Municipal Committee of Rangoon, an election has been held of members to represent the inhabitants of Rangoon on the Municipal Committee. The newly constituted Committee will take charge of their duties with effect from such date in the beginning of July 1882, as the President of the Committee can arrange for convening the first meeting of the new Committee. From that date the resignation of the members of the present Committee will be accepted, and the Chief Commissioner takes opportunity to thank the outgoing Committee and their predecessors in office for the great public services they have done to the town of Rangoon and to the local Government. Among the more important recent acts of the outgoing Committee was their resolution of last autumn, that for the future the municipal affairs of the town of Rangoon should be managed by an elective Committee.

The members of the new Committee are—

1.	Oo Nyon	...
2.	Moung Po Myin	...
3.	Moung Myat San	...
4.	Moung One Gaing	...
5.	Moung Kywet Nee	...
		who were elected by the Burmese community out of 11 candidates and who polled from 955 to 781 votes apiece.
6.	Mr. C. R. Cowie	...
7.	Dr. T. F. Pedley	...
8.	Mr. J. Stuart	...
9.	Mr. Sherlock Hare	...
10.	Rev. Dr. J. E. Marks	...
		who were elected by the European community out of 11 candidates and who polled from 366 to 291 votes apiece.
11.	L. Shain Tuck	... who was returned by the Chinese community without contest.
12.	No second representative was chosen by the Chinese community.	

13.	Mr. P. C. Sen ...	... who were returned without contest by the Hindu community.
14.	Lalla Bugwan Doss ...	
15.	Aga Ahmed Ispahany	... who were similarly returned by the Moslem community.
16.	Ibrahim Agjim ...	
17.	Mr. F. C. Kennedy ...	... who was chosen by the Chamber of Commerce.

18. No representative has as yet been returned by the Port Commissioners.

In accordance with section 7 of the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner appoints the undermentioned *ex-officio* members of the Municipal Committee, namely,—

		Name of present incumbent.
19.	The Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon. ...	Major M. C. Poole.
20.	The Senior Civil Surgeon of Rangoon.	Surgeon-Major H. Griffith.
21.	The Principal of the Rangoon High School.	Mr. J. H. Gilbert.
22 & 23.	The two Senior Honorary Magistrates of Rangoon, who are at the same time Loogyees of the Shway Dagone Pagoda.	Oo Po Gyee. Oo Po Hnyin.
24.	The Akoonwoon of Rangoon Town District.	Moung Shway Waing.

Under the notification of the 26th January 1[illegible] the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon will be President of the Municipal Committee [illegible] such time as the members of the Committee shall exercise the power of electing [illegible] themselves to be President. From the date of such election being sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, unless he should be chosen by his colleagues to be their President, will be allowed to resign the office of President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

No. 286—7R.M., dated Rangoon, 10th July 1882.

From—E. S. Symes, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,
To—The President of the Rangoon Municipality.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6314, dated the 27th June, submitting a report of the measures adopted for the recent election of members for the Municipal Committee. I am to express the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments of the trouble taken by the late Committee in the management of the elections; and to convey his congratulations on the results of the first popular election held in Burma. The interest in the matter displayed by the Burmese is especially gratifying as an earnest of the success likely to attend the planting of popular institutions in this province.

2. Some mistakes inseparable from a first attempt of the kind were no doubt made, and the expense incurred was heavier than might have been expected. The experience now gained will be valuable in showing the way to avoid similar errors on future occasions. At the next election in 1884, the rules for election may perhaps require modification in some particulars. Any representations which the newly elected committee may see fit to make in this regard will receive due consideration.

No. 136, dated Simla, 2nd August 1882.

From—A. Mackenzie, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 287—7R.M., dated the 10th ultimo, and [illegible] by the President of the Rangoon Municipality giving an account of the proceedings in connection with the recent election of members for the Municipal Committee of that town.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor General in Council has perused these papers with much interest, and desires to express his gratification at the success which has attended these elections, which are the first that have been held in British Burma.

3. With reference to paragraph 18 of the report, I am to enquire whether in your opinion any special measures are likely to be required to prevent the payment and treating of voters on future occasions. Possibly the knowledge that such proceedings are not allowable would be sufficient to put a stop to these irregularities on the part of the Burmese candidates, who alone are described as having had recourse to them.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st AUGUST 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall in the extreme south-west of the Madras Presidency and in Coorg has continued to be very heavy. In other parts of the Presidency it has been comparatively light. It has also been light in the Nizam's Territories. In Berar it has been light in the western and heavy in the eastern part. In the Bombay Presidency there has been a partial break in the rains in a few districts, while in others a fair amount of rain has again fallen. In the Central Provinces heavy showers have continued in some districts and fair rain in others.

The Central India and Rajputana States have continued to receive good rain; so also the Punjab and the Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra Divisions of the North-Western Provinces. In other parts of these Provinces and in Oudh the rainfall has been light. In Bengal rain in varying quantities has fallen in all districts. In Assam the rainfall is reported to be insufficient. In British Burma the falls have been good.

General prospects may be characterised as favourable throughout the country. There is, however, a marked want of rain for rice transplantation in Assam, Bengal, and the eastern parts of the North-Western Provinces. Other crops in the two latter Provinces are doing well. In the Punjab the *kharif* sowings are still in progress in some districts, while in others they have germinated; general prospects are good. In Rajputana and Central India young standing crops have in parts suffered from excessive rain, but prospects are favourable on the whole. In the Central Provinces also the young crops are doing well, and here too a break in the weather is needed for weeding.

In the Bombay Presidency sowings have been almost completed, transplantation of rice crops is in progress, and all crops are doing well, save in parts of the Poona district where more rain is needed. In Berar the *kharif* crops are promising. In the Nizam's Territories they are still being sown. In the Madras Presidency crops have in some districts been somewhat damaged by floods, and in others they require more rain; but general prospects are fair. In Coorg the heavy rains have injured crops, roads, and health; rice transplantation in the more southern parts is proceeding. In British Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 3rd)		
Bellary ...	·71 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good, but dry partially withering and worm-eaten; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	·26 (average of six stations).	Crops sprouting well; rain much wanted; floods in Tungabadra subsiding; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·65 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops thriving; harvest gingelly, outturn poor; small-pox and cattle-disease exist; cholera subsiding.
Kistna ...	[illegible] (average of seven stations).	Standing crops fair, but flooded in seven taluks; small-pox and cattle-disease exist.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·96 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops good under large tanks and channels; agricultural operations progressing.
Coimbatore ...	·52 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good, though dry damaged by rain-floods and insects in certain taluks; dry crops want rain in parts of one taluk; harvest dry crops, yield about average; small-pox and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	·92 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, though damaged by breaches in six taluks; cattle-disease in parts of one taluk.
Madura ...	·30 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fair, but withering in one taluk; harvest paddy in one taluk; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	12·26 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop partially destroyed by heavy rain; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in parts, small-pox more general.
Travancore ...	5·43	Rice cultivation greatly damaged by floods; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	Fever in five talukas; 1 case small-pox in Tatta taluka; river on 31st, 18 feet 11 inches against 15 feet 7 inches last year; much damage to crops by floods; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 23, 36 and 32, Kotri 30, 32 and 44, in Tatta 24, 36 and 40, and in Mirpur Sotoro 22, 44 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in seven talukas, average fall 1·31; in Hyderabad 1·96.	River in flood; fever in Mirpur taluka; small-pox in Kandiaro taluka; wheat 25, *juari* 45, *bajri* 40, red rice 31½, and white rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·61	Total rainfall 25·84; sowing continues; transplantation of rice commenced in some talukas; in Ahmedabad city 3 cholera cases, all fatal; wheat 27 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·37	Total rainfall 29·41; cholera abating at Manekwara, but has appeared at Amreli; *bajri* 29 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·27	Total rainfall 31·70; break continues; young crops generally healthy; *juari* 44½ and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	Igatpuri, 5·93; Peint, 2·89; Nandgaon, 1·50; showers elsewhere.	All crops doing well; locusts in Nandgaon; few cases of cholera in Nasik and Nandgaon; wheat 24, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day except on 29th; total of week 1·70.	Total rainfall to date 55·10, being 8·79 above average; abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 26th to 2° cool on 27th, rose to 2° warm on 29th and again fell to 1° cool on 31st, at which it remained on the 1st; vapour in air normal; wind normal from 26th to 28th, afterwards there were abnormal winds from north-east.
Poona ...	.....	Break in weather continues except in Mawal taluka; more rain wanted in Indapur and Bhimthari; young crops thriving; 2 fatal cholera cases in Bhimthari; *bajri* 45½ and *jowari* 57 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 36¾ and *jowari* 47¾ lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Total average rainfall 11·09; Sheogaon ·83; Newasa, ·54; Akola, ·41; very slight rain in Nagar, Parner, Jhamkhed, and Sangamner; none in rest.	Sowing of *kharif* completed in Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat and in progress in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Nagar and Sheogaon; cholera—in Nagar 1 case fatal, in Parner 16 cases, 4 fatal; in Shrigonda 16 cases, 8 fatal; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; *jowari*—maximum 96 in Jhamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	·14	Total rainfall 17·06; cholera as before 148 cases, 59 deaths; *bajri* 56 lbs. 38 tolas and *juari* 77 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations except Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, and Ron; maximum at Hangal, 1·40; minimum ·42.	Owing to break in weather, sowing of *juari*, &c., resumed; young crops, except where damaged by excessive rain, promising; slight foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Bankapur, Hangal, and Ron talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in villages of Nargund petta; prices stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 3·95; Kumpta, 5·62; Sirsi, 8·07; Hallial, 1·62.	Total rainfall 54·79; transplanting in rice-fields completed; all plants healthy except in low lands; sugarcane thriving; general health good; fever disease subsiding; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 14½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	No rain	Weather fine; crops thriving; health good; *bajri* 26 and *juari* 30 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Sowing mostly completed; transplantation in progress; partial break in some districts; young crops doing well; fever and cattle-disease in a few districts; cholera in Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and parts of Kathiawar.
Bengal—(Aug. 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	1·59	More rain wanted; prospects of crops not very promising; cultivation of *amun* going on; prices somewhat high; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease not abated.
Dacca ...	·56	Rain still required for paddy and other crops; harvesting of jute and *aus* rice continues; some cholera in town.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·04	Prospects of jute, early rice, and sugarcane good; transplanting of *amun* going on; more rain wanted; prices unchanged; public health generally good; a few cases of small-pox amongst cattle reported from Bahraitch subdivision.
Moorshedabad ...	·49	Harvesting of *bhadoi* commenced in some places; transplanting of *amun* going on, but somewhat [illegible] for want of sufficient rain; fever reported from Gokurm and Jamati.
Rajshahye ...	·36	Paddy and other crops beginning to suffer considerably from want of rain; harvesting of *kaon* and *aus* paddy commenced; prices rising; fever general; some cases of cholera.
Burdwan ...	·8	Rain wanted throughout the district, especially in Katwa subdivision; cholera reported from parts of Sadr subdivision.
Rungpore ...	·54	Weather hot and dry; transplanting of winter rice at a standstill for want of rain; prospects of other crops good; good crops of jute and early rice being harvested; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·32	Rain wanted for transplanting rice; prospects of autumn crops good.
Purneah ...	1·54	Rain much wanted; rice damaged by drought; ploughing for cold weather crops general; health fair; Kosi low, Ganges very high.
Patna ...	·28	A heavy fall in the south; prospects of autumn crops good; more rain required for transplanting rice; cholera still reported from Barh and Behar subdivisions.
Durbhunga ...	1·43	Rain badly wanted everywhere for transplanting rice; a fair *bhadoi* harvest expected; prices stationary, with inclination to rise; cholera nearly gone.
Hazáribágh ...	1·31	Occasional clouds; *bhadoi* crops promising; more rain wanted for transplanting rice; cholera and small-pox still reported; public health generally good.
Cuttack ...	·92	*Beali* and *barad* rice being reploughed and progressing well in [illegible]; rivers have overflowed their banks, no damage to crops; cholera disappearing. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall still very deficient in most parts of this province; prospects of late rice generally not very favourable, save in Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpur and in a few other districts where good rain has fallen; transplanting being interfered with, in places it is quite at a standstill; early crops however doing well, but are also in want of rain in some places; fever has appeared in some districts; cases of cholera still reported from some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 1st)	Benares, ·6; Chandauli, 1·20; Gungapur, *nil.*	Rain needed for transplanting late rice; health of cattle good; cholera decreasing, but still prevalent in the city and its environs; some complaints of fever in the Gungapur tahsil; bazars well supplied; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 2nd)	Very little rain during week.	More rain wanted for transplanting rice; crops however doing very well; some sporadic cholera, but not much considering season; slight cattle-disease reported; prices falling.
Gorakhpur („ 1st)	No rain except a few local showers since 4th.	Rice beginning to suffer; rain greatly needed; condition of people good; prices continue to rise; some cattle-disease and cholera prevalent.
Jhánsi (July 31st)	Rain from 7·0 in Jhánsi pargana to 1·0 in Moth pargana.	Crops in light *rankar* soil promise well, those in *mar* soil being injured by rain; a break is greatly wanted; *tur* and *bajra* still being sown; cholera reported to-day from Gursarailaga.
Cawnpore (Aug. 1st)	Average rain over 1·30	Weather clear; crops flourishing; cholera continues; prices slightly fallen.
Agra („ „)	Rain in all parganas from ·7 to 6·20.	Crops in low lands suffering from continued wet weather; floods reported from west of Fatehpur-Sikri; a break much needed; slight fever in six parganas; cholera somewhat abating in Ferozabad; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects good; a few deaths from cholera reported.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut, 1·20; Hapur, ·7; Baghpat, 2·70; Mowana, 1·40; Ghaziabad, 1·70; Sirdhana, 1·60.	Weather seasonable and rains opportune; health good; crops flourishing; *rabi* ploughings commenced; prices a little risen.
Farukhabad („ „)	Showers in four tahsils; rain lighter.	More rain wanted; prices steady; markets well supplied; health good.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Prospects of crops very good; *máhámari* in two villages, 11 deaths; cattle-disease less; prices slightly lower.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Sadr, 2·80; Dalmau, 2·00; Digbijaiganj, ·6; Salon, 1·80.	Prospects favourable; cholera still continues; cattle-disease has again broken out in tahsil Dalmau; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Lucknow, ·5; Malihabad, 1·20; Mohanlalganj, ·1.	Crops in good condition; weeding commenced; cholera still continues in city and district; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	Good rain at Kunda, a heavy shower has fallen at Sadr.	Rain wanted badly at Sadr and north and west of Patti, where crops are beginning to suffer; at Sadr wind easterly; sky clear.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain in Sitapur and Sirdhauli, very little in other tahsils.	Rice much injured, also *sawan* in tahsil Sitapur, otherwise crops still fair; cholera much on the increase; supplies plentiful.
Fyzabad („ „)	·8	Weeding commenced; weather cloudy; cholera continues; cattle-disease appeared at tahsil Akbarpur. *General Remarks.*—Good rain and prospects excellent in Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand divisions, and a break would be beneficial in Agra, elsewhere rains lighter, and more is required, especially in Benares Division, for rice crops; prices on the whole stationary; cholera continues in eastern district, otherwise health good; cattle-disease has again appeared in eastern districts, but is less in Kumaon.
Punjab—(Aug. 1st)		
Delhi ...	4·60	*Kharif* prospects good; health good; prices falling.
Hissar ...	4·0	*Kharif* prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	1·60	*Kharif* sowings nearly finished; health good; prices steady.
Jullundur ...	3·0	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	2·60	*Kharif* sowings continue; prices stationary; health good.
Sialkot ...	3·0	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	8·0	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	1·60	*Kharif* sowings in progress; fall in prices of grain and *juar*.
Mooltan ...	·50	*Kharif* crops good; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	4·0	*Kharif* crops in progress; cattle-disease in tahsils Rawalpindi and Murree and a few cases of measles in Pindigheb; slight rise in price of wheat.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·70	*Kharif* crops good; health good; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	1·90	*Kharif* sowings in progress; health good; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the province; *kharif* sowings in progress; health good, but a few cases of measles are reported from Pindigheb, and rinderpest has appeared in tahsils Rawalpindi and Murree; prices of food-grains generally are stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Aug. 2nd)	1·27	Crops promise well, but break required; isolated cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 1st)	2·93	Weather cloudy, showery; break needed; sowings continue; crops doing well; cholera and small-pox reported; wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Sangor (July 31st)	4·96	Slight damage to crops by excessive rain; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Seoni (Aug. 1st)	1·95	Weather close with showers; cholera and cattle-disease still continue; wheat 19 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Khandwa (Augst 1st)	·32	Weather cloudy; weeding operations commenced; clear weather needed; cholera slightly prevalent; wheat 12 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	2·04	*Kharif* suffering from continuous rain; break needed; small-pox and cholera reported; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	No report received.
Sambalpur (July 27th)	4·28	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy, with rain in most districts; break needed for weeding purposes; prospects of crops favourable, but slightly damaged from incessant rain; cholera still prevalent, with few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
British Burma—(July 29th)		
Akyab ...	11·16	Total rainfall 135·08; 15 deaths from cholera in two townships; slight small-pox in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in six townships and severe in four; sowing in progress.
Rangoon ...	2·08	Total rainfall 44·02; public health good; ploughing progressing.
Bassein ...	7·81	Total rainfall 67·39; 1 death from cholera in town and 14 in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships; ploughing and planting out progressing.
Prome ...	1·97	Total rainfall 21·08; 1 death from cholera in town and 89 in the district; cattle-disease much the same; ploughing very backward, especially in one district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·25	Total rainfall 113·08; public health good, both in Moulmein and district; cattle-disease reported in five townships; ploughing and sowing still going on.
Toungoo ...	2·45	Total rainfall 46·47; 2 deaths from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; 35 deaths from cattle-disease in district. *General Remarks.*—Cholera prevalent in Promé and Henzada, some also in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, and Thonegwa, otherwise public health generally good; cattle-disease continues; rain sufficient except in Prome and Thayetmyo; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on well.
Assam—(Aug. 2nd)		
Gauhati ...	3·04	Weather very hot; rain much wanted for transplanting operations; public health good.
Sylhet ...	1·60	Continued drought at this time of year very serious; bad accounts from all parts of the district; prospects gloomy.
Cachar ...	1·58	Weather extremely warm; transplanting *sali* crops continues, but much retarded for want of rain; state of *dumahi* and *murali* crops favourable; tea doing well; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; 1 case of small-pox reported from Halikandi; deaths of 142 buffaloes and 208 cows by cattle-disease during July reported from Sadr station; 22 buffaloes and 26 cows now attacked with the disease; rain very much wanted.
Dibrugarh ...	1·83	Weather sultry; *aus* paddy being cut; more rain wanted for transplanting *sali* paddy; public health generally good; cattle-disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Mercara ...	17·3	Total rainfall during July 101·64 inches greater than ever known, proving injurious to roads, crops, and health; rice being transplanted in South Coorg.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 2nd)		
Amráoti ...	3·23	*Kharif* crops in good condition; wheat 18 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·05	Weather warm and cloudy; *kharif* crops promising.
Hyderabad ...	·45	Total rainfall from 1st January 11·38; *kharif* crops being sown; fever and cattle-disease prevail in some places; prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 25, yellow *juari* 25¼, and *tur* 25¼ seers per Halli sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Aug. 2nd)		
Indore ...	2·71	The crops on low-lying grounds have been somewhat damaged by excessive rain, otherwise prospects are favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·49	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	3·33	Health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	3·88	Health good; crops thriving.
Goona ...	3·24	Prospects good.
Bhopal ...	·90	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	·20	Cholera at Rutlam, but disease on the decrease.
Nowgong ...	2·32	Fine weather much wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	·70	Break in rain has proved beneficial to *juar* and *makka* crops; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 2nd)	1·70	Break occasionally ; weather warm.
Sirohi (July 30th)	.....	Wells, tanks, health, and prospects good ; weather clear.
Marwar („ 28th)	2·60	Two months' water in tanks ; wells almost full ; health good ; crops in infancy, but doing well ; weather cloudy ; more rain expected ; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 29th)	0·16	Tanks and wells good ; diarrhœa and dysentery prevail ; crops very good.
Harowti („ 29th)	Deoli, 2·30 ; Kotah, 2·49 ; Tonk, 2·55 ; Shahpura (previous week), 4·25.	Cholera prevalent at Tonk, some cases at Shahpura ; crops suffering from too much rain ; a break in rains needed.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	10·61	Weather cloudy ; *makka* crops damaged from too much rain.
Ajmere (Aug. 1st)	.....	Weather breaking ; prospects good ; cholera still hanging about in Ajmere.
Jeypore („ „)	3·85	Cholera reported in Jeypore city, averaging 4 or 5 fatal cases daily ; prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	4·18½	Damage in places from excessive rain, otherwise prospects good, tanks and wells full ; prices—barley, gram, and wheat falling, *jwar* and *bajra* steady.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (July 27th)	3·36	The transplanted rice crop is thriving ; rain falls almost every night ; the days are fine but cloudy.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The following prospectus, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, of the International Fisheries Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in London in 1883, is published for general information :—

REVISED EDITION.

The Great International Fisheries Exhibition.

LONDON, 1883.

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Major Hayes. } Inspectors of Irish
Thomas F. Brady, Esq. } Fisheries.
W. Johnston, Esq. }
James Bryce, Esq., M.P.
W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P.
Octavius E. Coope, Esq., M.P.
J. Dodds, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Grant, Esq., M.P.
Montague J. Guest, Esq., M.P.
John Holms, Esq., M.P.
William MacArthur, Esq., M.P.
A. Pease, Esq., M.P.
J. E. Thorold Rogers, Esq., M.P.
George Otto Trevelyan, Esq., M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty.
Edward Baring, Esq.,
Dr. Günther, British Museum.
Baron Hambro.
Dorien Smith, Esq.
William Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., President of the Royal Society, &c.
The Prime Warden, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

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His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
Count Gleichen.
The Duke of St. Albans.
The Marquess of Exeter.
The Marquess of Hamilton.
The Earl of Aberdeen.

The Earl of Ducie.
Lord Henry J. M. D. Scott, M.P.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon, K.C.B., M.P.
The Lord Walsingham.
Major-General Lord Abinger, C.B.
Hon'ble A. T. Fitzmaurice.
Hon'ble E. C. Marjoribanks, M.P.
The Hon'ble L. Sackville West, Minister at Washington.
The Right Hon'ble Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., Premier of Canada.
The Right Hon'ble George John Shaw Lefevre, M.P.
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P.
Sir Henry William Peek, Bart, M.P.
Sir Edward W. Watkin, Bart., M.P.
Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G.
Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
Sir William V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland.
The Hon'ble Bouverie Francis Primrose, C.B.
Sir Frederick Bramwell, C.E.
Colonel Christopher C. Teesdale, R.A., C.B., V.C.
The Prime Warden and Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company.
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R. K. Causton, Esq., M.P.
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq., Alderman, M.P.
J. Dodds, Esq., M.P.
R. W. Duff, Esq., M.P.
R. N. Fowler, Esq., Alderman, M.P.
Edward Heneage, Esq., M.P.
William Lawrence, Esq., Alderman, M.P.
C. M. Norwood, Esq., M.P.
John Pender, Esq., M.P.
A. Pendarves Vivian, Esq., M.P.
Reginald Hanson, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff, M.A.
Spencer Walpole, Esq. } H. M. Inspectors of
Professor Huxley, F.R.S. } Salmon Fisheries.
Archibald Young, Esq. } Commissioners of
Henry Gordon Cumming, Esq. } Scotch Salmon
James Leslie, Esq., C.E. } Fisheries.
Major Hayes. } Inspectors of Irish
Thomas F. Brady, Esq. } Fisheries.
William Johnston, Esq. }
E. Lonsdale Beckwith, Esq.
Mr. Deputy James Bell.
W. L. A. B. Burdett-Courts, Esq.
C. Louis Buxton, Esq.
James Caird, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.
A. J. N. Chamberlain, Esq., Honorary-Inspector, *Norfolk and Suffolk Rivers Fishery.*
W. Oldham Chambers, Esq.
James H. Crossman, Esq.
Colonel F. Custance.
Edward Edwards, Esq.
Henry Ffennell, Esq.
Francis Francis, Esq.
Robert Hewitt, Esq.
Alfred Jardine, Esq.
Edward Jex, Esq.
J. J. Kanné, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.
Professor L. Levi.
Major Flood Page.
T. J. Mann, Esq.
R. B. Marston, Esq.
Colonel J. Mawson (President, Manchester Anglers' Association).
S. Hope Morley, Esq.
Colonel J. C. D. Morrison.
Richard D. Odell, Esq.
John Last Sayer, Esq.
Thomas Spreckley, Esq.
James Stevenson, Esq.
C. Cecil Trevor, Esq.
J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., LL.D.
W. H. Williamson, Esq.
Frederick Wiseman, Esq.
W. Fell Woods, Esq.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN.—Edward Birkbeck, Esq., M.P.

The Marquess of Hamilton.
The Earl of Ducie.
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P.
W. S. Shoobridge, Esq., the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company.
J. H. Fordham, Esq. } Wardens of the
Sir Thomas Dakin, Alderman } Fishmongers' Company.
R. W. Duff, Esq., M.P.
Major Flood Page.
W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Esq.
James H. Crossman, Esq.
Alfred Jardine, Esq.
John Last Sayer, Esq.
W. Fell Woods, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand, W.C.

The Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury, E.C.

DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY.

Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Harry W. Towse.

OFFICES.

24, Haymarket, S.W.

CLASSIFICATION.

Exhibitors to quote the number in this column.

CLASS I.

FISHING.

Section I.—Sea Fishing.

Division	1	(1) Gear of every description and of all nations used in trawl, herring, long line, hand line, and every other mode or system of fishing, including all nets, lines, hooks, harpoons, tackle, &c., employed in the same.
Division	2	(2) Oyster dredges, crab, lobster, prawn, &c., pots, and other appliances for catching fish of this description.
		(3) Fishing craft of all nations, models, and representations of the same.
Division	3	(i) Steam fishing vessels and steam carriers.
Division	4	(ii) Fishing vessels and boats other than steam vessels.
Division	5	(4). Ropes and canvas suitable to fishing vessels.
Division	6	(5). Steam capstans, compasses, barometers, telescopes, lights, lamps, fog horns, systems of signalling at night for fishing fleets and vessels, electric lights, luminous paint, and other equipment of fishing vessels, charts for fishermen.
Division	7	(6) Models of harbours, piers, and slips for fishing purposes.
Division	8	(7) Fishing tackle and netting in different stages of preparation, and machinery used for working up the raw material.
Division	9	(8) Life-boats, their equipment, and life-saving apparatus of every description.
Division	10	(9) Appliances and methods for breaking the force of the sea at the entrance of harbours and elsewhere.
Division	11	(10) Methods of communication from the shore to light-ships and fishing fleets by submarine cables.
Division	12	(11) Methods of protecting submarine cables from injury by fishing operations (illustrated by models and drawings).

Section II.—Freshwater fishing.

Division	13	(1) Salmon nets and fixed appliances for catching salmonidæ in all their varieties.
Division	14	(2) Salmon rods, reels, lines, artificial flies and baits, gaffs, spears, creels, &c.
Division	15	(3) Trout rods, reels, landing nets, lines, artificial flies, baits, baskets, bags, &c.
Division	16	(4) Pike, barbel, and other coarse fish-rods, reels and tackle, artificial spinning baits, &c.
Division	17	(5) Traps, nets, bucks, wheels, and all kinds of apparatus for catching eels, lampreys, &c.
Division	18	(6) Hooks, &c.
Division	19	(7) Anglers' apparel of every description.
Division	20	(8) boats, punts, cobles, collapsible, portable, &c., in models or otherwise.

NOTE.—*The above classification is suggested as a convenient one for this class, but it is not intended to exclude any objects which come within the class.*

CLASS II.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FISHERMEN.

Division	21	(1) Apparel and personal equipment.
Division	22	(2) Food and medicine chests.
Division	23	(3) Models and plans of dwellings.
Division	24	(4) Contracts of partnerships; insurances of life, boats, gear, &c.; benefit societies.

CLASS III.

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC.

1.—Preparation, preservation, and utilisation of fish.

(*a*) For edible purposes—

Division	25	(i) Models of fish-curing establishments; methods of, and models and other representations of, any appliances for drying, curing, salting, smoking, tinning, cooking, &c.
Division	26	(ii) Fish dried, smoked, cured, salted, tinned, or otherwise prepared for food.

Exhibitors to quote the number in this column.		
Division	27	(iii) All products prepared from fish, such as oils, roes, isinglas, &c.
Division	28	(iv) Antiseptics suitable for preserving fish for food.
		(*b*) For other than edible purposes—
Division	29	(i) Oils, manures, and other products prepared from fish.
Division	30	(ii) Methods of, and models and other representations of appliances for, preparing oils and manures from fish.
Division	31	(iii) Sea and fresh water pearl shells; mother-of-pearl manufactured; pearls sorted.
Division	32	(iv) Preparation and application of sponges, corals, pearls, shells, and all parts and products of aquatic animals, &c., to purposes useful and ornamental, with specimens.
		2.—Transport and sale of fish.
Division	33	(*a*) Appliances for carrying fish and for preserving fish during transport or otherwise, and models of the same.
Division	34	(*b*) Models of fish markets, and appliances connected with the same.

CLASS IV.

Fish Culture.

Division	35	(1) Models or drawings of fish hatching, breeding and rearing establishments, including oyster and other shellfish grounds; and all apparatus and implements connected with the same, and for transporting fish and fish ova; food for fry.
Division	36	(2) Representations illustrative of the development and progressive growth of fish.
Division	37	(3) Models and drawings of fish passes and fish ladders.
		(4) Scientific investigation.
Division	38	(i) Models and drawing of diseases of fish, with special reference to their origin and cure.
Division	39	(ii) Processes for rendering streams polluted by sewage and chemical or other works innocuous to fish life (illustrated by models and drawings).
Division	40	(iii) Physico-chemical investigation into those qualities of salt and fresh water which affect aquatic animals; investigation of the bottom of the sea and of lakes, shown by samples; aquatic plants in relation to fishing, &c.; researches into the aquatic fauna (animals of the several classes preserved in alcohol or prepared, &c.); apparatus and implements used in such researches.
Division	41	(5) Acclimatisation of fish.

CLASS V.

Natural History.

Aquaria.

(1) Specimens living (marine and fresh water), fresh, stuffed or preserved, casts, drawings and representations of—

Division	42	(*a*) Algæ arranged according to their various species and localities.
Division	43	(*b*) Sponges, in their natural state.
Division	44	(*c*) Corals, in their natural state, polyps, jelly-fish, &c.
Division	45	(*d*) Entozoa.
Division	46	(*e*) Mollusca of all kinds and shells not included in Class III.
Division	47	(*f*) Star-fishes, sea urchins, holothuriæ.
Division	48	(*g*) Worms used for bait, or noxious; leeches, &c.
Division	49	(*h*) Perfect insects and larvæ of insects, which are destroyers of spawn or serve as food for fish.
Division	50	(*i*) Crustacea of all kinds.
Division	51	(*k*) Fish of all kinds.
Division	52	(*l*) Reptiles, such as tortoises, turtles, terrapins, lizards, serpents, frogs, newts, &c.
Division	53	(*m*) Aquatic and other birds hostile to fish or fishing.
Division	54	(*n*) Aquatic and amphibious mammalia (otters, seals, whales, &c.) and others detrimental to fish.
Division	55	(2) Works on Ichthyology. Maps illustrating geographical distribution, migration, &c., of fishes and spawn.
Division	56	(3) Specimens and representations illustrative of the relations between extinct and existing fishes.

Exhibitors to quote the number in this column.

CLASS VI.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF

Fishing—Fishery Laws—Fish Commerce.

Division 57 (1) Ancient fishing implements or their reproductions—models—pictures—books—emblems—charters and seals of ancient fishermen guilds.

Division 58 (2) Fishery laws of different countries,

Division 59 (3) Copies of treaties, conventions, &c., dealing with international fishery relations.

Division 60 (4) Reports, statistics and literature of fish, fishing, and fisheries.

Division 61 (5) Reports on acclimatisation of fish, and of attempts in this direction.

CLASS VII.

LOAN COLLECTIONS.

Collections within the scope of the foregoing classes.

Money Prizes.

The Committee will be prepared to receive and consider the offer of money prizes for any special exhibits or essays connected with the objects of the exhibition.

ESSAYS.

Preliminary notice.

Prizes of £100 will be given for each of the following subjects, *viz.*:—

(1) The Natural History of commercial fishes of Great Britain, with special reference to such parts of their natural history as bear upon their production and commercial use.

(2) Relations of the State with fishermen and fisheries, including all matters dealing with their protection, regulation, &c.

(3) On the possible increase of the supply of fish, and on improved facilities for their economic transmission and distribution.

Conferences are proposed to be held for the purpose of reading and discussing papers on subjects connected with the exhibition.

REGULATIONS.

The Great International Fisheries Exhibition.

LONDON, 1883.

Royal Patronage. 1. A Great International Fisheries Exhibition, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the Presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will be held in London in 1883.

Date. 2. The Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May, and continue open for a period of not less than six months.

Objects. 3. The principal objects to be admitted are comprised in the annexed classification, which is intended to include all kinds of specimens of fish life, and to illustrate all the modes by which the *marine* and *fresh water* animals of economic value are captured and utilised, together with the commercial, scientific social, historic and legislative aspects of such fisheries.

Rewards. 4. Medals in gold, silver, and bronze, and diplomas of honour, will be awarded by a jury, the composition of which will be settled later.

All expenses to be borne by exhibitors. 5. No charge will be made for space, but exhibitors will have to pay every expense of transit, delivery, fixing, and removing their exhibits, and they must, either personally or by their agents, superintend the reception and installation, and, at the close of the exhibition, the removal of their goods; in default thereof, the Committee reserves to itself the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary, and at the expense of the exhibitor.

Applications. 6. Applications for admission must be made on printed forms, which will be supplied on application; these are to be sent to the General Secretary in London on or before the 1st July 1882, except under special arrangements or concessions.

Allotment. 7. The General Secretary will, before the 1st October 1882, or as soon after as practicable, notify to applicants the decision of the Committee, and will indicate the space, if any, which has been accorded to them, and give to each a number.

N.B.—With reference to Rule "6," an extension of time till September 1st, 1882, will be granted to distant colonies and countries.

Loan Department. 8. Contributors to the Loan Department are requested to communicate with the Secretary, who will supply forms to be filled up by them.

Foreign Countries. 9. The Foreign Correspondents that may be appointed are invited to enter as soon as possible into communication with the General Secretary. The correspondent will be charged with the consideration of all questions relative to the distribution of the space allotted to his country. The Committee will therefore not correspond directly with foreign exhibitors, except in those countries where no correspondent is appointed.

Foreign Countries. 10. The Committee will place at the disposal of foreign correspondents all information and plans that may be useful for their arrangements.

Foreign Countries. 11. The applicants for space from countries in which no correspondent has been appointed will correspond directly with the General Secretary of the Committee.

Railway rates. 12. The Committee will endeavour to obtain, from the various English Railway Companies, special terms for the conveyance of exhibits to and from the exhibition, and should they succeed in doing so such arrangements will be communicated to intending exhibitors.

Railways, &c. 13. The Committee will not interfere in any way between the Railway Companies, the carriers, and the exhibitors, with reference to the despatch, transmission, reception, management, or return of goods exhibited.

Marks on packages. 14. All packages containing goods intended for exhibition must have painted on them the distinctive mark (I.F.E.) in red paint, and they must also have painted on them the name and number of the exhibitor.

Waybills. 15. The waybill accompanying all packages must contain the name of the exhibitor, his number, and address.

Exhibitors or Agents to receive own goods, &c. 16. Each exhibitor must provide, either personally or through an agent for the despatch, transmission, reception, unpacking, and arrangement of his goods, and for the verification of their contents when unpacked. If neither the exhibitor nor his agent be present to receive the packages on arrival at the Exhibition, the carrier will be directed to take them away; but should any goods be deposited in the exhibition premises during the absence of the exhibitor or his agent, the Committee will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.

Foreign packages. 17. Packages from foreign countries must likewise have painted on them in distinctive marks the letters (I.F.E.) in red paint. They must be addressed to the exhibitor himself or his agent. They must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come, the name of the country, and the number of the exhibitor being painted legibly thereon.

Passages. 18. *Exhibition Spaces.*—The space granted to an exhibitor within the building is available for floor space exclusive of the passages for the public.

Show Cases. 19. *Show Cases.*—No particular form or design is prescribed for cases, counters, platforms, &c., but they must not exceed the following heights without the special written permission of the Committee:—

Show cases and partitions, 10 feet above the floor.
Counters ... 3 „
Platforms ... 1 foot „

Railings. 20. Exhibitors may place railings of a uniform height of 2 feet 6 inches above the floor level. In every instance the railings must be within the area of the "stand," *i.e.*, the space allotted.

Floors. 21. The flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except by sanction of the Committee, and at the expense of the exhibitor.

No Obstructions. 22. No exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or vistas through the avenues, or to occasion inconvenience, injury, or otherwise disadvantageously affect the display of other exhibitors.

Decorations. 23. *Decorations.*—In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general good effect, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up any flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without permission.

Signs. 24. *Signs.*—No sign or name board may be placed otherwise than parallel with the main passages, that is, parallel with the frontage of the respective stands, and should be as near to the back of the space as possible, so as not to interfere with the vista. The signs to be black and gold. All signs must be hung subject to the approval of the Director.

Placards. 25. No printed or written bills may be displayed unless they are neat in design.

Exhibitors' Offices. 26. *Offices.*—Any exhibitor who may obtain permission to erect an office on his allotted space must conform to the following rules:—

The office must not exceed 8 feet in height; must be placed at the back of the stand, unless otherwise sanctioned; and must be painted black and varnished, with gilt beadings.

Empty Cases, immediate removal. 27. The spaces outside the allotments for exhibitors being required for the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there. Cases must be unpacked as fast as received, and the empty cases taken away by the exhibitors or their agents. The Committee decline to accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the building at the expense of exhibitors.

Empty Cases. 28. The Committee will have nothing whatever to do with warehousing or the preservation of empty cases, or reserve any space for the purpose.

Exhibitors to keep Stands clean. 29. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition.

Non-transfer. 30. No exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any allotment, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Committee.

Exhibitor's Name. 31. All goods exhibited must be in the name of the person who signed the application form.

Selling Price. 32. Exhibitors, being traders, are requested to mark the selling price of the articles exhibited complete, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

Non-removal and Perishable Articles. 33. Objects sold cannot be taken away before the close of the Exhibition without the special permission of the Committee. Special arrangements will be made with regard to perishable exhibits.

Water, Gas, or Steam Machinery in motion. 34. Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas or steam must state on applying for admission the quantity of water, gas or steam which they may consider necessary. Those who wish to show machinery in motion must state the rate of speed at which the machine is to be driven. The furnishing of all counter shafting, pulleys, gas, water, steam, &c., must be at the entire expense of the exhibitor, but under the direct control of the Committee or their appointed officer.

Dangerous Substances. 35. All fulminating and explosive substances and all dangerous substances are absolutely forbidden to be sent.

Receptacles. 36. Spirits, alcohol, oils, essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Catalogue. 37. The Committee reserve the sole right of compiling a catalogue of the exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified. Each nation will, however, have the right to produce at its own expense, but in its own language only, a catalogue of all the objects in its own Section.

Hand-bills. 38. All hand-bills, printed matter, &c., for gratuitous distribution, connected with exhibits, will be under special regulations and must first receive the approval [illegible] mission of the Committee, or the Director, which may be withdrawn [illegible] time.

No Photo[illegible] &c. [illegible] r large 39. No article exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without the special sanction of the Committee.

Non[illegible] uty for loss or damage. 40. The Committee will not hold itself responsible for any loss or damage occurring to any exhibit from any cause whatsoever; but while declining any responsibility, it is the intention of the Committee to take such precautions as they deem necessary.

Future arrangement as to Date of Reception and Jury. 41. Future regulations will settle in due time the arrangements for the date of reception, location of goods, tickets of admission for exhibitors and assistants, and the formation and working of the jury.

Right to alter Rules. 42. The right to add to, alter, amend, or expunge any of these rules is reserved by the Committee.

All Rules binding. 43. Both Englishmen and Foreigners in becoming exhibitor declare by so doing their compliance with the whole of these regulations, together with such other regulations as the Committee may issue from time to time.

44. The Committee reserve the right to remove the objects belonging to any exhibitor who shall not conform to the regulations.

Non-liability for Accidents. 45. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned during the exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, or to any officer, servant, or others then and there employed by the Committee of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, then the exhibitor to whom such machinery, implement, or article may belong shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Committee from and against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.

The Great International Fisheries Exhibition.

LONDON, 1883.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY FOR APPROVAL.

Name of Exhibitor _____

Address _____

_____

General Condensed Description of Exhibits _____

_____

_____

_____

Total Ground Space _____ feet superficial.
Total continuous Counter Space _____ feet run.
Total Wall Space _____ feet superficial.

} As per details on next page. (*See over.*)

If apparatus requires use of water, gas or steam, state quantity.
(*See Regulation* 34.)

1st, Water _____
2nd, Gas _____
3rd, Steam _____

If Machinery in motion, state speed, &c. _____
(*See Regulation* 34.)

I hereby engage to abide by all the Rules and Regulations either already made, or to be made, by the Committee.

Signature _____ *Exhibitor.*

Dated this _____ *day of* _____ *1882.*

N.B.—This form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary of "The Great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883," 24, Haymarket, S.W., before the 1st July 1883.

Name of Exhibitor

Particulars of the Space asked for overleaf.	"Division." (See Classification.)	Ground Space. For large or weighty articles, or large Show-Cases. Length.	Ground Space. For large or weighty articles, or large Show-Cases. Breadth.	Dimensions of Largest Article. Length, Width, in feet.	* Wall Space (in feet). Height.	* Wall Space (in feet). Width.	* Wall Space (in feet). Projection.	If Goods to be Exhibited in a Show-Case, "Yes" or "No."	Space for continuous Counter, 3 feet 6 inches broad, 3 feet high. (See Note below.)	Remarks.
									Feet run.	
In Class I ...	No.	feet.	feet.	by						
In Class II ...	No.	feet.	feet.	by						
In Class III ...	No.	feet.	feet.	by						
In Class IV ...	No.	feet.	feet.	by						
In Class V ...	No.	feet.	feet.	by						
In Class VI ...	No.	feet.	feet.	by						
		Total Area Ground Space in superficial feet ... (As per other side.)								

Exhibitors are requested to keep a copy of their applications for reference in future correspondence.

* Wall space will most likely *not* be contiguous to the Stands for other Exhibits.

N.B.—It is requested that wherever possible Show-Cases and exhibits may be placed on continuous counters, as above.

LIST OF EXHIBITS PROPOSED TO BE SHOWN

IN THE SPACE APPLIED FOR.

By _____

Address _____

_____

N.B.—Small Articles of the same description must be entered as a collection of, or sets of, or samples of, &c., and be described under a single "Article Number."

Here State } CLASS No. } SPECIAL NOTICE.—A separate form must be filled up for each Class.

DIVISION.	See Schedule and Classification.—Articles to be entered according to the consecutive "Division Number" to which they belong.	Approximate Weight if over 5 cwt.	Measurement in Feet. Length.	Width.	Height.
	SHORT Description of Article.				
Division No.	Article No. 1				
Division No.	Article No. 2				
Division N	Article No. 3				
Division No.	Article No. 4				
Division No.	Article No. 5				
Division No.	Article No. 6				
Division No.	Article No. 7				
Division No.	Article No. 8				
Division No.	Aticle No. 9				
Division No.	Article No. 10				
Division No.	Article No. 11				
Division No.	Article No. 12				

Exhibitors can procure more Blank Forms on application, and they are requested to be particular in putting the Article's running number, and to keep a copy of the entire entry for reference in future correspondence.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd AUGUST 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report more or less good falls of rain have occurred throughout Assam and the Bengal provinces, as well as in most parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of Central India, and of the Central Provinces and British Burma, in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, in the Nizam's Territories and in Mysore, and the Madras Presidency.

Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory on the whole. In the Madras Presidency and Mysore some districts require more rain. In Coorg a short break in the wet weather has proved beneficial to all crops. In the Nizam's Territories *kharif* crops are prospering. In Berar they and the cotton crops are in good condition, but more rain is required in one taluk. In the Bombay Presidency all crops are progressing favourably, except in parts of five districts where more rain is wanted. In the Central Provinces a partial break in the rains has improved crops. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are favourable, but more rain is needed in Alwar, Sirohi, and Marwar. In the Punjab the want of more rain is felt in eight districts, and in three of these very much so. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh all crops have been benefited by the rainfall of the week, but a further fall would be beneficial everywhere, especially in Oudh. In Bengal also more rain is wanted in some districts, but the recent rain has much improved prospects of all crops. In Assam some rice crops are being harvested and others are being transplanted. In British Burma the progress of crops is satisfactory.

The general tendency of the barometer towards a rise at the end of the preceding week was again, after a few slight variations, followed by a fall which became general on the 22nd and continued the next day.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 23rd)		
Bellary ...	1·01 (average of four stations).	Standing wet crops good, dry withering in one taluk; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	1·0 (average of eight stations).	Young crops reviving by recent rain; more rain wanted; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·11 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops thriving; rain wanted for transplanting paddy in one taluk; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera subsiding.
Kistna ...	·42 (average of nine stations).	Crops withering; rain wanted; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox, fever, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease general.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·77 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox slight.
Coimbatore ...	·88 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops, paddy promising well, dry require rain in parts and damaged by insects in one taluk; harvest dry crops, outturn about average; small-pox and cholera in parts; cattle-disease appearing in three taluks.
Tanjore ...	2·60 (average of twelve stations).	Crops good, except in parts affected by breaches, but withering in parts of one taluk for want of rain; cattle-disease in parts.
Madura ...	·82 (average of six stations).	Standing crops fair in two taluks, but withering in one; harvest paddy and *cumbu*, yield about average; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	1·15 (average of fourteen stations).	First crops generally good; fever, cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	·47	Paddy ripening; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Aug. 23rd)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 21st, 19 feet 11 inches against 16¼ feet on same date last year; fever in five talukas; rats doing some damage to crops in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 34 and 23, in Kotri 30, 32 and 44, in Tatta 23, 36 and 44, and in Mirpur Rotoro 20, 48 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively; in Sujawal red rice 40 and *bajri* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Crops that have escaped floods good; river falling; fever in four talukas and cough in Hala; small-pox in Hyderabad; wheat 25, *juari* 45, *bajri* 40, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·05	Total rainfall 27·37; young *kharif* crops good; transplantation of rice continues; in Ahmedabad city 3 cholera cases, all of which fatal; wheat 28 and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	No rain	Total rainfall 30·42; all crops doing well; slight cholera in Contingent camps at Sadr and Manekwara; *bajri* 32 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·08	Total rainfall 32·52; crops healthy; break continues; weeding progressing; *juari* 35 and *nagli* 54 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	Igatpuri, 3·87; Peint, 3·62; Kalwan, 1·05; slight showers elsewhere.	Rain badly wanted in Yeola, Niphad, Chandar, Malegaon, Baglan, and parts of Sennar; locusts in Malegaon and Nandgaon doing injury; slight cholera in Násik and Sennar; wheat 25, *bajri* 32, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·17	Total rainfall 57·23, being 1·88 above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	Passing showers in six talukas.	Young crops withering in Bhimthari and Indapur; 22 cholera cases in Sirur and Bhimthari, of which 8 fatal; *bajri* 45 and *juari* 59⅓ lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 36¾ and *juari* 47¾ lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Jhamkhed, ·32; Parner and Akola, ·19; very slight in Sheogaon, Rahuri, and Sangamner; none in rest.	Total average rainfall of the district 11·40; from want of rain *bajri* and other crops are withering in all talukas except Akóla; cholera—in Parner 12 cases, 7 deaths, in Shrigonda 6 cases, 6 deaths, and in Sheogaon 18 cases, 9 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 72 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 102 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	1·18; slight rain throughout.	Total rainfall 21·12; no cholera cases in Pandharpur taluka, maximum number of cases in Sangola 43, minimum in Malsiras 3, total number of cases 136, of which 61 fatal; *bajri* 58 lbs. 11 tolas and *juari* 81 lbs. 32 tolas.
Dharwar	Slight rain throughout, maximum ·86.	All standing crops, except in very wet lands, thriving; ground being prepared for sowing cotton and late crops; rice 24 and *juari* 62 lbs. per rupee; ague in Nargund and Mundargi petta, and foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Hangal.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·02; Kumpta, 4·07; Sirsi, 4·41; Hallial, 2·28.	Total rainfall 86·80; rice, *ragi*, sugarcane plants, and garden produce thriving; early rice crop in ear around Karwar; weather clearing; cholera 1 death in Karwar; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather dry and warm; rain much wanted; cholera at Rajkot, Moorvi, Bhownagar, and Gondal; *bajri* 27 and *juari* 31 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—General break continues; rain wanted in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik, Khandesh, and Kaira; crops doing well generally; locusts in Khandesh and Násik; fever and cattle-disease in some districts; cholera in Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh thana, Kaira, and parts of Kathiawar.
Bengal—(Aug. 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	2·92	Prospects of crops fair; transplanting of winter rice going on; prices stationary; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still prevail; two shocks of earthquake on the night of the 20th.
Dacca ...	3·16	Rain and rising of rivers improving prospects of crops; cholera prevailing.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·35	Prospects of early crops continue satisfactory; transplanting of winter rice making fair progress; more rain would do good; public health generally good; cases of fever reported from Basirhat sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	4·83	Rain has been general over the district and has much improved prospects of the winter rice; early rice being harvested, some of it has been destroyed in the Jangipur sub-division owing to rise of rivers; except the usual fever, public health is good; cattle-disease in two or three villages of Kandi sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	2·84	Rain has benefited crops; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	3·35	Weather seasonable; rain will be of great benefit to rice crops, but it has come too late to allow of much more transplanting; early rice crop good, it is being reaped in some places; sugarcane also good; health generally good.
Rungpore ...	2·28	Weather cloudy and hot; transplanting of winter rice continues; more rain wanted; prospects of other crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	0·65	Autumn crops being harvested, outturn good; more rain required for winter rice; public health good.
Purneah ...	1·61	Prospects of crops much improved; autumn harvest poor; transplanting progressing; more fever prevalent; hill rivers and Ganges high.
Patna ...	1·35	Prospects of autumn crops fair; transplanting of rice seedlings going on, but more rain is wanted in parts; cholera still prevalent in Behar.
Durbhanga ...	2·26	Weather has cleared somewhat; rivers in flood; autumn crops full average; rice prospects good; prices stationary; cholera has not yet disappeared.
Hazáribágh ...	2·45	Weather sultry; autumn crops doing well; rain during the week has been of much benefit in aiding transplanting operations which came to a standstill in several parts of the district; general health good.
Cuttack ...	6·02	Early rice ripening, late rice progressing well; cholera disappearing. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell in all districts during the week; more rain is still wanted in some districts; generally, however, rainfall of this week and of the preceding week has much improved the prospects of the crops; transplanting of late rice is going on fairly; all autumn crops and sugarcane are doing well; autumn harvest is expected to yield a fair average crop, but in some districts it will be rather short owing to deficient rainfall in July; fever is reported from some districts; cholera has again appeared in an epidemic form in Chumparan, elsewhere it has abated and in some places it has almost disappeared.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 22nd)	5·0; Chandauli, 3·1.	Every prospect of a good harvest of late rice, as the weather has been favourable for transplanting; *sawan* being cut; all crops have been benefited by the rain; health of cattle good; cholera decreasing; markets well supplied; prices moderate, but rising.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	Abundant and general rain for last three days, and still raining.	The long break in the rains is over; rain has been of great benefit to all crops; prospects excellent; cholera rapidly decreasing, none in city or station; prices nearly stationary.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	1·4 (average)	Weather rainy and cloudy; crops suffering from want of rain are now reviving; more rain wanted; cholera continues unabated; prices nearly stationary.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Good rain throughout the district.	Crops promising; health fair; prices falling.
Jhánsi ...	1·3 (average)	Weather cloudy; more rain expected; rainfall at the end of the week was most opportune, especially for the crops in *kankar* lands; weeding of *juari* and cotton continues; fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowing for the last three days; no fresh cases of cholera have appeared in mauza Iskil, but it still continues in three villages in pargana Mau and in two villages in pargana Garotha; cattle-disease of a mild type is reported in pargana Jhánsi and Moth.
Agra (Aug. 22nd)	Rain in six parganas from 0·4 to 5·3.	Rain has done much good, but is still needed in one pargana, where none has fallen since 31st July; slight fever here and there, but general health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain has falleh within the week.	Crops suffered from long break in the rains; more rain is required; health of people fairly good; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; crops very good; cholera bad in Danla and neighbourhood, isolated cases elsewhere; fever on the increase.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain on the 20th —Meerut, 3·8; Hapur, 1·0; Bagpat, 0·7; Mowana, 2·9; Ghaziabad, 0·6; Sirdhana, 3·8.	Crops revived and prospects greatly improved; supplies sufficient; health good; prices recovered from the rise of last week.
Kumaun („ „)	Sufficient rain everywhere, very heavy on outer range.	Crops flourishing; cattle-disease and foot-disease still prevalent; 8 deaths from *mahamari*, otherwise health fair; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Mohanlalganj, 0·1; no rain in other two tahsils.	Rice crop is suffering from want of rain; sowing of *mash* going on; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 21st)	.....	Break in the rains; *juari* and rice beginning to suffer for want of rain clouds gather and disperse after slight drizzling; cholera still continues; cattle-disease in some villages of tahsil Dalman; markets well supplied; prices rising.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	Slight rain at Sadr and Patti.	Prices rising slightly; autumn rice has dried up in places; winter rice being planted out in Patti and Kunda; slight cattle-disease in Patti; general health fair; cholera still continues.
Sitapur („ „)	0·2; Misrikh, 0·3	More rain required; cholera very bad; slight cattle-disease in two tahsils; supplies sufficient.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 0·1; Akbarpur, 0·4; Bikapur, 0·3; Tanda, 1·2.	Prospects good; slight cholera; cattle-disease in part of district.
		General Remarks—Rain more or less heavy in most districts and prospects generally improved, a further fall would be beneficial everywhere, especially in Oudh, where rice is suffering; prices rising in Benares, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh, elsewhere stationary; cholera still prevalent, except in the Meerut and Agra divisions, and is bad at Sitapur and part of Bareilly; cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Jhansi, Saharanpur, and Kumaun.
Punjab—(Aug. 23rd)		
Delhi ...	·30	More rain wanted; health fair; prices rising.
Hissar ...	Rain most urgently required.	Health good; prices rising.
Umballa ...	1·0	Crops suffering for want of rain; health fair; prices of food-grains stationary.
Jullundur ...	Rain much wanted	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	Rain wanted	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	Rain wanted	Prices unaltered; health good.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	Rain is much needed	Health good; prices slightly falling.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	2·50	Crops good; cattle-disease in a few places; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·20	Fever prevalent; prospects good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain is wanted in the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar, and Ferozepore districts; with the exception of the Dera Ismail Khan district, in which fever prevails, the health of the province is good; prices of food-grains are rising in the Delhi and Hissar districts, and slightly falling in the Ferozepore district; prices in the other districts are stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Aug. 23rd)	·9	Weather cloudy; rain wanted; fever prevalent; cholera reported; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore („ 22nd)	1·22	Weather cloudy; weeding continues; *kharif* improved by break; cholera reported; small-pox declining; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 21st)	·18	Crops doing well; cholera abated; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 22nd)	2·48	Weather cloudy, with showers; weeding continues; cholera prevalent; small-pox reported; cattle-disease abating; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „)	·33	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; cholera and small-pox reported; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	1·94	Weeding continues; few cases of small-pox; *juari* 17 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 19th)	2·36	Crops doing well; slight break; cholera and fever reported; prices rising.
Sambalpur („ 17th)	2·38	Prospects of crops good; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and warm, with slight rain in most districts; crops improved by break; prospects favourable; weeding operations steadily progressing; cholera still reported from most districts; isolated cases of small-pox and cattle-disease; prices steady.
British Burma— (Aug. 19th)		
Akyab ...	6·60	Total rainfall 162·69 inches; cholera in some parts of four townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township, crops looking healthy.
Rangoon ...	4·55	Total rainfall 59·21 inches; 5 fatal cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	4·88	Total rainfall 87·78 inches; public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township; ploughing and planting out far advanced.
Prome ...	2·58	Total rainfall 27·74 inches; 1 death from cholera in town, 28 in one township, and 25 in another; slight cattle-disease in one township; more rain required in two townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	11·01	Total rainfall 152·93 inches; public health good, but in Moulmein and district cattle-disease in four townships; resowing in damaged places still going on; crops healthy, but reduced in area from want of cattle.
Toungoo ...	.....	Telegraph communications interrupted.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in Akyab, Tharrawady, Prome, and Henzada and a few cases elsewhere, public health otherwise good; cattle-disease severe in parts of Akyab and Bassein, and more or less prevalent in most other districts; rainfall generally plentiful, but still short in Prome and Thayetmyo.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Aug. 22nd)	·89	Weather seasonable; transplanting vigorously progressing; prospects of crops and public health fair.
Sylhet („ 23rd)	15·97	*Amun* crop in Nabiganj sub-division wants more rain; state and prospects of crops elsewhere good; public health good.
Cachar („ „)	3·53; weather rainy	Reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops commenced; transplanting of *sali* crops progressing; prospects of tea good; cattle-disease ceased; 1 case of cholera reported from Lakhimpur; common rice 24¾ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	4·55	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali dhan*; *aus* nearly harvested; public health good; cattle-disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 23rd)		
Bangalore ...	·20	Standing crops in thriving condition; *kartik* paddy sown in a few places; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·49	Crops in good condition.
Mercara ...	2·0	Short break in the monsoon beneficial to all crops; prospects of season and public health good; prices of food-grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen throughout the Mysore State; dry crops in some districts, especially in Kolar, suffering from want of more rain; wet crops generally in good condition; sowing operations in active progress, *kartik* paddy, *ragi*, horse-gram, *jowar* and *avare* being the principals; prospects fair; public health good; rabi sowings favourably, in Bangalore rice 10½, *ragi* 30½, and horse-gram 30½ seers per rupee, in Kolar *ragi* 27 to 30 seers, in Mysore *ragi* 21 $\frac{3}{5}$ seers, in Chittaldrug *ragi* 30 to 50 seers per rupee.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 23rd)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Rain wanted; *kharif* and cotton crops in good condition; prices of wheat 16 and of *juari* 23 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Kharif* crops progressing favourably; weeding continues.
Hyderabad (Aug. 24th)	1·94	Total rainfall from 1st January 15·85; *kharif* crops prospering in all taluks, excepting Pathur, where there has been no rain during the week; in three taluks there has been copious rainfall and tanks have been replenished; *abi* sowings continue, except in Pathur; cattle-disease in one taluk; prices—wheat 15½, cotton rice 8½, white *juari* 25½, yellow *juari* 31, and *tur* 25½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Aug. 23rd)		
Indore ...	·15	Cholera in a sporadic form lingers in the Indore city; agricultural prospects continue favourable; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·05	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	1·45	Cholera still at Sutna; prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·70	Health good; crops thriving.
Goona ...	1·89	Health good; prospects fair.
Bhopal (Sirohi) ...	·15	Weather fine; prospects good; some cholera at Bhopal and Karwai.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops good; health fair; prices stationary; cholera still prevalent.
Manpur ...	·60	Ploughing of *rabi* fields continues; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 23rd)	·22	Weather cloudy, close, and occasionally foggy.
Sirohi („ 20th)	.....	Rain much needed; tanks, wells, and health good; weather cloudy, wind high and dry.
Marwar („ 18th)	.....	Rain wanted; four months water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; prospects good; weather cloudy, winds sharp and cool; nights clear; holding off of rain causes much uneasiness; prices rising.
Meywar („ 19th)	·07	Tanks and wells good; health fair; prospects very good.
Harowti („ „)	.....	Prospects favourable; prices fallen; weather cloudy; no cholera reported.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	·73	Weather fine and cool; Shahabad rather unhealthy.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	·90 at Ajmere on 21st	Sowing completed; cholera still in Ajmere districts.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy, and signs of rain; cholera in city decreasing, average daily deaths four.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Crops suffering from want of rain; prices steady; health fair.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Aug. 17th)	2·90; constant rain	Weather cool and cloudy.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &C., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), No. 1232, under date, Simla, the 23rd August 1882.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated 23rd June 1877, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 0711I, dated 27th ultimo, received in the Public Works Department, on the same subject.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned class of contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed generally as follows :—

Contracts and other instruments connected with leases for grazing cattle on canal banks.	By officers in charge of Canal Divisions.

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

(True Extract)
A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXX OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th July 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th July 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th July 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th July 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Aug. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,01,864	592	172	1,20,867	703	12,04,831	400	12,87,184	437	82,353	...
29th July 1882	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	75,542	138	547	68,297	125	16,76,688	177	17,70,383	189	93,695	...
5th Aug. 1882	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,38,161	204	676	1,83,521	272	29,67,593	254	32,96,335	284	3,28,742	...
29th July 1882	Madras ...	858	1,25,648	146	861	1,51,863	176	21,84,845	147	23,79,536	162	1,94,691	...
29th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	64,919	99	655	53,744	82	13,27,414	117	13,15,443	117	...	11,971
* 5th Aug. 1882 29th July 1882	Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,448 444	3,60,340 77,493	249 175	1,450 461	3,87,392 1,19,564	267 259	1,15,08,767 38,52,592	460 502	1,22,65,091 38,41,266	493 486	7,56,324 ...	... 11,326
	TOTAL ...	4,800	9,43,967	197	4,822	10,85,248	225	2,47,22,730	298	2,61,55,238	316	14,32,508	...
	State.												
5th Aug. 1882	East Indian ...	1,504	6,63,633	441	1,507	8,17,201	542	1,38,74,851	533	1,49,97,019	580	11,22,168	...
5th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	4,213	150	33	7,020	113	53,836	111	65,480	127	11,644	...
5th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	870	32	27	1,095	41	21,250	45	22,948	50	1,698	...
5th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	31,211	135	230	34,170	149	5,08,688	127	6,12,554	153	1,03,866	...
5th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	76	8,130	107	78	11,322	145	2,01,645	144	2,14,252	148	12,607	...
5th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	7,195	126	57	6,660	117	1,48,193	150	1,54,433	158	6,240	...
5th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,057	71	29	1,745	60	42,889	85	36,955	74	...	5,934
5th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	4,130	48	87	5,329	61	89,177	60	1,10,516	74	21,339	...
5th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	661	55	12	510	42	15,250	73	17,090	83	1,840	...
5th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	86,685	85	1,117	1,08,571	97	29,38,820	167	35,64,537	186	6,25,717	...
29th July 1882	Wardha Coal ...	45	10,093	224	45	4,027	89	1,70,697	219	1,85,167	240	14,470	...
29th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	2,315	44	98	3,559	36	1,07,144	100	2,25,923	134	1,18,779	...
29th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	16,278	101	161	17,007	106	5,03,687	181	5,04,656	183	969	...
5th Aug. 1882	Sindia ...	75	4,442	59	75	5,267	70	1,00,444	78	1,08,853	85	8,409	...
29th July 1882	Punjab Northern ...	363	57,947	160	412	45,248	110	9,67,218	154	10,01,698	146	34,480	...
5th Aug. 1882	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	82,231	125	660	83,224	126	15,20,264	133	15,44,767	136	24,503	...
5th ditto ...	Muttra-Achnera ...	...	...	...	23	971	42	...	...	20,759	52	20,759	...
	TOTAL ...	2,919	3,18,458	109	3,144	3,35,725	107	73,89,202	146	83,90,588	156	10,01,386	...
	Native States.												
29th July 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	119	3,922	33	194	10,046	52	2,97,057	95	3,62,744	109	65,687	...
29th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	14,821	122	121	14,598	123	2,84,961	136	2,86,272	138	1,311	...
29th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	1,921	33	86	6,488	75	49,958	50	87,315	59	37,357	...
	TOTAL ...	298	20,664	69	401	31,132	78	6,31,976	104	7,36,331	107	1,04,355	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,521	19,46,722	204	9,874	22,69,606	230	4,66,18,759	281	5,02,79,176	296	36,60,417	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,15,291	135	2,43,23,132	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,03,468	146	2,59,56,044	153	17,52,576	...

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 24th August 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1881-82.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Fasl Kharif, 1881-82. Total area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Fasl Rabi, 1881-82. Total area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year 1881-82. Total area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	RAINFALL. 1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of increase or decrease, 1881-82.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saharanpur	1,418,880	805,120	52,473	1,623	...	65,827	17,907	...	117,800	19,530	...	16·5	40·7	29·2	—28·2
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	76,951	3,813	...	106,984	29,681	...	183,915	33,494	...	18·2	45·1	22·9	—49·2
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,466	113,539	...	12,523	180,734	59,550	...	294,073	47,027	...	15·9	44·1	28·6	—35·1
Bulandshahr	1,222,440	875,520	78,027	...	1,061	121,785	15,396	...	199,822	14,335	...	7·1	26·2	19·55	—25·3
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,850	57,222	...	1,614	100,340	6,606	...	157,562	4,994	...	3·1	16·2	25·7	—58·8
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	26,831	10,292	...	38,117	...	3,435	64,948	726	9,566	1·1	20·3	28·6	—40·8
Agra	1,230,819	973,976	15,615	4,998	...	31,319	...	16,680	46,934	8,433	...	1·8	19·4	36·5	—88·1
Etah	967,680	930,800	86,029	2,671	...	74,667	...	16,699	110,696	8,351	...	17·4	18·3	33·5	—83·0
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	49,451	6,817	...	118,211	16,699	...	167,662	23,516	...	14·0	15·8	42·9	—171·0
Farrukhabad	1,116,683	687,361	21,493	1,941	...	44,969	4,562	...	66,462	6,503	...	9·8	17·0	25·6	—50·5
Etawah	1,274,240	563,200	58,117	10,067	...	121,279	6,744	...	179,396	16,781	...	9·3	12·7	29·5	—132·0
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	61,381	...	3,137	117,115	...	7,708	178,496	...	10,905	—6·1	7·6	37·3	390·0
Delhi	817,280	282,480	36	...	396	322	...	155	348	...	561	—161·2	24·0	24·4	1·6
Gurgaon	1,287,200	987,680	14,875	5,061	...	28,106	1,271	...	42,981	2,113	...	4·9	16·4	20·0	21·9
Dun	653,271	90,246	5,315	...	687	8,138	...	2,948	13,453	434	...	3·2	70·1	84·4	20·3
Bijnor	1,217,886	685,135	2,694	...	1,537	2,137	96	...	5,031	182	...	3·6	36·9	38·4	4·06
Tarai	588,793	144,230	3,582	...	2,676	3,970	...	476	6,962	...	2,013	—28·9	39·0	45·2	15·8
Pilibhit	873,094	1,228,040	6,379	...	17,509	8,555	5,079	...	14,934	2,403	...	16·0	50·3	24·0	—52·2
Bareilly	1,037,416		25,951	...	...	36,619	13,956	...	62,570	...	3,553	—5·6	30·8	35·1	13·9
Jhansi	1,002,880		29	...	28	529	214	...	558	186	...	33·3	21·2	44·7	110·0
Hamirpur	1,463,424		45	...	135	1,300	858	...	1,345	723	...	53·7	10·3	27·4	166·0
TOTAL	23,594,064	14,317,790	706,025	47,339	41,453	1,209,823	198,736	20,923	1,915,848	200,731	17,032				
			Net increase		5,886	Net increase		177,813	Net increase		183,699				

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd August 1882.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Districts.

	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farakhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Grand Total.
Gardens and orchards	1,745	1,223	3,132	2,734	2,099	585	1,375	1,569	2,085	579	1,586	2,038	2	191	645	1	14	62	683	7	40	22,395
Sugarcane	15,273	39,553	64,883	8,430	774	620	706	2,375	5,098	2,895	6,306	4,636	...	835	1,063	2,677	487	1,459	6,930	16	4	165,020
Cereals — Rice	32,312	24,079	10,696	279	480	2	9	295	649	218	1,004	1,141	...	...	3,853	180	3,102	4,909	18,523	8	16	101,755
Cereals — Bajra	2	...	...	10	13	30	10	23	1	...	4	...	...	35	...	...	...	1	41	...	...	170
Cereals — Juar	...	...	25	206	901	287	527	356	431	50	427	235	...	508	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	3,971
Cereals — Makai	755	3,358	9,507	1,307	2,357	177	226	1,264	1,389	197	903	603	1	195	7	...	...	...	130	...	...	22,376
Cereals — Wheat	57,142	92,158	142,010	84,274	52,839	8,523	11,185	44,292	67,813	21,353	58,015	42,957	98	9,415	5,756	1,813	2,459	3,973	20,117	93	47	726,333
Cereals — Barley	3,066	5,416	19,724	12,695	17,208	9,889	3,805	12,378	36,933	16,764	49,733	65,707	60	1,780	758	162	253	1,296	3,951	24	...	261,602
Cereals — Oats	503	6	322	199	5	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358
Cereals — China	1	...	14	258	1,059	52	83	389	423	9	482	51	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	2,955
Other grains	95	112	1,397	3,627	696	...	8	294	827	2,104	405	2,095	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	26	11,717
Mixed grains	794	164	1,447	6,438	20,533	9,085	9,416	12,619	2,869	...	...	...	44	8,538	65	124	505	2,852	9,766	187	1,073	86,519
Pulse (kharif): urd or mash and moth.	51	259	63	11	...	28	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	464
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	1,109	2,887	4,924	4,585	3,736	9,883	5,914	1,886	2,710	145	2,403	763	120	7,970	148	...	28	94	321	96	99	49,822
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	35	2,793	5,865	6,659	1,500	...	...	1,115	264	39	1,747	1,615	...	...	13	...	2	30	169	...	...	21,846
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	374	654	52	129	188	49	146	79	12	113	5	...	141	...	1	...	22	166	...	4	2,134
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	575	926	1,100	33	90	...	...	32	14	...	...	...	...	...	100	4	18	133	395	16	...	3,436
Fodder crops	490	983	2,436	1,177	107	55	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5,278
Fibres — Cotton	668	3,552	11,496	11,406	6,022	14,302	2,359	1,782	716	9	134	17	17	11,007	1	7	...	...	10	1	13	63,519
Fibres — Other fibres	145	514	...	1	7	80	110	262	273	...	12	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,413
Dyes — Indigo	992	3,594	13,152	53,743	45,141	10,543	10,639	26,704	36,391	16,947	46,345	52,729	...	2,098	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	319,060
Dyes — Other dyes	341	226	15	718	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	39	...	3	294	1,561	3,266	6,411	2,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14,188
Drugs — Other drugs	212	58	103	152	154	43	19	250	2,209	849	76	23	...	24	369	...	4	7	129	...	21	4,702
Oilseeds	496	116	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	90	96	1,148	5	...	2,318
Miscellaneous	998	1,565	1,107	828	1,594	572	474	2,347	4,919	926	3,290	1,266	6	167	...	23	...	...	30	6	1	20,119
Total, 1881-82	117,800	183,915	294,073	199,822	157,562	64,948	46,934	110,696	167,662	66,362	179,396	178,496	348	42,981	13,453	5,031	6,962	14,934	62,570	558	1,345	1,915,848
Total, 1880-81	98,270	150,421	247,046	185,487	152,568	64,222	38,501	91,345	144,146	59,859	162,615	189,401	909	40,868	13,019	4,849	8,975	12,531	66,123	372	622	1,732,149

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd August 1882.

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

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by canals in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand canals.	Doab canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Bijnor.	Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.					Jhansi.	Hamirpur.		
Gardens and orchards	487	1,080	1,384	3,350	3,587	8,888	381	1,236	2,009	2,226	676	6,528	3,461	2,066	759	645	7	40	1	22,395
Sugarcane	22,492	22,709	36,355	7,427	1,856	90,840	954	3,591	5,733	7,661	2,145	20,084	39,312	2,148	8,876	1,063	16	4	2,677	1,65,020
Cereals — Rice	17,301	1,819	7,997	523	748	28,388	44	87	455	2,409	60	3,055	39,718	3	26,534	3,853	8	16	180	1,01,755
Cereals — Bajra	1	15	...	8	24	48	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	75	42	...	...	...	...	170
Cereals — Juar	...	...	...	124	1,419	1,543	75	104	142	673	133	1,127	...	1,283	18	...	...	...	...	3,971
Cereals — Makai	189	410	3,771	1,310	3,414	9,094	230	249	725	1,478	586	3,268	9,302	575	130	7	...	...	...	22,376
Cereals — Wheat	44,465	49,158	75,910	77,965	74,370	3,21,868	16,947	47,380	38,409	83,726	23,647	2,10,109	1,31,891	28,206	26,549	5,756	93	47	1,813	7,26,322
Cereals — Barley	2,591	5,947	19,296	9,198	25,891	62,923	4,413	18,715	57,001	72,557	20,522	1,73,208	3,610	15,417	5,500	758	24	...	162	2,61,602
Cereals — Oats	...	...	305	213	15	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	313	...	...	...	1,358
Cereals — China	...	8	11	26	2,007	2,052	...	93	9	...	539	641	1	163	...	...	98	...	..	2,955
Other grains	...	23	110	5,164	340	5,637	...	645	4,346	486	2	5,479	540	4	...	...	1	26	30	11,717
Mixed grains	...	4,063	58	...	36,603	40,724	3,619	...	...	...	...	3,619	903	26,701	13,123	65	187	1,075	124	86,519
Pulses (kharif): urd or mash and moth.	226	30	95	...	10	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	67	...	...	...	...	3	464
Pulses, rabi — Gram	2,344	1,063	1,693	4,599	4,539	14,238	652	1,210	243	1,920	2,606	6,631	4,451	23,715	443	148	96	99	...	49,822
Pulses, rabi — Peas	1,235	10,604	...	3,816	...	15,655	...	...	1,345	2,320	...	3,665	2,312	...	201	13	...	...	1	21,846
Pulses, rabi — Arhar	...	84	985	99	162	1,280	78	77	12	10	110	287	...	375	188	...	...	4	4	2,134
Pulses, rabi — Masur	...	39	141	58	130	368	...	6	...	...	...	6	2,396	...	546	100	16	...	...	3,436
Fodder crops	183	636	1,691	1,206	21	3,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	62	...	...	...	...	6	5,278
Fibres — Cotton	...	2,406	4,286	11,158	9,481	27,331	51	69	12	367	133	632	7,962	27,562	10	1	1	13	7	63,519
Fibres — Other Fibres	641	...	...	...	19	660	225	176	2	125	11	539	18	195	1	...	..	...	...	1,413
Dyes — Indigo	...	20,490	5,888	41,578	60,659	1,28,615	9,484	25,585	45,249	66,288	16,794	1,63,400	4,316	22,687	42	...	...	...	...	3,19,060
Dyes — Other dyes	567	414	...	398	..	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379
Drugs — Cpium	...	...	...	...	97	97	254	2	5,682	7,226	926	14,090	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14,188
Drugs — Other drugs	5	28	24	168	239	464	20	3,060	117	104	22	3,323	305	80	140	369	...	21	...	4,702
Oil seeds	138	...	...	...	...	138	...	1	..	...	...	1	474	4	1,334	362	5	...	...	2,318
Miscellaneous	1,166	706	410	750	2,408	5,440	1,288	2,700	1,517	3,878	2,126	11,509	1,895	1,215	30	...	6	1	23	20,119
Total 1881-82	94,032	1,21,682	1,60,410	1,68,138	2,28,039	7,72,301	38,715	1,04,986	1,63,008	2,53,458	71,038	6,31,205	2,54,886	1,52,603	84,466	13,453	558	1,345	5,031	19,15,848
Total 1880-81	62,355	98,569	1,25,191	1,57,269	2,21,243	6,64,627	24,615	79,101	1,73,656	2,64,852	41,251	5,83,475	2,35,862	1,41,405	87,629	13,308	372	622	4,849	17,32,149

Allahabad,
The 3rd August 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JULY 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1044, 1045, 1134 AND 1135 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th AND 26th AUGUST 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCE. DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
1st half of July 1882.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRACAN DIVISION.																														
Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	200 0	40 0	40 0	0 ...	32 0	32 0	40 0
Northern Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S 0	S 0	36 0
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 1	16 1	19 8	20 9	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	a	a	30 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	27 0	33 9	33 9	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	28 6
PEGU DIVISION.																														
Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	16 4	16 4	15 5	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 12	15 4	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	21 1	324 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14¾	14 4¼	13 4	14 4¼	17 2¾	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4¼	16 5¼	8 8	535 11½	549 11½	535 11	...	15 10½	30 13	20 12½	27 7½	18 10
Prome	18 3	18 3	14 9	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 7	17 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	20 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 6	18 10	18 10	18 15
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																														
Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	11 12	14 11	14 11	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	22 7	184 8	184 8	184 8	50 0	39 6	26 9	44 5	35 7	21 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	19 2	12 1	19 8	22 11	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 0	159 12	172 11	222 0	35 7	42 8	49 6	25 6	25 6	36 7
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 15	19 8	19 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	29 16
Thayetmyo	11 13	...	10 15	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 2	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	15 13	245 0	245 0	215 0	20 13	20 13	32 0	14 2	14 2	28 6
TENASSERIM DIVISION.																														
Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	10 9	20 4	20 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	47 7	47 7	24 2	35 8	35 8	16 1
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 4	22 14	22 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 0	24 2	24 2	24 5	16 1	16 1	18 4
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	14 9	21 12	21 12	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	26 0	29 3	29 3	18 12
Shwaygyin	....	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	15 9	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	25 0	18 11	18 11	13 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	16 0	21 5	21 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 5	24 0	24 0	175 0	30 12	30 12	26 3	18 12	18 12	18 14
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	6 5	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b*	*b*	...
2nd half of July 1882																														
ARRACAN DIVISION.																														
Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	13 8	15 8	14 0	15 0	...	16 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	...	200 0	40 0	40 0	0 ...	32 0	32 0	40 0
Northern Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	36 0
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 12	19 0	19 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	a	a	48 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	23 14	33 9	33 9	29 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	6
PEGU DIVISION.																														
Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	16 4	16 4	15 5	...	...	...	14 6	13 13	12 2	13 2	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	19 7	19 7	324 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13½	8 14½	13 4	13 6¾	14 4½	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9½	14 4¼	8 8	535 11½	535 11½	536 11	...	...	...	27 7½	20 12½	29 14
Prome	18 3	18 3	14 9	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 7	17 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	20 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	30 13	18 10	18 10	18 10
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																														
Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 12	14 11	14 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	16 13	184 8	184 8	123 0	44 5	50 0	44 5	39 6	44 8	39 6
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 7	11 5	18 7	19 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	14 8	13 6	175 11	159 12	232 0	35 7	35 7	21 12	30 2	25 6	21 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 15	19 8	19 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	29 10
Thayetmyo	10 15	11 13	10 15	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 2	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	20 13	20 13	25 6	14 2	14 2	18 15
TENASSERIM DIVISION.																														
Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	10 9	20 4	20 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	220 0	220 0	229 0	47 7	47 7	32 0	35 8	35 8	28 6
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 12	11 4	22 11	22 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	14 9	21 12	21 12	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	26 1	29 3	29 3	18 1
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	13 13	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	39 5	18 14	18 14	18 1
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	16 0	21 5	21 5	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	26 6	18 12	18 12	18 10
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	6 5	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	*b*	*b*	13 9

a Rs. 36 per 100 maunds wholesale.

b Annas 2 per viss.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 30th JUNE 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JUNE 1882. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·79	3,073·6	1,173·12	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	12,906	3·48	0·6	Cotton ...	23,354	The volume entering the Bári Doáb Canal was 3,144·35 cubic feet per second; of this, 196·62 cubic feet per second passed through escapes, leaving 2,947·73 cubic feet per second as utilized. There is an increase of 13,674 acres over the corresponding acreage of last year, and of 2,285 acres over that of 1880-81, the largest on record. The increase is due to scarcity of rain. There is a considerable falling-off in the sugarcane in the 1st Division, which is said to be due to a glut in the market.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·10		1,132·14	...	...	Amritsar ...	27,722	3·40	0·9	Rice ...	7,162	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3·10		642·47	...	...	Lahore ...	42,333	1·60	0·6	Sugarcane ...	9,872	
											Others ...	42,573	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	...	...	3,073·6	2,947·73	...	...	.....	82.961	...	...	.....	82,961	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·6	2,273·30	...	...	.....	69,287	...	...	.....	69,287	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·73	2,546	321	...	Karnál Division 189,748 kurries, bullies, &c. Karnál Division 2,090 mds. fuel, Delhi Division 14,489 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	668	4·83	6·00	Cotton ...	43,200	The volume of water entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,867 cubic feet per second, of which the following was passed through escapes:— Budha Khera Escape . 107 c. ft. Escape in Delhi Division . 7 ,, Delhi Canal Tail . . 47 ,, TOTAL . 161 ,,
Delhi do.	5·70	5·76		817			Karnál ...	18,745	3·77	1·85	Rice ...	6,813	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·79		1,231			Delhi ...	23,570	2·60	2·30	Sugarcane ...	47,135	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·80		337			Rohtak ...	27,810	2·25	1·85	Others ...	15,142	
							Hissár ...	25,146	2·00	0·40	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	16,131	3·60	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	224	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	386	...	...	.....	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,706	...	189,748	.....	112,680	...	...	.....	112,680	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,426	...	230,174	.....	98,414	...	...	.....	98,414	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	3,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The operations of the month show an increase of 14,266 acres as compared with June of last year. There is an increase of 14,474 acres in sugarcane, which is principally in the Delhi District. Rainfall has been favorable in all but the Hissar District.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	11,000	1·73	0·05		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	192,540	0·36	0·20		...	
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	103,297	0·74	0·90		...	
							Mozaffargarh ...	135,516	...	0·10		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	445,353	...	...	.....	445,353	The falling-off in the area irrigated on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals is due—1st to late rise of river; 2nd, to delay in opening canals owing to difficulty in obtaining labor for clearances; and 3rd, to slack demand consequent on the large preceding rabi harvest. Demand for water was, however, increasing. There is an increase of 56,202 acres in the Mozaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts, and a falling-off of 14,522 acres in the Mooltan District. The supply in the Rivers Chenab and Indus has been good. The crops are flourishing, and there has been an increase of indigo cultivation.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	433,222	...	...	.....	433,222	
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	195,641	...	...	.....	195,641	There is an increase of 27,940 acres on the perennial canals as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	167,701	...	...	.....	167,701	

J. E. CATTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND THE DEPARTMENTS DIRECTLY ATTACHED TO THEM, BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

NOS. $\frac{31}{1388-1308}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the 31st August 1882.

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. $\frac{31}{1161-67}$, dated the 21st July 1880, on the subject of raising the standard of ability among clerks attached to the Secretariats connected with the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has for some time past had under consideration the question of the best mode of filling up vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, and securing a reasonably high standard of qualification among the assistants employed.

2. The recognised difficulty in all Government Offices is to obtain men fit for the superior duties, such as those of drafting, précis-writing, preparing statistical returns, and the like. The pay provided for the superior appointments is in itself sufficient to give adequate remuneration for the proper performance of duties of this class; but the complaint is general that the standard of work done is at present often very inferior. It has been too much the rule to promote men from the lower grades as a matter of course; and as no test of qualification is applied either on admission to those lower grades, or on advancement beyond them, promotion has come to depend at least as much on seniority and the absence of misconduct as upon any merit or positive fitness for superior duty.

3. The Governor General in Council has decided that the first step towards reform must be to draw a marked line of distinction between the superior and inferior classes of appointments, and that for this purpose the Secretariat Clerical Service shall for the future be separated into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising all appointments the pay of which is Rs. 200 and upwards, the latter all appointments (other than those of mere copyists) the pay of which is below that sum. No clerk will be entitled to promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division as a matter of course, or otherwise than in accordance with the rules laid down in this Resolution.

4. As regards the mode of recruiting both Upper and Lower Divisions, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the only satisfactory principle to follow is that of free and open competition,* modified as regards the Upper Division by conditions favourable to persons at the present time actually serving in the Lower Division. The plan of filling up vacancies in the Government Offices by competitive examination has worked satisfactorily in the Home Civil Service, and in the few instances where it has been tried in this country. It does away at once with many abuses and difficulties, and seems peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of Indian Offices, the responsible heads of which have necessarily no intimate acquaintance with the personal qualifications of candidates for admission, and are driven to rely upon the

* Except in the case of the appointments of Registrars of Courts, Superintendents of Branches, or Head Assistants, for filling up which an absolute power of selection must remain with the Head of the Office concerned.

partial recommendations of subordinates or the certificates of irresponsible outsiders.

5. It has therefore been determined for the future to hold in Calcutta, and such other places as may be hereafter appointed for the purpose, an examination in January of each year for the purpose of selecting candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India. These examinations will be under the management of the Board of Examiners, Fort William, assisted by paid examiners, and acting in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. The precise dates of the annual examination will be notified in the *Gazette of India* on or before the 30th November previous.

6. The subjects of examination will be the following, all of them being obligatory :—

A.—For Candidates for Appointments in the Lower Division.

	Marks.
1. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics* ...	500
2. Geography	250
3. History (English and Indian)	500
4. Handwriting	500
5. English Composition	500
6. Letter-drafting and Précis-writing	1,000

* i.e. Algebra up to binomial theorem, and Euclid, Books I—IV.

B.—For Candidates for Appointments in the Upper Division.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The same subjects and marks as under *A*, but the standard required will be materially higher.

7. Any special subject of examination prescribed by any particular Department 1,000

No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered by the Examiners to show a competent knowledge of or a real proficiency in such subject. No candidate will be considered qualified who does not obtain at least one-third marks in subjects 4, 5, and 6; and no candidate will be eligible for the Financial Department who does not also obtain at least one-third marks in Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics.

7. Every candidate for an appointment in the Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the 15th and 31st days of December (inclusive). The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10, one-half of which will be returned to unsuccessful candidates. With the application must also be forwarded—

[FORM.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,
Fort William.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of Government Clerkships. The fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

(1) Evidence that the candidate is not less than 19 and not more than 24 years of age.

(2) A certificate from a Government Medical Officer of or above the rank of Assistant Surgeon that the candidate is in good health and of sound constitution.

(3) A certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or (when a year or more has elapsed since his education terminated) from some respectable householder, to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself personally known to the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the counter-signature of the officer in question.

8. Every candidate for an appointment in the Upper Division must in the same way send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the dates above specified. The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 20, half of which will be returned to unsuccessful candidates. Candidates must forward with the application the evidence of age and certificates of health and moral character prescribed in paragraph 7 above.

[FORM.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,
Fort William.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Upper Division of Government Clerkships. The fee of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

9. The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for each Division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 30th November. This number will be determined, in communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year, *plus* a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties. In each year after the first the number of appointments to be notified will be reduced by the number of selected candidates remaining on the list from former years who may not yet have received appointments.

10. Every third vacancy occurring during any year in the upper division of an office may be filled up by the head of the office if he think fit, in accordance with the results of a departmental examination of clerks already in the lower division of the same office. In all such examinations subjects 4, 5 and 6, in paragraph 6 above, shall be compulsory. Vacancies which it is intended to fill up under this paragraph will not be reported as vacancies for the purposes of paragraph 9.

11. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examinations, the Board of Examiners will prepare a list of selected candidates in each Division in the order of merit, up to the number notified under paragraph 9, if so many are found qualified; and this list will be circulated to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of Departments as far as possible, and the Board of Examiners will intimate such choice to the head of each office, who will offer the vacant appointments at his disposal to the candidates electing his office in the order in which they stand on the list, and thereafter to the other candidates in the same order, through the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. Priority of selection as between the heads of different offices will be regulated by such orders as the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf. (In the case of the Foreign Office, the Secretary shall be at liberty to select any qualified candidate on the list.) It will be open to a selected candidate to decline any particular appointment offered him, and his name will not on that account be removed from the list; but no candidate's name shall remain on the list for either division after he has attained the age of 25 years, or for more than two years after the date of his being entered as a selected candidate.

12. The foregoing rules will govern the case of candidates who are not now serving in the offices to which this Resolution applies. Except as provided in paragraph 10, there will in future be no promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division. But any clerks who are at the date of the issue of this Resolution serving in the Lower Division may present themselves at any one examination for vacancies in the Upper Division that may be held in 1883 or 1884; and if they succeed in then obtaining marks indicating a competent knowledge of subjects 1, 2, and 3 (as provided in paragraph 6), and one-third marks in subjects 4, 5, and 6, the Board of Examiners will place their names, in order of merit, on the list of selected candidates drawn up under paragraph 11, above the names of all other competitors, irrespective of the fact that these last may have obtained higher marks in the examination. If a candidate whose name has been placed on the list under the provisions of this paragraph declines the appointment offered him, his name will be removed from the list, and he must

look for promotion only under paragraph 10. The concession made above in favour of clerks now in the Lower Division will sufficiently provide for the case of clerks who entered the inferior grades of the service in past years with the expectation of working their way up to higher appointments. No fees will be charged to candidates presenting themselves under this paragraph, but no such candidate will be admitted to the examination who does not at least 15 days before the date of examination submit to the Board of Examiners a certificate from the head of his office declaring that his conduct while serving in the Lower Division has been satisfactory.

13. All selected candidates receiving appointments will be on probation for twelve months; and if at the close of that period their work has not been found to give satisfaction, they will receive their discharge, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation on that account. This rule will not apply to clerks selected for the Upper Division who were previously permanent clerks in the Lower Division.

14. Candidates accepting appointments must understand that their future promotion in their Office within the Division to which they belong will depend entirely upon their work and merits. No clerk will have any claim as of right to rise beyond the grade upon which he may have been brought in, though in ordinary course clerks who satisfy the head of their Office will receive promotion to vacancies in the Division as they occur, new entrants being, as a rule, though not as a matter of course, brought in on the lower grades.

15. Transfers from the Upper Division of one Government Office to that of another, or from the Lower Division of one Office to that of another, may be arranged by the heads of the offices concerned; but no transfer by arrangement from the Lower Division of one Office to the Upper Division of another can be allowed in future.

16. These orders will apply to the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and Departments directly attached to them, such as the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Surgeon General with the Government of India, the Inspector General of Forests, the Accountant General, Public Works Department, the Director General of Railways, and the like.

17. On the occurrence of any vacancy hereafter in any office to which this Resolution applies, when no candidate qualified under these rules is available to fill such vacancy, temporary arrangements may be made by the head of the office to carry on the work until the results of the next examination are known.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all the Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads of Offices* under the Home Department, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Surgeon General with the Government of India.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
Registrar of the Calcutta University.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th AUGUST 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities has fallen in all parts of the country, the only exceptions being Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency, Akola in the Berars, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar in the Punjab, Agar, Sirohi and Meywar among the Rajputana and Central India States, and Jalpaiguri in Bengal.

The rainfall of the week has benefited standing crops in all Provinces, and agricultural prospects on the whole are very satisfactory. More rain would, however, be beneficial in parts of five districts of Madras, in a few places in Bengal, in two districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in three districts in the Punjab. In Bombay rain is wanted in most districts, in some urgently; locusts are reported in two districts. Prices are generally falling in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the early *kharif* crops are being cut in places.

The barometric pressure has varied considerably during the week, sometimes rising and sometimes falling; but towards the end of the week the general tendency has been towards a fall all over India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 30th)		
Bellary ...	1·42 (average of six stations).	Standing crops—wet good, dry partially withering; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	·96 (average of eight stations).	Crops beginning to wither in parts of five talukas, elsewhere generally good; more rain wanted; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·79 (average of sixteen stations).	Rain wanted in two divisions; standing crops thriving; harvest gingelly and cotton, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; slight cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	1·33 (average of twelve stations).	More rain wanted; crops generally recovering; agricultural operations progressing; fever and small-pox slight; cattle-disease throughout.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·60 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·56 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops paddy promises well; dry crops suffer from want of rain and from ravages of insects; harvest dry crops, yield about average; small-pox, fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·45 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good except in parts damaged by floods; harvest gingelly, yield below average; cattle-disease in parts.
Madura ...	·92 (average of nine stations).	Harvest paddy, outturn fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	·71 (average of twelve stations).	First crop good; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	1·67	Fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Aug. 30th)		
Kurrachee ...	·32; Manora, ·17; Tanna, ·33; Jerruck, ·34.	River at Kotri on 28th, 18½ feet against 17 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever in six talukas; 1 case small-pox in Sujawal; in Tatta crops damaged by excess of water and also by rats in three talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee, 22, 34 and 33, in Sehwan 28, 42 and 48, in Ghorabari 18, 44 and 40, and in Jati 20, 36 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in five talukas; average fall ·87.	River falling; small-pox in two talukas; fever in five talukas; wheat 25, *juari* 45, *bajri* 40, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·44	Total rainfall 27·81; young *kharif* crops good; transplanting of rice continues; wheat 29 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·86	Total rainfall 31·28; want of more rain generally felt; cholera prevails at Sidhpur and continues at Amreli, at Sadra Contingent Camp it is mild, and has abated at Manekwara; *bajri* 32 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	·62	Total rainfall 33·14; crops healthy; break continues; rain wanted; *juari* 36 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Igatpuri, 2·46; Peint, 2·61; slight showers in some talukas, but rain urgently wanted in all.	Young locusts in Malegaon, Baglan, and Nandgaon causing much anxiety; slight cholera in five talukas; crops as yet doing well; wheat 25¼, *bajri* 38¾, and rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·42	Total rainfall 57·65, being ·18 above average; abnormal temperature 2° warm except on 26th, when it was 1° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind north-east from 23rd to 26th and rest from 27th to 29th.
Poona ...	Rain wanted in eastern talukas.	Twenty-two cases of cholera in Sirur taluka, of which 14 were fatal; *bajri* 49 and *juari* 58 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Sheogaon, ·22; Jhamkhed, ·09; Rahuri, ·05; no rain elsewhere.	Total average rainfall of the district 11·43; *bajri* crops are withering from want of rain in all talukas except Akola; cholera in Parner 3 fresh attacks and 4 deaths, in Sheogaon 2 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 72 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 102 in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops suffering from want of rain; cholera dying out, 69 cases, 31 deaths; *bajri* 58 lbs. 15 tolas, and *juari* 80 lbs. 28 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at six stations; maximum at Ron, 1·01.	Standing crops thriving but will require rain before long; cotton being sown in some talukas and in others ground is being prepared for it and for sowing late crops; *juari* 56 lbs. and rice 20 lbs. per rupee; public health good; cattle-disease in Hangal.
Kanara ...	Karwar, ·28; Hallial, ·06.	Total rainfall 87·08; rice crops in ear in Karwar; rain wanted; sugarcane and garden produce thriving; fever in two talukas above ghat; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	1·47	Total rainfall 15·25; weather warm and cloudy; cholera in town and civil station Rajkot and in other places; crops thriving; *bajri* 27 and *juari* 31 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in most districts, in some urgently needed; locusts in Khandesh and Násik; fever and cattle-disease in some districts; cholera abating.
Bengal—(Aug. 30th)		
Chittagong ...	0·48	Prospects of crops good, but rain still wanted for transplanting winter rice; prices steady; small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	1·50	Prospects of all crops good; rivers rising; cholera diminishing.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·02	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane continue satisfactory; transplanting on low lands nearly finished, more rain wanted for transplanting on high lands; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; fever reported from Baraset and Diamond Harbour divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	0·[illegible]	Rain done much good to transplanted winter rice and facilitated transplanting, which is still going on; autumn rice being harvested; on the whole public health good; cattle-disease reported from Kandi sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	1·76	More rain wanted for winter rice; cutting of jute nearly finished; fever still reported.
Burdwan ...	2·22	More rain required for winter rice; other crops good; few cases of cholera reported.
Rungpore ...	0·46	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable, but more rain wanted; public health good, except a few cases of cholera in thana Bhawaniganj.
Bhagálpur ...	1·73	More rain wanted for transplanting winter rice; autumn harvest progressing; crop generally excellent; north-east of district extensively flooded by the Kosi.
Purneah ...	2·68	Prospects of crops only fair generally, in parts very bad; transplanting progressing vigorously, but very late; rivers high; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	2·69	Prospects of autumn crops good; sugarcane looking well; transplanting of rice making fair progress, more rain would do good; cholera abating in Behar.
Durbhunga ...	2·63	Autumn crops slightly below average; rice prospects good; prices stationary; health improving.
Hazáribágh ...	2·77	Weather hot and cloudy; autumn crops promising, and are being reaped in some parts; transplanting of rice in progress; public health generally good.
Cuttack ...	3·74	Reaping of early rice commenced; late rice progressing well; cholera disappearing.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell in all districts during the week, except in Jalpaiguri; general prospects of crops much improved; transplanting of late rice is rapidly being completed, but more rain is still wanted for transplanting on high lands in some places; autumn harvest will be rather short in some districts owing to previous want of rain, generally however it is expected to yield a fair average crop; sugarcane crop promising well everywhere; fever prevalent in Nadiya, Purneah, and a few other districts; cholera somewhat abated in Chumparun; cases of cholera and cattle-disease still reported from some places; small-pox still exists in Chittagong, Singhbhum, and Manbhum.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 29th)	2·10; Chandauli, 1·30; Gungapur, *nil.*	Weather favourable for crops; *sawan* being cut; health of cattle good; a few isolated cases of cholera and some fever, health otherwise good; bazars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ 30th)	Rain general and abundant.	Crops doing well; cholera nearly disappeared; rice fallen, other prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	Plentiful showers throughout the district.	Crops promising; health fair; prices falling.
Jhánsi („ 28th)	Average 3·10	Weather still cloudy; the crops are in a flourishing state, except in pargana Moth, where the *kharif* crops in *mar* soil are suffering somewhat for want of fine weather; rain of last week has done good generally to *kharif* crops and greatly facilitated the tringing of land under *rabi* cultivation; prices falling; supplies sufficient; cholera still continues in pargana Mau and Garotha; cattle-disease reported from pargana Jhánsi.
Agra („ 29th)	Rain in all parganas from ·60 to 7·10.	Slight fever continues, but general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Rains continue steady	Cholera still bad at Aonla, abating in Bareilly, 1 case in the European Infantry lines.
Meerut („ 26th)	·80; Hapur, ·40; Bagpat ·60; Ghaziabad 2·70.	Weather seasonable; crops thoroughly revived and prospects good; fever reported from all tahsils; supplies sufficient; prices easier.
Farukhabad („ 29th)	General rain	Prospects now satisfactory; prices slightly lower; health fairly good; no sickness, except slight fever.
Kumaun („ „)	1·20	Crops very good; health good; cattle-disease continues in parts; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli ...	2·90; Digbijaiganj, 1·50; Salon, 3·30.	Cholera still hanging about, but on the decrease; cattle-disease in some villages of tahsil Dalmau; agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Lucknow (Aug. 29th)	1·80; Maliabad, 2·00; Mohanlalganj, ·60.	Crops much benefited by the rainfall of the 22nd and 25th; more rain wanted to improve the paddy in tahsil Mohanlalganj; prices steady; cholera decreasing.
Partabgarh („ „)	Good rain at Kunda; heavy showers this morning at Sadr.	Prices falling; *makka* sown and *kakoon* being cut; cattle-disease in pargana Aitcha and at Patti; cholera has decreased considerably.
Sitapur („ „)	Average 1·10	Rice suffering somewhat in Misrik and part of Biswan; cholera slight; traces of cattle-disease in Misrik; prices slightly fallen.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average 3·90	Rain very beneficial to all crops; prospects excellent; weather still cloudy; cholera decreasing; prices slightly fallen.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·90; Akbarpur 1·20; Bikapure, Tanda, 4·20.	Rain has greatly benefited all crops; prospects good; slight cholera in part of district.
		General Remarks.—Good [illegible] throughout the province and prospects good everywhere except that more rain would still be beneficial for rice in Lucknow and Moradabad; prices generally falling; cholera decreasing, except in parts of Moradabad and Bareilly; the usual autumnal fever has appeared, but is of a mild character; cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Jhánsi, and Kumaun, but is decreasing in Saharanpur.
Punjab—(Aug. 30th)		
Delhi ...	·30	Health fair; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	·30	Health good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	·30	Crops suffering for want of more rain; health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	1·60	Health good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	·20	Health good; prices slightly falling.
Sialkot ...	·50	Health good; prices rising; more rain wanted.
Lahore ...	1·0	More rain expected; health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	1·0	Health good; prices stationary; state of crops improved.
Mooltan ...	·60	Fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·40	Cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prospects good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	Rain needed	Prospects are good; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general throughout the province, except in the Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar districts; more rain is needed in the Umballa, Sialkot, and Peshawar districts; with the exception of two or three districts where fever prevails, the health of the province continues to be good; prices of food-grains are rising in the Sialkot district, and falling slightly in the Hissar, Jullundur, and Amritsar districts; prices in the other districts are stationary.
British Burma—(Aug. 26th)		
Akyab ...	8·[illegible]	Total rainfall 171·41 inches; slight cholera in three townships and 7 deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	2·10	Total rainfall 61·31; public health good; crops progressing favourably.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein ...	3·19	Total rainfall 90·97 ; public health good ; 12 deaths from cattle-disease in one township ; ploughing and transplanting continue ; planted paddy looking well.
Prome ...	3·14	Total rainfall 30·88 inches ; 5 deaths from cholera reported from district, otherwise public health good ; more rain has fallen, and harvest prospects are better.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·40	Total rainfall 156·33 inches ; public health good, both in Moulmein and district ; cattle-disease continues in three townships ; resowing still going on.
Toungoo (Aug. 19th)	7·23	Total 60·29 inches ; 3 cases and 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good ; 13 deaths from cattle-disease in one township.
Ditto („ 26th)	6·74	Total rainfall 67·03 ; 4 cases and 2 deaths from sporadic cholera in one township, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in Tharrawaddy and a few cases in three or four other districts, otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease continues ; reports of crops generally satisfactory.
Assam (Aug. 30th)		
Gauhati ...	·62	Weather seasonable ; transplantation in progress ; prospects of crops and public health fair.
Sylhet ...	12·76	State and prospects of crops good ; public health also good.
Cachar ...	4·38	Weather rainy ; more than half of *sali* crops transplanted ; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continues ; prospects of tea good ; common rice 21 $\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee ; 1 case of cholera from Lakhimpur, 2 from Sadr reported.
Dibrugarh ...	6·36	Weather rainy ; transplanting *sali* paddy ; *aus* paddy harvested ; cattle-disease still reported ; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 30th)		
Bangalore ...	2·56	Standing crops thriving.
Mysore ...	2·12	Standing crops in good condition.
Mercara ...	·73	Break in the monsoon continues ; transplanting rice nearly completed ; prospects of season and health good ; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general throughout the Mysore State, A Kolar 2·66, in Shimoga ·38 ; crops in good condition ; sowing of *sholum*, *kar*, *ragi*, horse-gram, and other seeds in active progress ; prospects favourable ; public health good ; prices ; [illegible].
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 30th)		
Amráoti ...	1·30	[illegible]—wheat 16 and *juar* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	
Hyderabad		17·11 ; *kharif* crops benefited by [illegible] urgently needed for the Merchall [illegible] rain during the week ; *abi* sowings [illegible] in one taluk and cattle-disease in [illegible] coarse rice 10¼, white *juari* 25¼, [illegible] seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Aug. 30th)		
Indore ...	·30	Prospects continue favourable, except in the city, where cholera has not yet disappeared ; health is good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	5·19	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	2·79	
Neemuch ...	2·70	Public health good ; crops thriving.
Goona ...	6·32	Crops and health good ; wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	5·56	Prospects good ; cholera still at Bhopal.
Agar ...	No rain	Prospects good ; cholera still in the district, but not generally prevalent.
Nowgong ...	2·67	*Kharif* prospects good ; weather seasonable ; health good ; some cases cholera in cantonments ; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	Occasional slight showers.	Ploughing of land for *rabi* continues.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 30th)	3·87	Weather cloudy, occasionally clear.
Sirohi („ 27th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good ; rain much needed for crops ; weather cloudy.
Marwar („ 25th)	[illegible]·0	Four months' water in tanks ; health good ; prospects much improved ; weather cloudy ; prices falling.
Mewar („ 26th)	.....	Tanks and wells good ; health fair ; prospects very good ; sky cloudy ; more rain needed.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 4·87 ; Tonk, 0·73	Indian-corn damaged by excessive rain ; cholera reappearing in Tonk since 25th, 10 cases and 5 deaths reported.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	1·71	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	3·92	Seasonable rain during last week throughout the district ; fine weather now wanted ; prospects excellent ; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	3·51	Prospects fair ; deaths from cholera in Jeypore city, daily average 5.
Ulwur („ „)	1·73	Rain has done much good ; prices falling ; prospects good ; health fair.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Aug. 17th)	1·11	Weather cool, cloudy ; occasional thunder showers ; outturn of Indian-corn moderate ; prospects of rice good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[illegible]

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras	Ganjam	7 6	8 13	11 13*	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	19 8	19 6	19 8	...	...	...	22 ...	...	...	35 3	35 3	32 3	26 10	26 10	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13*	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	11 6	Ganjam	Madras
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 6	11 5	11 5	14 11	...	21 10	25 14	22 18	20 13	25 13	25 5	26 5	26 5	23 6	25 11	28 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 10	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	11 11	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 18	26 13	28 0	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	36 6	26 3	26 3	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	12 3	13 3	13 11	...	...	...	15 11	16 3	16 3	16 5	16 13	16 13	24 14	24 14	28 10	...	...	...	32 5	35 3	38 3	21 11	21 11	29 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	16 6	16 5	13 2	15 11	15 11	12 14	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	13 3	12 2	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 8	15 0	29 11	33 10	28 18	...	...	...	32 13	36 6	30 14	22 2	23 2	24 3	186 10	186 10	93 5	15 5	14 13	13 3	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 6	13 11	13 11	13 5	26 0	26 0	30 0	31 14	31 14	32 10	31 8	31 8	33 0	29 3	29 3	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	14 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	15 2	30 14	30 14	31 14	18 13	18 13	13 18	31 0	31 0	32 0	29 2	28 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	15 5	14 6	15 13	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	35 0	33 0	35 0	22 10	24 6	31 0	29 10	29 10	...	26 3	26 3	28 8	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 11	15 3	13 6	15 6	14 13	12 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 6	13 11	11 6	...	...	...	10 10	11 6	10 10	11 5	12 2	11 6	31 5	30 2	32 14	23 2	22 8	28 11	28 0	28 0	26 11	24 10	24 10	26 8	190 8	198 8	202 8	14 13	14 13	12 8	14 6	14 6	12 8	Kurnool	
	Madras	9 13	10 2	9 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	15 2	15 2	14 8	23 0	24 8	20 8	25 0	25 0	22 6	27 6	27 6	24 11	24 10	24 10	26 8	81 6	81 6	...	16 11	16 11	14 6	16 8	16 3	13 14	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	27 6	24 11	24 10	24 10	26 8	92 5	92 5	...	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 14	15 0	34 10	30 14	27 5	28 2	27 3	28 2	30 3	28 6	25 6	30 3	30 3	27 0	140 0	140 0	...	14 5	14 5	12 6*	14 5	14 5	12 6*	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 0	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	15 14	16 3	16 10	14 14	...	...	...	28 8	27 11	28 10	30 3	30 3	28 0	28 14	26 5	27 0	201 11	201 11	...	19 5	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 14	14 13	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 10	10 5	10 11	...	...	...	15 13	16 3*	14 2	...	...	...	28 10	34 3	25 6	26 3	30 6	27 10	30 3	34 0	30 3	28 0	28 14	26 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	12 14	15 10	15 3	12 14	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	8 8	...	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 11	13 5	14 8	14 2	14 2	26 10	25 3	25 3	24 2	25 6	25 6	28 13	27 8	28 13	30 13	33 14	30 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 6	17 0	17 0	12 10	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 5	11 11	10 8	...	...	...	15 2	15 8	13 0	15 10	16 0	13 8	31 10	31 10	30 13	30 14	30 14	26 8	33 5	31 0	29 8	34 11	34 11	30 5	170 2	145 13	97 3	16 13	17 5	15 0	16 6	16 13	14 0	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 0	9 8	8 14	...	...	...	15 6	15 8	11 2	15 13	16 0	12 6	...	...	...	35 0	28 10	27 0	...	...	...	27 5	29 11	27 8	81 10	81 10	81 10	18 11	18 11	14 13	16 5	16 5	14 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 8	10 11	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	12 10	14 8	14 8	13 10	27 13	26 2	27 13	35 0	28 10	27 0	27 14	27 14	27 2	32 13	31 5	36 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 10	14 2	12 3	14 2	13 10	11 11	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	10 6	11 3	11 3	11 3	24 10	23 2*	20 0	22 6	22 6	19 10	20 3	20 3	18 13	15 13	20 11	22 6	161 13	161 13	121 8	11 0	11 0	9 3	11 0	11 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	11 14	12 11	13 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	29 2	29 2	27 5	24 10	19 11	28 3	29 14	29 0	30 13	34 6	33 8	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	14 5	16 13	16 13*	13 5	Salem	
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	9 14	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 11	11 18	11 13	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	22 0	20 3	21 3	22 3	116 6	116 6	109 5	11 5	11 0	12 ...	10 8	10 0	11 5	South Canara	
	Malabar	7 3	7 3	9 6	...	...	...	13 13	13 5	13 13	14 8	13 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 14	25 3	25 3	31 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	13 8	13 8	10 12	12 10	12 10	9 14	Malabar	
	Bombay	9 13	10 9	11 9	17 13	16 5	16 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 7	10 16	13 10	18 6	20 0	21 12	14 15	15 15	19 8	14 13	18 0	13 6	14 14	15 15	15 2	62 6	62 6	62 6	16 12	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	28 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	16 8	16 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	19 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 13	13 5	14 9	20 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 9	17 12	20 0	20 0	15 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 14	21 5	21 5	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 13	Kaira	
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 10	7 11	7 11	12 ...	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 13	14 14	14 14	17 13	16 0	17 13	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 13	18 0	18 0	20 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 9	13 9	11 7	13 9	13 9	11 7	Surat	
	Broach	12 5	12 5	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 4½	15 4	15 4	18 13	13 10	13 10	18 13	15 4	15 4	15 4	12 12½	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 4	15 4	12 12½	15 4	15 4	12 12½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	9 12	11 11	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	11 4	13 0	13 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 11	25 11	15 4	14 15	14 15	17 3	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 4	14 4	12 12	13 13	12 12	10 2	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 15	9 0	6 14	13 0	13 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 0	14 2	18 8½	...	...	...	7 4	7 7	7 7	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 15	23 13	23 13	34 0	19 13	18 13	15 11½	17 1	26 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 2	14 2	12 2	14 0	14 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	14 4	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	24 4	19 12	19 6	27 9	30 0	25 8	17 0	18 0	28 12	128 0	128 0	115 0	14 8	14 8	12 14	14 4	14 4	12 12	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	13 13	13 12	15 14	...	...	...	10 5	9 7	8 8½	13 3	13 5	10 8	31 4	31 5	35 8	24 7	24 1	28 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 12	24 14	91 5	91 5	93 4	14 9	14 9	10 13	14 7	14 7	10 11	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	13 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 3	12 4	12 4	11 0	23 15	23 15	26 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	13 8	13 1	11 6	12 4	12 13	11 2	Poona	
	Sholápur	13 2	12 11	18 1	...	...	...	10 5	10 11	11 7	11 5	11 8	12 4	34 15	35 6	35 6	24 13	24 13	30 11	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	25 9	80 0	80 0	91 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 2	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	19 0	16 12	14 8	14 8	15 12	6 8	6 8	7 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	38 0	35 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	17 12	130 0	130 0	112 0	12 0	11 3	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	12 1	12 1	14 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 5	11 7	11 7	11 4	26 10	26 10	28 10	22 0	22 0	23 15	15 10	15 10	16 14	110 15	110 15	116 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 9	11 10	11 10	10 0	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	28 3	24 0	24 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	34 12	13 0	13 0	17 0	75 0	75 0	65 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	26 0	36 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 15	12 11	12 11	12 11	18 3	18 3	20 13	14 11	14 15	15 15	21 2	21 2	18 13	14 0	14 0	16 13	120 0	120 0	165 0	11 13	11 13	9 1	11 10	11 10	9 1	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	9 0	12 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	14 11	14 0	16 0	21 11	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Páneh Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	22 8	40 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 6*	Páneh Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 3	9 5	8 0	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	13 7	13 12	16 4	...	...	...	10 15	11 1	10 0	12 3	11 12	12 0	24 0	22 14	40 0	23 2	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 2	19 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	12 0	10 0	11 14	12 0	10 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 9½	10 4½	11 7	14 2	14 10½	17 11	10 9½	9 2	7 11	12 0	11 6	11 7	17 10	16 7	...	15 14	14 10½	18 14	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 9	84 4	82 4	86 0	14 11½	14 11½	12 0	14 10½	14 10½	12 0	Baroda	
	Diss	14 8	13 13	15 8	...	...	23 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 11	8 8	17 8	17 8	24 0	17 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	19 8	17 0	20 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	Diss	
	Nimach	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	22 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	16 0	16 2½	16 8	23 0	22 12½	23 2½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 11½	23 3½	27 0	16 14	16 21	19 0	...	...	...	17 12	16 14	27 0	72 0	78 8	72 8	55 0	55 0	45 0	48 0	48 0	...	Nasirabad	
	Rájpoot	13 4	13 2	17 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 4	15 8	14 15	27 0	14 0	13 7	22 8	40 0	40 0	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 5	12 5	10 10½	10 0	12 4	10 0	Rájpoot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 0	14 5	12 0	25 4	26 0	17 8	11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	13 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Kharachi	12 5	12 5	11 8	21 8	21 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	18 0	17 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	Kharachi	
	Hyderabad (Sindh)	12 8½	14 0	11 8	25 5	24 8½	19 1	12 0	13 2	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	28 5	30 4	18 0	26 9	29 2	31 4	18 14	19 0	11 0	18 14	19 11	18 1	270 0	280 0	260 0	9 2	14 0	11 5	9 0	13 8	11 3	Hyderabad (Sindh)	
	Shikarpur	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	9 4	...	...	...	19 11	18 4	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	10 15	9 10	11 5	10 15	9 10	Shikarpur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
Western Districts.																																			*Western Districts.*	
Bombay	Kolába	13 0	14 0	13 0	32 8	30 0	30 4	23 4	24 0	24 12	25 4	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolába	Bombay
	Ratnágiri	13 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	22 8	23 12	24 0	29 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	22 0	19 8	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Páneh Mahals (Godhra)	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Páneh Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden	
Bengal	Burdwan	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 12	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan	Bengal
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 12	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah	

Prices per md. of 40 seers.

Districts.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. Rs. A. P.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. Rs. A. P.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. Rs. A. P.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	...
Vizagapatam	3 3 0	3 3 0	...	...
Godavery	3 7 0	...	...	...
Kistna	3 10 0	3 7 0	...	...
Nellore	2 13 0	2 13 0	...	...
Cuddapah	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	3 9 0
Anantapur	3 0 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	...
Bellary	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	...
Kurnool	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...
Madras	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	...
Chingleput	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
North Arcot	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
South Arcot	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Tanjore	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Trichinopoly	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Madura	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Tinnevelly	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Coimbatore	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Nilgiris	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Salem	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
South Canara	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
Malabar	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...

* The figures now given are correct.
a In the *sub-divisions* retail prices of salt are as follow :—Cutwa 11-8 seers and Ranegunge 13-4 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore and Chatna 12 seers, at Onda and Ludas 16 seers, and at Mejia, Bishenpore, and Sonamukhi 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 14 seers.
d Retail price of salt at Contai is 12 seers.
e Retail price of salt at Babugange, Jhekrapota, and Balor 18-9 seers, Serampore 13 seers, Chanditola 12-8 seers, Baidyabati 14 seers, Bhuddessur 14-8 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1882 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																																*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	13 5	13 5	13 14	26 8	21 5	32 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10 12	18 12 17 8	24 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	14 9	14 9	10 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	12 9*f*	11 12	12 12	20 0	20 0	26 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	19 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 12 17 8	22 8	80 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	14 8*g*	14 8	16 0	...	26 0	40 0	16 0	16 12	17 4	19 6	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15 22 15	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 10½	11 10½	10 0	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...*h*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 8*i*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 12	17 0	21 0	23 8	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 16 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 8	8 0	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	14 8*j*	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 8	9 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	14 0*k*	11 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	26 8	18 0	16 0	21 8	19 4	19 3	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	18 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 8	9 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	13 8*l* to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	22 0	32 0	45 0	49 0	12 0 to 17 4	15 0 to 19 0	19 12 to 21 8	18 0 to 21 0	19 4 to 21 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 11	19 4 to 21 0	31 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 5 3	...	12 12	12 0	9 8	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0*m*	16 0	16 5	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	Rungpore	
	Bogra	15 0*n*	16 8	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 12	19 12	26 4	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 12	22 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	...	11 4	10 8	9 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	16 0*n*	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 3 6	4 6 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	11 0*o*	8 0	5 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpaiguri	10 0*p*	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	65 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Jalpaiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	13 5*q*	13 5	14 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	33 12	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	106 8	106 8	120 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	4 2 0	12 4	12 4	9 14	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	22 0*r*	22 0	21 0	30 8	35 0	32 0	23 0	22 0	7 8	24 8	24 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 13 9	...	11 12	11 0	9 12	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	2 15 0	3 11 0	...	13 0	10 9	8 8	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	10 0*t*	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	...	11 12	12 8	9 4	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	11 8*u*	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	22 8	28 8	28 0	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 8	9 8	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	9 0*v*	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	5 4 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...*w*	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	10 9	10 9	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																																*Behar.*	
	Patna	18 8	18 8	19 0	34 0	34 0	37 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	Patna	
	Gya	17 0*x*	17 8	19 0	27 0	29 0	37 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 6 6	3 6 0	...	11 8	12 8	9 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	15 0*y* to 17 0	15 8 to 16 0	16 8 to 18 8	23 0	25 0	35 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 19 0	18 8 to 20 8	19 0	20 8	22 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8 to 26 0	28 0 to 29 0	32 8 to 33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	15 0*z*	14 0	17 0	33 0	32 8	33 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	31 0	140 0	160 0	180 0	3 10 0	3 4 6	...	11 0	10 4	9 12	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	16 0*z1*	16 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 0	8 8	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	14 8	15 0	17 0	24 0	27 0	41 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	22 8	26 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Sarun	
	Chumparun	18 0*z2*	18 0	22 0	31 0	35 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	15 12*z3*	15 12	17 13	31 8	31 8	39 14	16 13	14 10	15 12	18 14	18 14	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 6	26 4	33 9	126 0	126 0	105 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 2	12 10	8 6	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	13 14*z4*	14 8	15 2	31 9	30 4	44 7	17 11	17 11	17 11	18 15	21 7	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 14	32 12	151 8	126 4	132 9	2-15-11½	2-15-11½	...	12 10	12 10	9 6	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	14 0*z5*	14 0	26 0	...	...	40 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0*z6*	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																																*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	15 12	13 2	16 8	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 10	26 4	27 9	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	17 1	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	11 4*z7*	10 0	17 1	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 11	26 4	24 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	13 4	14 8	9 3	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0*z8*	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 7 0	13 0	13 0	9 4	Balasore	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																																*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	12 0*z9*	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	48 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 10 0	3 11 8	...	10 0	10 10	8 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	15 0*z10*	16 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 8	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	13 0*z11*	13 0	12 0	...	...	40 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	64 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	...	10 8	11 0	8 8	Manbhoom	

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Koolhtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 *seers*.
h Retail price of salt at Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 11-6 seers, and Kandi 11-8 *seers*.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Gaibanda 11 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
n Retail price of salt at Seraigunge 12-12 seers.
o Retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligóri 10-1 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Fullacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
q Retail prices of salt at Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-8 seers, Roopgunge 10-8 seers, Harirampore 16 seers, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo and Gopalgunge 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga 17 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and *Bhola 10 seers*.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 8 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u Retail price of salt at Chandpore 12 seers.
v Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 11 seers.
w In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 11 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Jehanabad 12 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 10-12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 11-8 seers.
z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
z2 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-8 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Jamui 12-5 seers, and Begusarai 12 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 *seers*.
z5 Retail prices of salt at Othree 10 seers, Kusba 11-8 seers, Kissengunge 8 seers, and Ranigunge in Arrareah sub-division 9 seers.
z6 Retail prices of salt at Godda 11 seers and at Sarowni 10 seers.
z7 In Khurda sub-division retail price of salt is 13 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Bhadruk 11 seers.
z9 Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers and Kurruckdiha 12 seers.
z10 Retail prices of salt at Daltongunge 9 seers.
z11 Retail prices of salt at Raghunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and Jhalda 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	35 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	9 2	11 6	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 10	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	22 12	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	...
	Sahárаnpur	18 5	19 5½	21 9	32 5	27 15	30 1½	9 11	9 11	8 1	12 14½	12 14½	11 14	32 5	26 14	27 0	21 9	21 8	21 9
	Muzaffarnagar	18 2	18 11	20 4	29 11	29 11	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	12 10	27 8	27 8	25 5	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Meerut	17 0	17 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr	18 8	19 0	20 6	24 0	24 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 0	10 4	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Aligarh	17 4	17 4	18 8	24 0	23 0	26 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	17 8	14 8	16 8	19 8
	Kumaun	17 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	22 0	23 8	20 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	11 7	...	...	...	...*	...*	...*
	Bijnor	16 8	16 14	20 4	24 7	25 10	28 11	11 13	10 2	10 2	12 15	12 6	10 9	22 8	22 8	15 12	18 9	19 11	16 5
	Moradabad	18 7	18 12	21 14	23 12	23 12	30 10	9 6	9 6	7 13	13 2	13 2	14 6	25 0	24 6	23 12	18 2	20 0	23 12
	Budaun	17 1½	17 8½	21 0	21 0½	22 12½	28 12½	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	13 8	13 12½	14 1½	18 0	20 6	12 0	18 0	20 6	12 0
	Bareilly	16 14	16 14	20 0	21 14	21 4	26 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 12	14 6	22 8	21 4	20 0	21 4	20 0	18 12
	Sháhjáhánpur	18 4	18 6	20 0	24 8	24 4	28 8	9 4	9 4	7 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	20 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Muttra	16 12	17 0	19 0	21 8	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	21 8	20 0	20 0
	Agra	16 12	17 0	17 12	22 8	33 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0
	Farukhabad	17 11	17 11½	19 10	22 9¼	22 0½	27 9½	6 13	7 0	6 2	13 15	13 7	14 5	22 9½	22 2	19 6½	21 2½	20 12½	21 2
	Mainpuri	18 12	18 8	17 8	23 0	24 8	24 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 8	17 0	17 8	22 8	23 0	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 8
	Etah	18 12	18 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	27 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 8	20 0	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 [illegible]
	Jhánsi	22 0	22 0	23 2	32 10	32 2	30 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	25 7	...	...	21 5
	Lalitpur	21 0	22 0	27 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	27 0	26 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	17 8	17 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	25 8	25 8	24 0	25 8	25 8	24 0
	Fatehpur	16 4	16 12	17 12	23 12	24 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	10 10	15 4	15 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	18 0	18 0	17 8	23 0	25 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	33 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	20 0
	Allahabad	17 8	17 8	18 0	25 0	25 8	23 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	17 8	17 0	16 4	32 0	29 0	26 0	29 0	28 12	24 8
	Hamírpur	16 14	16 0	16 5	20 4	20 0	22 8	12 6	9 0	9 14	...	...	18 8	27 0	25 0	...	26 7	24 0	20 4
	Jaunpur	19 0	18 10	20 7	29 10	30 11	33 14	7 1	7 1	7 12	14 2	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	16 15	22 9	16 15
	Gorakhpur	17 1½	16 3	19 12⅔	24 3	22 8	50 6½	12 9½	12 9½	15 5	16 8	16 3	21 9½	...	...	...	...	...	28 12½
	Basti	16 8	15 8	20 12	30 0	38 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	18 7	20 10	28 0	27 5	35 6	11 1	8 14	8 14	17 11	17 11	17 0	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...
	Mirzapur	15 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	22 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
	Benares	16 4	15 11½	18 7	24 15	24 15	26 14	11 15	11 15	12 12	16 13	16 8	21 2	26 8½	26 8½	24 15	27 10	27 10	29 4
	Gházipur	[illegible] 6½	18 0	18 10	23 13¼	25 12	31 8	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	16 1½	19 15½	17 6	25 14	30 14½	35 12	20 9½	20 9½	26 6
	Balia	[illegible] 10	15 0	19 6	27 8	25 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	19 2	18 6	21 4	28 3	28 4	33 10	15 0	15 0	15 9	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	16 4	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	16 7½	16 8	19 0	23 7½	23 6½	26 4½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 4½	14 0	14 0	22 4	22 4	24 10½	22 0	22 0	23 12
	Unáo	17 8	18 0	19 8	24 8	25 0	24 0	10 0	13 8	7 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	22 0
	Bára Banki	17 0	17 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	31 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	19 0	20 0
	Sitapur	18 3	19 4	22 13	24 10	26 14	30 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 8	17 6	15 10½	22 0	20 12	16 0	20 0	19 12	22 0
	Hardui	15 15	15 15	20 5	22 8	23 0	33 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 0	11 4	13 2	...	21 9	...	...	22 8	...
	Kheri	18 8	19 4	24 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	17 0	16 4	18 12	26 8	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 6	16 0	14 8	30 0	29 8	32 12	...	...	...
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	19 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
	Gonda	18 9	19 0	22 14	30 4	31 8	35 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 4	17 8	18 8	33 4	36 0	42 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Rai Bareli	19 0	19 4	18 12	27 0	24 8	21 4	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	13 12	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	18 0	...
	Sultánpur	19 0	19 4	20 12	29 0	29 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Partábgarh	19 5	19 6	20 4	29 2	28 13	30 14	16 2	16 6	14 0	17 10	17 9	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	17 8	18 4	19 8	24 0	24 4	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	24 8	23 0	20 0	20 8	19 0
	Gurgáon	17 8	18 8	20 8	22 8	23 12	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	22 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	22 0
	Karnál [a]	17 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Hissar	17 0	18 0	18 8	30 0	32 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	24 0
	Rohtak	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa [b]	19 12	21 8	18 0	33 4	38 8	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	33 8	40 0	24 0	27 12	31 0	25 0
	Umballa [c]	21 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	18 0
	Ludhiana	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simla	14 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur [d]	22 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	20 0	23 0	18 0
	Hoshiárpur	23 0	24 8	20 8	31 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	29 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	12 0
	Kangra	24 0	24 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	17 12	16 8	15 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 6	...	12 4	11 12	8 12	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 9	3 10	...	11 10	10 10	8 10	
Goálpárá	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	...	12 4	12 0	8 0	
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	
Kámrúp	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	
Darrang	...	...	...	9 0	8 13	7 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 12	3 12	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
Sibságar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 4	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	
Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	2 8	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	N. W. Provinces.
Sahárаnpur	...	...	...	22 1	24 11½	21 9	116 0	150 8	150 8	12 1	12 1	10 12	11 13	11 13	10 0	
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	22 8	23 10	22 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	11 13	11 10	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	
Meerut	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 8	110 0	110 0	115 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	22 12	22 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	
Aligarh	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	...	11 0	11 8	...	
Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	
Garhwál	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	200 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	
Bijnor	...	...	...	19 6	20 13	21 15	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	10 9	10 4	9 7	
Moradabad	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	21 4	137 8	137 8	125 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 10	
Budaun	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	23 6	192 0	192 0	168 0	10 12½	10 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	
Bareilly	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	9 11	
Sháhjáhánpur	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 6	12 6	10 4	10 8	10 8	9 8	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	11 0	11 0	...	
Muttra	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Agra	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	21 11	21 9¼	21 9½	156 8	156 8	156 12	12 4	12 4	9 11	11 9	11 9	9 11	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	
Etáwah	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	
Etah	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	21 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 8	10 4	12 8	11 0	...	
Jalaun	...	...	...	29 0	28 [illegible]	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	26 8	26 6	27 5½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	38 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 4	8 12	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	24 0	23 12	23 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 12	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	23 6	24 6	22 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 2	...	10 0	9 14	9 4	
Bánda	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 4	12 4	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	
Allahabad	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	23 14	130 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 12	...	
Hamírpur	...	...	...	29 4	26 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 6	11 13	9 0	11 12	10 0	...	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	26 13	120 0	169 8	141 4	9 11	9 11	...	9 9	9 9	8 15	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	24 3	21 9½	37 12⅔	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 13	10 6½	...	10 6½	10 6½	8 6½	
Basti	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	31 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	7 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	22 2	23 10	28 0	181 0	147 8	147 8	10 10	10 10	7 14	10 0	10 0	8 2	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	
Benares	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	22 12	140 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½	
Gházipur	...	...	...	24 7½	26 6½	28 5	130 0	130 0	154 8	10 15½	9 10½	9 6	9 10½	9 0	7 12	
Balia	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	31 4	100 0	100 0	130 0	11 4	10 0	9 6	11 8	10 4	...	
Pilibhít	...	...	...	18 1	18 8	19 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	11 12	11 12	...	
Lucknow	...	...	...	21 0	20 11	20 12	115 0	115 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Oudh.
Unáo	...	...	...	22 8	25 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	
Bára Banki	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	
Sitapur	...	...	...	20 12	21 0	24 2½	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	10 9½	9 0	
Hardui	...	...	...	18 1	17 13	23 7	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	7 8	7 8	8 8	
Kheri	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	20 0	28 0	24 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	
Bharaich	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	
Gonda	...	...	...	26 12	27 8	29 12	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 4	11 4	9 4	
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	21 8	20 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	
Sultánpur	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 12	11 4	11 0	9 0	
Partábgarh	...	...	...	22 14	23 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	10 8	10 10	9 3	
Delhi	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	21 8	80 0	85 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Punjab.
Gurgáon	...	...	...	20 8	21 2	22 8	180 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	
Karnál	...	...	...	22 0	24 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	...	11 4	10 12	10 0	
Hissar	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	10 8	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Sirsa	...	...	...	33 0	37 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	
Umballa	...	...	...	24 0	25 12	22 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	13 10	13 10	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Simla	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 1	10 0	...	9 7	9 7	8 4	
Jullundur	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 0	13 8	11 4	
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	13 12	14 0	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	
Kangra	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	

[a] Barley rising. [b] Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising. [c] Barley and firewood rising. [d] Barley rising. * Mandwa : Present 25 seers, past 30 seers, corresponding 25 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	24 8	25 0	19 8	39 0	39 0	26 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	29 4	27 8	22 8	23 8	23 8	16 8
	Siálkot	24 8	26 0	19 0	40 0	39 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	12 0
	Gurdáspur	30 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Lahore [*a*]	23 8	23 8	18 0	36 0	37 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	28 0	23 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	13 0
	Ferozepore [*b*]	21 8	22 0	18 4	52 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	35 0	36 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	24 8	24 4	18 12	38 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	14 0
	Ráwalpindi [*a*]	20 8	20 8	13 4	29 0	29 8	21 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 12	30 0	22 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	14 0
	Jhelum [*c*]	24 0	24 0	15 8	31 0	31 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	15 0
	Gujrát	25 12	26 8	19 6	39 8	39 8	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	22 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	16 0
	Shahpúr	20 12	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 0
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	14 4	27 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	14 0
	Jhang	19 8	19 8	15 0	31 0	30 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Montgomery	20 8	20 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	20 8	20 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	18 13	18 2	16 4	27 1	26 14	25 10	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	25 13	25 5	16 4	21 8	21 9	17 9
	Dera Gházi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	30 10	31 14	19 6	45 0	46 4	34 6	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	6 4	25 0	27 8	20 0	25 0	28 12	20 0
	Peshawar	19 0	19 0	10 6	36 0	35 12	21 14	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 0	28 0	27 4	16 6	13 4	12 10	...
	Kohát	16 4	15 15	11 15	31 14	30 9	24 4	...	...	...	12 2	12 12	7 10	24 8	21 10	15 0	19 2	19 2	...
	Hazára	23 8	...	10 0	39 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 4	17 4	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 4	17 4	16 4	14 12	25 12	25 0	28 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	19 0	17 8	22 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	9 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	17 0	17 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	18 8	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	14 12	14 12	11 8	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	17 0	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	16 8	17 0	19 8	23 0	24 0	19 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	14 12	14 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	28 0	15 0	15 8	19 0
	Saugor	18 0	19 0	34 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	23 0	24 0	51 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 12	14 8	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	19 0	19 0	25 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 12	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	19 0	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 8	15 0	18 0	20 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	42 0	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	15 7	15 7	21 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	10 13	10 13	11 0	18 0	23 14	38 0	18 0	18 0	21 0
	Narsinghpur	15 4	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	14 0	14 0	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 8	11 8	22 0	21 0	45 0	21 0	21 0	32 6
	Raipur	24 0	29 8	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	42 0	45 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	21 0	24 0	28 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 8	30 0	36 12	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	45 0	45 0	60 0	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	72 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab																		
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada																		
	Bassein	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein town and Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Toungoo																		
	Shwegyin																		
	Salween																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	16 5	15 5	...	...	...	7 2	6 13	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 13	23 14	23 14	23 14	27 0	...	22 0
	Bolarum	18 1	19 7	16 6	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	9 1	9 0	9 9	27 0	27 0	24 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	27 0	26 0	24 8	34 0	33 0	36 0
	Amrsóti	16 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	19 0	18 0	26 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	30 0	46 0	21 0	24 0	24 0
	Ellichpur	15 0	14 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	26 0
	Buldána	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	54 0	28 0	28 0	38 0
	Wun	13 8	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Basim	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	12 0	11 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	52 0	...	...	...

[*a*] Jowár falling. [*b*] Barley rising. [*c*] Firewood falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1882—*continued*.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	29 4	32 12	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 4	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued*.
...	...	...	25 8	27 4	18 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Siálkot	
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	Gurdáspur	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Lahore	
...	...	...	29 0	32 8	24 0	80 0	70 0	100 0	12 8	13 4	...	12 8	13 0	11 8	Ferozepore	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	19 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála	
...	...	...	22 0	22 14	17 4	95 0	90 0	40 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 8	14 10	11 12	Ráwalpindi	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 8	160 0	120 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	...	16 0	16 8	13 8	Jhelum	
...	...	...	25 0	26 4	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujrát	
...	...	...	23 0	24 8	19 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 12	15 8	...	14 8	15 0	12 4	Mooltan	
...	...	...	23 8	25 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 4	15 0	...	14 0	14 8	12 4	Jhang	
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Montgomery	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh	
...	...	...	24 3	22 11	25 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	55 0	55 0	...	53 0	53 0	47 8	Dera Ismail Khán	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Gházi Khán	
...	...	...	29 11	28 12	31 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu	
...	...	...	17 3	17 3	12 10	96 0	96 0	66 0	58 8	58 8	...	56 0	56 0	40 0	Pesháwar	
...	...	...	17 14	15 15	16 5	76 0	76 0	63 0	89 0	89 4	...	75 0	75 0	45 14	Kohát	
...	...	...	20 0	...	15 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	Házára	
...	...	...	22 4	22 0	22 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	21 8	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Bhandára	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chánda	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	125 0	125 0	135 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	25 0	28 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 12	...	11 4	11 8	9 0	Jubbulpore	
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	42 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	...	8 4	8 4	7 4	Saugor	
33 0	40 0	79 0	37 0	35 0	73 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	6 12	9 0	8 8	6 8	Damoh	
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	39 0	210 0	210 0	230 0	11 0	11 0	7 8	10 12	10 8	7 0	Seoni	
25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	65 0	256 0	240 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	Mandla	
14 0	14 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	Betúl	
18 0	18 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	24 0	25 5	42 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	9 0	9 0	5 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	6 12	10 0	10 0	6 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	19 5	22 0	27 1	93 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 4	12 12	12 12	9 11	Nimár	
...	...	...	28 0	31 8	32 0	70 0	60 0	60 0	9 6	8 9	7 8	8 8	8 6	7 0	Raipur	
...	...	...	29 4	29 4	28 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sambalpur	
150 0	150 0	130 0	40 0	42 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur	
															Arakan Division.	Eastern Frontier.
															Akyab	
															Northern Arakan	
															Kyoukpyoo	
															Saudoway	
															Pegu Division.	
															Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	
															Tharrawaddy	
															Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Henzada	
															Bassein	
															Thonegwa	
															Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
															Moulmein town and Amherst	
															Tavoy	
															Mergui	
															Toungoo	
															Shwaygyin	
															Salween	
...	...	24 14	17 12	17 4	21 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	9 7	10 3	10 3	9 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	19 7	21 3	20 9	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 8	Bolarum	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Amráoti	
7 8	7 8	7 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
...	...	...	18 0	15 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Buldána	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1882 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.	Bangalore . . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar . . .																		
	Túmkúr . . .																		
	Mysore . . .																		
	Hassan . . .																		
	Shimoga . . .																		
	Kadur . . .																		
	Chitaldroog . . .																		
Coorg	Coorg . . .	8 8	7 15	7 15	8 3	8 8	8 11	10 13	10 9	10 2	12 11	13 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana.	Jeypore . . .	16 4	16 12	15 12	20 0	21 8	23 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 8	25 4	19 0	19 0	20 0
	Kishengurh . . .	17 8	16 0	17 8	25 8	21 8	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	21 8	21 0	26 8	19 0	17 0	21 0
	Kerrowlee . . .	16 0	16 0	16 4	18 8	18 8	21 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 8
	Ulwur . . .	18 12	18 7	17 9	24 0	23 5	22 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 10	11 8	11 6	23 8	23 5	23 8	17 13	17 0	19 0
	Bhurtpore (City) . .	17 7	17 7	16 8	22 13	22 13	20 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 4	11 4	7 0	20 11	20 11	21 0	17 11	17 11	17 8
	Ajmere . . .	16 0	15 0	16 8	22 0	22 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Deoli Cantonment . .	16 0	16 5	19 7	20 15	20 6	24 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	24 6	16 0	16 0	22 4
	Erinpura . . .	16 4	16 4	18 2	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0
	Sirohee . . .	17 8	17 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	23 0
	Abu . . .	15 12	15 6	15 6	23 0	22 12	22 12	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 10	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 4
	Anadra . . .	17 12	17 8	17 4	26 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) .	15 3½	15 0½	16 6½	20 11¼	19 14½	21 14	10 2¼	10 2½	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	22 8	28 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	18 12	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	17 6	16 11	18 2	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	7 8	12 13	13 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore) .	15 15	15 15	15 2	22 8	21 4	18 12	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	22 8	22 8	18 12	20 0	18 12	17 8
	Bikaneer . . .	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 1	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 10	...
	Boondee . . .	17 0	17 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	27 0	28 4	32 0	...	...	...
	Kotah . . .	16 12	16 8	26 4	19 4	19 4	35 0	8 12	8 12	7 12	11 12	11 0	10 0	21 8	20 4	44 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Tonk . . .	14 4	14 0	18 5	20 5	20 14	23 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 12	10 0	9 0	22 12	22 6	26 6	18 0	17 8	22 0
	Jhallawar . . .	16 1	16 1	22 7½	15 14	15 14	27 14	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 13½	17 4	16 4	30 1¼	13 6	13 6	18 3¼
	Shahpoora . . .	16 1	16 0	18 12	20 6	21 8	23 4	10 4	9 4	9 4	14 8	13 2	13 2	16 8	17 0	20 4	16 5	16 4	15 12
	Dholpur . . .	17 9	17 5	17 0	24 3	23 15	20 8	10 2	10 2	7 14	12 6	12 6	11 13	21 10	21 8	19 1	21 15	20 6	18 9
Central India.	Indore . . .	15 0	14 1	18 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	8 9	21 5	20 0	38 6	20 0	20 0	26 2
	Gwalior . . .	15 9	15 11	16 2	18 12	21 0	19 11	7 7	7 5	6 14	9 10	9 11	9 10	20 1	20 1	18 1	19 7	18 4	17 2
	Goona . . .	20 0	21 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	35 0	16 0	...	21 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) .	21 1	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 10	32 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	16 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 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore . . .	Mysore.
	Kolar . . .																Kolar . . .	
	Túmkúr . . .																Túmkúr . . .	
	Mysore . . .																Mysore . . .	
	Hassan . . .																Hassan . . .	
	Shimoga . . .																Shimoga . . .	
	Kadur . . .																Kadur . . .	
	Chitaldroog . . .																Chitaldroog . . .	
Coorg	Coorg . . .	19 10	19 9	22 5	19 10	20 7	24 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 13	9 0	...	8 4	8 6	8 0	Coorg . . .	Coorg.
Rajputana.	Jeypore . . .	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Jeypore . . .	Rajputana.
	Kishengurh . . .	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh . . .	
	Kerrowlee . . .	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	Kerrowlee . . .	
	Ulwur . . .	...	...	...	23 3	22 8	18 6	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 4	15 0	12 5	Ulwur . . .	
	Bhurtpore (City) . .	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City) . .	
	Ajmere . . .	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Ajmere . . .	
	Deoli Cantonment . .	...	...	...	19 8	20 5	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 0	Deoli Cantonment . .	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P					
	Erinpura . . .	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 2	3 1 2	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Erinpura . . .	
	Sirohee . . .	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee . . .	
	Abu . . .	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 0	10 8	Abu . . .	
	Anadra . . .	...	...	...	22 0	21 2	18 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra . . .	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	33 0	*	*	*	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore) .	...	...	...	16 0½	17 9½	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 2½	9 12¼	...	9 12½	9 9	7 0½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	20 15	20 15	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	Partábgarh („)	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P.					
	Marwar (Jodhpore) .	...	...	...	19 11	19 6	15 0	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0	...	15 0	15 0	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore) .	
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer . . .	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer . . .	
	Boondee . . .	...	...	...	24 8	28 4	32 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	7 4	11 8	11 8	...	Boondee . . .	
	Kotah . . .	...	...	...	24 12	24 8	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 4	...	12 4	11 12	8 9	Kotah . . .	
	Tonk . . .	...	...	...	20 8	20 6	22 8	160 0	160 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 12	11 12	...	Tonk . . .	
	Jhallawar . . .	...	...	...	21 4	20 1	28 4	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	9 11½	9 11½	7 1	Jhallawar . . .	
	Shahpoora . . .	...	...	...	19 0	19 3	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	10 6	13 4	13 4	...	Shahpoora . . .	
	Dholpur . . .	...	...	...	23 1	22 9	19 0	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	10 11	12 2	12 2	10 0	Dholpur . . .	
Central India.	Indore . . .	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 11	11 6	6 4	Indore . . .	Central India.
	Gwalior . . .	...	...	...	20 1	19 9	16 11	100 6	91 4	109 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 7	9 15	Gwalior . . .	
	Goona . . .	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Goona . . .	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) .	...	...	...	30 2	30 0	27 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	12 5	...	11 10	11 10	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government 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 JUNE AND 2nd HALF OF JULY 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 978, 979, 1134, 1135, 1136 AND 1137 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29th JULY AND 26th AUGUST 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. 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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
	2nd half of June 1882.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MADRAS.	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0
	2nd half of July 1882.																																			
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	17 4	17 0	18 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	8 16	4 16	0 14	0 25	0 24	12 28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	10 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 8	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	10 0	19 0	19 12	16 8	23 0	24 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 4	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	10 12	9 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	17 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...
	Wardha	18 8	20 4	23 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	14 12	16 4	11 8	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	125 0	125 0	130 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	0 ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	17 0	16 8	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	10 4	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	30 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	...	...	...
	Saugor	19 0	19 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	...	8 4	8 4	7 4	...	...	...
	Damoh	24 0	23 0	49 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	12 12	15 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	35 0	39 0	74 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	4 6	12 8	8 9	0 6	8	...	...	...
	Seoni	19 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	12 0	16 0	15 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	39 0	210 0	210 0	230 0	11 0	10 12	7 0	10 8	10 8	7 0	...	...	...
	Mandla	26 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	20 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	65 0	240 0	240 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	...	...	...
	Betúl	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 9	8 8	8 9	0 9	0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 7	15 7	20 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	4 4	10 13	11 4	9 8	23 14	21 0	31 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 5	23 10	38 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	8 14	...	9 0	8 8	5 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	14 8	14 8	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 6	8 10	0 10	0 6	0	...	...	...
	Nimár	14 0	14 0	20 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 11	11 8	21 0	21 0	44 15	21 0	21 0	32 15	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 4	10 5	12 12	13 0	9 13	...	...	...
	Raipur	29 8	29 0	40 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	45 8	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	32 0	32 12	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 9	8 4	7 2	8 6	7 12	7 0	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	32 8	35 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	30 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	4 8	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	45 0	45 0	52 0	...	...	...	40 0	45 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	130 0	42 0	48 0	46 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	0 ...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Bikaneer	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 2	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABBI CROP OF 1881-82 IN THE PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABBI CROP OF 1881-82.

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.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN RABBI MONTHS.												TOTAL.	
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.			
			Rabbi, 1881-82.	Rabbi, 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	769	1,158	...	389	...	...	...	0·1	...	1·0	2·8	0·1	2·0	0·9	0·1	2·5	4·9	4·6
Karnal	1,533,980	680,319	33,116	24,873	8,243	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·9	2·6	...	1·9	0·3	...	1·9	4·5	3·2
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	26,263	19,391	6,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	2·1	0·1	1·0	0·3	...	2·5	3·1	3·8
Delhi	801,033	525,976	21,938	8,029	13,909	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	1·1	0·9	...	0·7	0·4	...	2·0	1·6	3·9
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,701	26,685	40,064	...	13,379	...	...	...	1·2	...	0·8	2·3	...	0·5	0·7	...	1·4	2·8	4·1
Jind	...	...	23,448	27,771	...	4,323	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·1	2·6	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	3·2	1·4
Bikaner	...	...	605	280	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	1,240,366	993,512	...	743	...	743	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·9	...	...	...	0·5	...	1·6	...	3·2
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	8,648,916	5,219,180	132,824	122,309	29,349	18,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,168,314	856,230	12,087	15,068	...	2,981	0·3	...	...	0·2	...	1·46	2·98	...	1·31	2·39	0·11	2·58	4·70	6·63
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	95,937	117,221	...	21,284	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	2·57	...	1·83	2·15	0·12	2·40	4·52	7·35
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	133,100	149,687	...	16,581	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·70	...	1·30	1·66	...	3·28	3·00	5·74
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	241,130	281,976	...	40,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given	above.	39,253	28,192	11,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1·55	0·03	0·60	1·10	...	1·70	2·15	3·98
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,922	101,547	46,098	55,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·50	...	1·40	0·90	...	1·90	2·90	3·10
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	146,505	137,374	9,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·40	...	0·20	0·20	...	1·00	0·60	1·70
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,005,000	62,020	43,311	18,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·05	..	0·60	0·30	...	0·85	0·65	1·45
Shahpur	3,002,432	524,888	4,385	3,429	957	...	1·1	...	...	0·2	...	0·6	1·40	...	...	...	...	1·80	2·50	2·60
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	307,629	*114,248	90,352	23,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·15	...	0·20	1·10	0·10	0·80	0·45	2·10
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	15,142,481	3,087,499	467,959	348,756	119,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	28,301,061	11,094,603	841,912	753,041	148,553	59,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated 1881-82	841,912
Ditto 1880-81	753,041
Net Increase ...	88,871

* Of the 114,248 acres irrigated in the Muzaffargarh District, 21,070 acres are on account of Dofasli land which, if deducted, leave the actual area as 93,178.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABBI CROP OF 1881-82.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Gurgaon.	Muzaffargarh	TOTAL.
Wheat	332	25,214	21,819	17,767	19,423	17,447	301	8,188	68,873	129,613	65,164	104,935	57,731	3,426	...	66,562	500,825
Barley	14	704	63	...	495	455	76	405	2,151	3,483	2,713	2,625	28	111	...	1,498	14,811
Mixed Grain	57	1,688	1,854	819	2,729	4,156	73	518	2,191	8,971	9,219	...	2,235	116	...	16,078	50,704
Others	366	5,480	2,527	3,352	4,038	1,390	155	2,976	22,722	30,292	24,452	38,945	1,026	732	...	30,120	160,573
TOTAL RABBI, 1881-82	769	33,116	26,263	21,938	26,685	23,448	605	12,087	95,937	172,359	101,547	146,505	62,020	4,385	...	114,248	841,912
TOTAL RABBI, 1880-81	1,158	21,873	19,391	8,029	40,064	27,771	280	15,008	117,221	177,879	46,098	137,374	43,311	3,429	743	90,352	753,041

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABBI CROP OF 1881-82.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals Division.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Wheat	6,303	51,530	44,611	102,383	35,235	143,505	178,740	93,098	104,935	57,731	3,426	66,562	606,825
Barley	433	11,348	...	1,807	530	4,985	5,515	3,237	2,625	28	111	1,498	14,811
Mixed Grain	66	8,989	2,321	11,376	1,013	5,342	6,355	14,544	...	2,235	116	16,078	50,704
Others	2,303	7,021	7,984	17,308	9,017	41,503	50,520	29,921	38,945	2,026	732	30,120	160,573
TOTAL RABBI, 1881-82	9,030	68,878	54,916	132,824	45,795	195,335	241,130	140,800	146,505	62,020	4,385	114,248	841,913
TOTAL RABBI, 1880-81	5,153	85,046	32,110	122,309	52,164	229,812	281,976	74,290	137,374	43,311	3,429	90,352	753,041

R. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXI OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12th Aug. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,35,256	786	172	1,16,366	676	13,40,087	421	14,03,550	450	63,463	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	60,989	111	547	77,082	141	17,37,677	174	18,47,735	186	1,10,058	...
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,29,433	191	676	1,56,541	232	30,97,026	251	34,57,625	282	3,60,599	...
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,09,568	128	858	1,28,877	150	22,94,413	146	25,21,757	162	2,27,344	...
5th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	65,078	99	655	60,228	92	13,92,492	116	13,77,918	116	...	14,574
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	3,78,537	263	1,450	4,28,325	295	1,18,87,304	449	1,26,90,982	482	8,03,678	...
5th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	72,185	163	461	1,02,059	221	39,24,777	484	39,45,637	472	20,860	...
	TOTAL ...	4,791	9,51,046	198	4,819	10,69,478	222	2,56,73,776	203	2,72,45,204	311	15,71,428	...
	State.												
12th ditto ...	East Indian ...	1,504	6,21,175	413	1,507	8,64,996	574	1,44,96,026	526	1,58,37,845	579	13,41,819	...
12th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,938	69	33	2,740	83	55,774	109	72,981	134	17,207	...
12th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	972	36	27	1,172	43	22,222	45	24,087	49	1,865	...
12th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	233	29,663	127	230	35,510	154	5,38,351	127	6,50,613	155	1,12,262	...
12th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	76	8,166	107	75	11,049	147	2,00,811	143	2,23,696	147	13,885	...
12th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	6,178	108	57	6,079	107	1,54,371	148	1,60,058	155	5,687	...
12th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,949	102	20	1,670	58	45,838	86	38,891	71	...	6,947
12th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	3,838	45	87	5,169	59	93,015	59	1,16,767	74	23,752	...
12th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	471	39	12	577	48	15,721	71	17,620	81	1,899	...
12th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,00,479	99	1,117	1,29,471	116	30,39,299	164	36,60,152	181	6,20,853	...
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	8,428	187	45	1,368	30	1,79,125	218	1,86,528	228	7,403	...
12th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	53	2,455	46	98	3,277	33	1,09,599	98	2,28,524	129	1,18,925	...
5th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	14,801	92	161	17,265	107	5,18,488	176	5,21 922	178	3,434	...
12th ditto ...	Sindia ...	75	4,647	62	75	3,641	49	1,05,091	76	1,12,622	83	7,531	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	363	50,978	140	412	37,528	91	10,18,196	153	10,36,106	142	17,910	...
12th ditto ..	Indus Valley and Mandahar ...	660	49,388	75	660	60,471	92	15,69,652	130	16,05,238	134	35,586	...
12th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,028	45	...	...	21,709	52	21,709	...
	TOTAL ...	2,921	2,35,351	98	3,141	3,18,015	101	76,74,553	143	86,77,514	153	10,02,961	...
	Native States.												
5th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	191	2,600	14	194	10,371	53	2,99,657	96	3,73,115	106	73,458	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	13,647	113	121	15,188	126	2,98,608	185	3,01,460	137	2,852	...
5th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	1,780	31	86	5,112	59	51,738	49	92,426	59	40,688	...
	TOTAL ...	370	18,027	49	401	30,671	76	6,50,003	101	7,67,001	106	1,16,998	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,586	18,75,599	196	9,868	22,83,160	231	4,84,94,358	276	5,25,27,564	293	40,33,206	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,09,359	134	2,54,47,179	142	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,84,999	142	2,70,80,385	151	19,95,386	...

SIMLA,
The 1st September 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Public Works Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FREQUENT CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF A PROVINCE.

Nos. $\frac{33}{1343-1354}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 7th September 1882.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Home Department Circular Nos. 43-1424-1432, dated 20th September 1881.
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1536, dated 15th November 1881.
" " " Bombay, No. 783, dated 3rd February 1882.
" " " Bengal, No. 529A., dated 6th February 1882.
" " " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1348, dated 17th April 1882.
" " " Punjab, No. 1077, dated 12th May 1882.
" " Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4626-294, dated 23rd December 1881.
" " " British Burma, No. 296N., dated 26th October 1881.
" " " Assam, No. 3187, dated 28th November 1881.
" " Resident at Hyderabad, No. 27, dated 18th January 1882.

RESOLUTION.

In consequence of representations made to the Government of India that the change in the furlough rules effected in 1868, whereby officers absent on leave retain a lien on their appointments, had resulted in a largely increased number of acting appointments and in frequent changes in the *personnel* of the administrative staff to the detriment of public interests, a circular was issued on the 30th September 1881, asking Local Governments and Administrations to report whether any practical inconvenience had been felt owing to the operation of the rule; and, if so, to state the remedies which might seem to them expedient to secure the effectual removal of such inconvenience.

2. From the replies which have now been received, the Governor General in Council is glad to find that nearly all the local authorities are of opinion that the supposed effect of the rule in question has been much exaggerated and misunderstood, and that the provincial statistics when carefully analysed do not justify the withdrawal of the concession whereby an officer on furlough retains a lien on his substantive appointment or on a substantive appointment of like character and not less pay.

3. At the same time there can be no doubt that in some provinces changes among the administrative, and especially among the district staff, have been more frequent than is at all desirable; and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that something should be done to check this tendency, where it exists, partly by amendment of the rules in some points of minor detail, and partly by the adoption in all Local Administrations of a settled line of policy in working the rules.

4. In the first place the enquiries recently instituted have made it clear that when unduly frequent changes in the *personnel* of the administrative staff occur, they are often not so much the effect of the existing rules as of the manner in which they are worked. Local Governments are sometimes too ready to defer to the personal wishes and inclinations of officers returning from leave; but unless they insist firmly on the principle that an officer must accept whatever appointment suitable to his rank and position in the service may chance to be available on his return, unnecessary changes take place, the public service suffers, and the convenience of other officers, more or less numerous, is sacrificed to meet the wishes of one favoured individual. The Government of India consider it undesirable that frequent transfers among district officers should take place when these can be avoided; and, while fully admitting that it is quite possible to keep an officer too long in charge of the same district, they are of opinion that the local knowledge which a district

officer is expected to possess cannot be acquired unless he remains for a reasonable period in the same appointment. His Excellency in Council is inclined to hold that it would be a distinct advantage to the public service to keep a Magistrate-Collector as a rule for five years in the same district, and that, on the other hand, after a six or seven years' incumbency a change is desirable both for the sake of the officer himself and of the district administration. It should, therefore, be understood that, unless some special circumstances render it desirable to replace an acting officer by a returning incumbent, an officer in the regular line on return from furlough should be posted to such actually vacant office as may happen to be suited to his rank and pay; and, in determining his disposal, the *only* consideration which should be allowed to weigh is the question how his services can best be utilised with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements.

5. The Governor General in Council considers further that if measures were taken to regulate the times of return of officers from furlough so as to make these coincide better with the times of proceeding on furlough, the principal ground of dissatisfaction with the rules, from an administrative point of view, would disappear. The Local Government should have more power than it at present exercises to regulate the time of an officer's return with reference to the convenience of the public service. It ought, for instance, to be at liberty for this reason to require an officer to take less or (when to his credit) more leave than he applies for (within reasonable limits), on penalty of his forfeiting his lien upon his appointment if he declines to accept the arrangement: thus, if an officer applies for twelve months' furlough, and the Local Government is aware that it will have difficulty in providing him with a suitable appointment on the expiry of that term owing to the simultaneous return of senior men or for other reasons, it should require him to return either after, say, ten months, or fourteen months, as may best suit the requirements of the public service. At present the Government grants, as a matter of course, the precise amount of furlough asked for. It ought to have at least the same discretion in settling the leave-arrangements of its officers that a mercantile firm would exercise in granting leave of absence to its *employés*. Effect may be given to this suggestion from the 1st April 1883.

6. As the rules stand at present a Covenanted Civil Servant is only allowed to take his first furlough after eight years' residence in the country. It appears to the Government of India desirable, both in the interests of the public service and as a concession to its junior officers, that this period should be reduced, and that the first furlough should be admissible after five years' residence. It is for the public advantage that some portion of the furlough that may be earned during a civilian's term of engagement should be taken at the time when his services are of least value. A change in the furlough rules to the effect suggested will be recommended to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

7. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that occasionally improper advantage can be taken of the rule as to lien on appointment, by officers who have much furlough to their credit and can easily procure medical certificates. The Governor General in Council thinks it would be a fair rule to lay down that if an officer within two years of his return from furlough again takes furlough on medical certificate he should not retain any lien on his appointment. A change in the furlough rules to this effect will also be recommended to Her Majesty's Government.

8. The points mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 are the only matters in regard to which the Governor General in Council thinks any alteration of the present rules to be necessary.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be communicated to the Department of Finance for information and with a view to the necessary reference being made to the Secretary of State on the points mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Resolution.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th SEPTEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency; prospects of standing crops are good, and harvesting has commenced in a few places. In Coorg the monsoon has set in again; rice and *ragi* crops are doing well. In the Mysore State, in the Nizam's Territories, and the Berars there has been light rain, except in Hyderabad where it has been heavier; standing crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable. In the Bombay Presidency good rain has fallen in all districts except Guzerat, and has been beneficial to standing crops; parts of the Guzerat division are in need of more rain; locusts are reported from a few places. In the Central Provinces the *kharif* crops have benefited by the recent break in the rains and are promising well; weeding operations are in progress, and occasional showers are occurring.

In Central India and Rajputana rain has been reported from every State, except Sirohi, Jeypore, and the British district of Ajmere, and prospects are favourable everywhere except in Sirohi. Rain has also been general throughout the Punjab, except in Hissar and Peshawar. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have had more or less good rain in all districts; early crops are being cut, and prospects of all other crops are good; more rain is now wanted in part of Lucknow only. In Bengal rain in varying quantities has fallen in all districts; prospects of the winter rice crops have improved, *jute* and sugarcane are in satisfactory condition, and the autumn harvest is progressing, with promise of a fair average outturn; a little more rain would help the transplanting of the winter rice crop in some places. In Assam the transplantation of the winter and the reaping of the early autumn crops are progressing; rain has been general; tea and sugarcane are doing well.

In British Burma good rain has fallen everywhere except in two districts, where it has been light; agricultural operations are on the whole progressing satisfactorily, except in parts of Prome and Tharrawaddy.

The general fall in the barometer noticed last week was succeeded by a rise which, beginning in Western India, spread over all parts of the country, and was again followed by a steady fall all over India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 7th)		
Bellary ...	4·18 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, dry partially withering in one taluk; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	2·40 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·14 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops thriving generally; harvest gingelly, outturn poor; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera slight.
Kistna ...	1·56 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops recovering, but slightly afflicted by insects in parts; harvest gingelly, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox slight and cattle-disease general.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·86 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing.
Coimbatore ...	1·40 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops paddy promise well, though *cholum* damaged by insects in one taluk; harvest dry crops, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	2·61 (average of thirteen stations).	Crops generally good; harvest dry crops, yield below average.
Madura ...	1·57 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy, yield average; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	1·86 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop commenced; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	2·64	Harvest progressing; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 6th)		
Kurrachee ...	Dadu, 1·23; Keti, ·53; Sehwan, ·34; Thána Bula Khan, ·90; Kotri, ·35; Mirpur Batoro, ·05.	River at Kotri on 4th 16 feet 11 inches, same as last year; crops damaged by excess of water; *keon* worm doing some damage in Manjhand and rats in Mirpur Batoro and Jati talukas; small-pox in two talukas; fever and cold in six talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 34 and 32, in Manjhand 24, 36 and 46, in Tatta 23, 32 and 42, and in Shahbandar 20, 48 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in nine talukas; average fall, 1·12.	River falling; fever in seven talukas; small-pox in Hyderabad; wheat 25, *juari* 45, *bajri* 41, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1·16	Total rainfall 28·97; crops doing well, but more rain urgently wanted; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	1·30	Total rainfall 32·58; cholera at Sidhpur and near Amreli; *bajri* 33 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·80	Total rainfall 33·94; rain wanted for rice and *bajri*; other crops healthy; *juari* 39 lbs. and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Excellent rain in all talukas; maximum in Yeola, 5·45.	Locusts in Nandgaon, Malegaon, Baghlan, and parts of Chandore destroying crops; slight cholera in Násik, Sinnar, Yeola, and Baghlan talukas; wheat 28¼, *bajri* 38, and rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day, heavy on 2nd and 5th; total of week, 4·53.	Total rainfall to date 62·18, being 12·92 above average; abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 30th to 3° cool on 3rd and then rose to 1° cool on 5th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal, abnormal wind changed gradually from north-east on 30th to east-south-east on 2nd, was from east on 3rd, and from due north on 5th; wind normal on 4th; thunder and lightning on 4th and distant lightning on 5th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	Rain in three eastern talukas—maximum at Indapur, 6·0; minimum at Bhimthari, 1·65; slight showers in other talukas.	Three cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 2 deaths; *bajri* 47 and *juari* 59 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 39 and *juari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Karjat, 12·09; minimum at Kopargaon, 1·85.	Total average rainfall of the district 15·94; rainfall has been beneficial to *kharif* crops; cholera—4 attacks and 2 deaths in Parner, 6 attacks and 2 deaths in Jhamkhed, in Sheogaon no fresh attacks, 1 death; small insects like grasshoppers are reported to be doing damage to the *bajri* crop in Kopargaon and Rahuri by eating the leaves and heads of the *bajri* plants; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	6·99	Total rainfall 28·11; cholera cases 38, of which 13 were fatal; rain throughout, good for *kharif* crops; *bajri* 59 lbs. 6 tolas and *juari* 80 lbs. 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations—maximum at Hangal, 5·10; minimum at Kalghatgi, 1·60.	The rain has done good to standing crops; cotton sowing still in progress in eight talukas, but retarded in Gadag taluka owing to want of break in Karajgi; ground is being prepared for cotton and other late crops; ague in two and cattle-disease in one taluka; public health good; prices stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 9·92; Kumpta, 3·98; Hallial, 3·65; Sirsi, ·91.	Total rainfall 97·00; rice crops in ear in two talukas; sugarcane and garden produce thriving; fever partial; general health good; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 13¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·58	Total rainfall 15·83; weather hot and cloudy; cholera subsiding in Rajkot town and station; crops thriving; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 32 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen, except in Guzerat districts where it is much wanted; locusts in Násik and Khandesh; fever and cattle-disease in some districts; cholera abating.
Bengal—(Sept. 6th)		
Chittagong ...	4·04	More rain wanted in some parts for winter crop; prospects fair; prices somewhat high; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	0·75	Prospects of crops good; cholera prevalent.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·06	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane continue satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* paddy proceeding; more rain wanted; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	·28	Transplanting of *amun* proceeding; rain still generally wanted in Tandhi sub-division; health of people generally good.
Rajshahye ...	3·40	More rain required; *aus* rice and *kaon* being out, outturn not very good; jute fair; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	Cutwa, 2·31; Raniganj, 1·31.	More rain wanted throughout district; prospects of *aus* and sugarcane good; health generally good.
Rungpore ...	13·23	Prospects of standing crops good; transplanting winter rice progressing; early rice and jute being reaped; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	3·56	Rain very beneficial; prospects good; outturn autumn harvest good; winter rice still being transplanted; public health good.
Purneah ...	2·43	Late rice poor on high lands and not yet all transplanted; outturn early rice poor; fever prevalent; rivers high.
Patna ...	1·81	More rain wanted in south for transplanting winter rice; *bhadoi* crops promising and are being reaped in some parts; cholera reported from Behar.
Durbhunga ...	11·15	Crop prospects fair; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	3·85	Weather sultry; *bhadoi* crops doing well; rain wanted for transplanting rice crop in some parts; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	3·42	Early rice being reaped, good crop; late rice promises well; cholera again reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in all districts during the week; prospects of winter rice crop improved, but more rain wanted in some places, particularly in Burdwan and Presidency divisions; transplantation which was delayed for want of sufficient rain is still proceeding in several places; autumn harvest progressing; general prospects of fair average outturn, though in some places injured by want of sufficient rain; fever prevalent in some districts; cholera and cattle-disease exist in some districts, former severe in Champarun and latter in Hooghly.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 5th)	·40; Chandauli, 1·90	Prospects favourable; health of men and cattle good; [illegible] cases of cholera reported; prices slightly falling; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 6th)	Rain during week in all tahsils except Soraon, abundant in Sirathu and Handia.	Weather is now fine and favourable for the crops; health good, very slight cholera; rice fallen considerably; other prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	Abundant rain throughout the district.	Fine weather wanted to ripen the crops; cattle-disease in two tahsils, also some cholera; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhánsi (Sept. 4th)	Average rainfall 2·0; more or less rain almost every day.	*Kharif* prospects very good; *tili* and cotton in flower; harvesting of minor grains—*kamin*, *sama*, &c.—commenced; *rabi* lands being ploughed; supplies abundant; prices stationary; 65 deaths from cholera during the week, except in Bhadarwara; no fresh cholera cases for last two days; cattle-disease of a mild nature in Jhánsi.
Agra („ 5th)	Rain in four parganas, from ·10 to ·30.	*Bajri* cutting commenced; slight fever continues, but general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Rainfall of 28th and 29th ultimo, 9·0.	Clear and fine weather now required for rice harvest; crops excellent; cholera still about, chiefly in rural parts.
Meerut („ „)	Occasional rain	Weather seasonable; crops flourishing; health good; supplies sufficient; prices falling.
Kumaun („ „)	Rainfall of 29th and 30th ultimo, ·90.	Fine weather now; crops excellent; *jhangra* and rice being cut in some places; cattle-disease continues; health good; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr, 4·10; Maliabad, 5·10; Mohanlalganj, 2·40.	The rains have done good generally to the *kharif* crops; prospects good; more rain wanted in tahsil Mohanlalganj; prices steady; cholera has decreased considerably.
Partabgarh („ „)	Rain fallen in three tahsils.	Crops looking well everywhere; *kudri dhan*, *makra*, and *kakoon* being cut; slight cattle-disease prevalent; cholera has almost ceased.
Sitapur („ „)	Average rainfall 6·30	*Jarhan* in *gaujar* land promises to be very fine; other rice being cut; sugarcane, *mash*, and crops in general doing well; cholera in three tahsils.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 6·30; Akbarpur, 1·20; Bikapur, 5·00; Tanda, 2·00.	Prospects good; slight cholera in tahsil Fyzabad.
Rae Bareli („ „)	General rain	Rain favourable for crops; *sawan*, *kakoon*, and *makra* being cut; cholera still in two tahsils; cattle-disease in some villages of tahsil Dalman; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall over 1·80.	Weather now clear; prospects excellent; cholera declining; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	General rain during week.	Prospects favourable; prices steady; no sickness, except slight fever.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain everywhere during the week, and more is now only required in part of Lucknow; a break appears to have set in; prospects good; early crops being cut; prices stationary or falling; cholera still lingers in the parts previously affected, but is decreasing; fever in Farukhabad, Moradabad, Agra, and Aligarh; slight cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Gorakhpur, Jhánsi, and Kumaun.
Punjab—(Sept. 6th)		
Delhi ...	1·5	Health fair; prices falling.
Hissar ...	No rain	Rain fell elsewhere in the division; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	4·30	Health fair; prices of food-grains gradually falling.
Jullundur ...	3·40	Prices falling; health good.
Amritsar ...	4·30	Health good; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	6·0	Health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	3·70	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	3·40 at Sadr	Health of district and state of crops good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	Drizzling rain at Sadr	Crop prospects good; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Rawalpindi ...	2·40	Slight fever in some parts of the district; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3·10	Fever abating; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general throughout the province, except in Hissar and in the Peshawar district; the health of the province is generally good, except slight fever in two or three districts; prices of food-grains are falling in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Ferozepore districts, in the other districts they are stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 6th)	1·60	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; cholera reported; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 5th)	2·26	Weather cloudy and seasonable; weeding continues; prospects fair; cholera and small-pox continue; prices unchanged.
Saugor („ 4th)	1·96	Crops progressing favourably; public health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 5th)	3·15	Weather sultry and close; weeding and ploughing progressing; *kharif* promises well; cholera reported; prices steady.
[illegible] („ „)	4·60	Weather cloudy and close; crops benefited by heavy rain; few cases of small-pox and cholera; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
[illegible]bad („ „)	4·42	Weather unusually hot; *kharif* fair; health good; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	1·75	Weather warm and close; more rain wanted; crops promising; weeding in progress; few cases of cattle-disease and cholera; prices unchanged; rice 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Aug. 31st)	·02	Crops benefited by break; fever still prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and close, with occasional showers; recent break beneficial to *kharif* crops, which promise well; weeding operations continue; cholera still reported from most districts; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Sept. 2nd)		
Akyab ...	3·81	Total rainfall 175·22 inches ; 4 deaths from cholera in towns, disease prevalent in five townships ; 12 deaths from small-pox in one township and 7 deaths from cattle-disease in another.
Rangoon ...	4·65	Total rainfall 65·96 inches ; public health good ; crops progressing.
Bassein ...	2·85	Total rainfall 93·82 inches ; public health good ; 38 deaths from cattle-disease in one township and 9 in another ; ploughing and transplanting still going on.
Prome ...	0·66	Total rainfall 32·54 inches ; 21 deaths from cholera in one township, none in town ; a few cases here and there in district ; slight cattle-disease in one township ; reports from outstations state that over two-thirds of the usual area has been planted out ; more rain is required.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·53	Total rainfall 158·86 inches ; public health good both in Moulmein and district ; cattle-disease still prevalent in four townships ; re-sowing still going on ; transplanting nearly completed.
Toungoo ...	2·47	Total rainfall 69·50 ; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in Akyab and Prome, and a very few scattered cases elsewhere ; small-pox in Akyab, otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease continues somewhat prevalent ; cultivation to some extent checked in parts of Prome and Tharrawaddy by want of rain ; agricultural operations generally going on well.
Assam (Sept. 6th)		
Gauhati ...	·17	Weather seasonable ; transplanting of *sali* paddy in progress ; public health good.
Sylhet ...	5·14	*Aus* paddy reaped, outturn not yet estimated ; *sali* already transplanted ; *amun*, sugarcane, and tea doing well ; public health good.
Cachar ...	2·95	Weather warm ; transplanting of *sali* and reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continues ; tea doing well ; common rice 21 5/16 seers per rupee ; no more cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	9·09	Weather seasonable ; transplanting of *sali* paddy nearly finished ; cattle-disease still reported ; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 6th)		
Bangalore ...	·77	Dry crops thriving, wet cultivation improving owing to tanks having received supplies of water ; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	1·02	Crops in good condition ; prospects fair.
Mercara ...	0·39	Monsoon has set in again ; rice and *ragi* crops doing well.
		General Remarks.—Rain continues to fall throughout the Mysore State—in Tumkur 2·29, in Hassan 2·52, Shimoga 3·30, Kadur ·43 ; crops in good condition ; prospects favourable ; prices compare favourably—in Bangalore *ragi* 26½, horse-gram 40¾, in Mysore *ragi* 25½, horse-gram 30¾, in Shimoga *ragi* 19 to 39, gram 25 to 40 seers per rupee.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 6th)		
Amráoti ...	·56	Crops in good condition ; wheat 16 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	1·25	Prospects of crops favourable.
Hyderabad ...	5·78	Total rainfall from 1st January 22·89 inches ; tanks have received considerable quantity of water, and standing crops much benefited ; cattle-disease prevails in one taluk ; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 26, yellow *juari* 30½, and *tur* 26 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 6th)		
Indore ...	2·83 ; heavy intermediate showers daily.	Weather sultry ; health good ; prices are steady and prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·75	Health good ; prospects good.
Sutna ...	·71	Prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·90	Public health good ; weather seasonable.
Goona ...	2·85	Crops good ; fever prevalent in district.
Bhopal (Sehore) ...	4·25	Weather hot and raining alternately ; prospects good ; cholera lingers at Bhopal.
Agar ...	·50	A few cases of cholera at Agar ; agricultural prospects good.
Nowgong ...	2·75	Weather seasonable ; *kharif* prospects good ; cholera prevalent in the cantonment, otherwise health good ; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	2·10	*Makka* and *juar* crops doing well ; ploughing continues ; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 6th)	1·09	Weather occasionally clear and cloudy and rather sultry.
Sirohi („ 3rd)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good ; prospects bad ; rain much needed.
Marwar („ 1st)	1·20	Four months water in tanks ; health good ; crops in good condition ; cloudy nights, clear and cool, dry, warm, and close ; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Meywar (Sept. 2nd)	·12	Tanks and wells fair ; prospects very good ; more rain wanted.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·97 ; Tonk, 1·29 previous week ; Kotah, 6·35 ; Shahpura, 1·92.	Weather fine ; prospects favourable ; health good ; prices steady.
Jhallawar (Aug. 30th)	2·09	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Sept. 5th)	.....	No rain ; health good ; slight fever in Marwar ; prospects excellent.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable ; average daily deaths from cholera in city two.
Ulwur („ „)	Rain in five tashils, average ·05.	Prospects good ; health fair.
Nepal—		
Katmandu („ „)	.....	No report received.

Circular No. 44Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 2nd September 1882.

Read—

Prospectus of the Boston International Exhibition of 1884.

RESOLUTION.

An International Exhibition of the arts and industries of all nations is proposed to be held at Boston, the capital of New England, America, commencing about April 15th, 1884. The Government of India is not in a position to take any active part in the Exhibition, but will afford all information and facilities in its power to exhibitors who may wish to send their articles to it. With this object it has appointed Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji, the officer in charge of work connected with Exhibitions, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Calcutta, to receive any communication on the subject from intending exhibitors.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution, with the Prospectus of the Boston International Exhibition, be printed in the *Gazette of India*, and be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local Gazettes.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
N. W. P. and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Coorg.
Assam.
Hyderabad.

BOSTON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.

Patrons : THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON.

PRESIDENT :

GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY, *Companion of St. Michael and St. George, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy, &c., &c. ; Secretary to the Commissioners for Victoria at London and Vienna, 1873 ; Philadelphia, 1876 ; Secretary and Acting Commissioner, Paris, 1878 ; Secretary and General Manager to the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-81 ; Executive Commissioner for Victoria at the Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.*

Vice-President and Treasurer :

E. R. STIMSON, TORONTO.

Bankers :

CITY BANK, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. | MAVERACK NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, MELBOURNE.

Secretary :

GENERAL C. B. NORTON, BOSTON.

1. It is proposed to hold an International Exhibition in the magnificent buildings of the Massachusetts Charitable Association at Boston, the capital of

New England, commencing about April 15th, 1884, of the arts and industries of all nations. The commercial success which has attended the recent Exhibitions in Australia—including Adelaide, a city with a population of 60,000, and the capital of a colony of 300,000; Perth, with a population of 9,000, the capital of a colony with a population of 30,000; and Christchurch, New Zealand—has induced an association of capitalists to make arrangements for holding a series of Exhibitions throughout the United States and Canada. Buildings large enough for the purpose are to be found in nearly all the large cities. The first Exhibition will be held at Boston in the Spring of 1884. Boston with its suburbs has a population of 450,000, and New England of 4,000,000. The Boston Exhibition will be kept open as long as it proves remunerative to exhibitors and promoters.

2. Applications for space, with full particulars of the intended exhibit, can be forwarded to the Secretary of the Boston International Exhibition, 1884, No. 70, Water-street, Boston, prior to December 1st, 1883, or to the President, whose address up to November 15th, 1882, will be—"Lafayette," East St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, after which it will be—care of Gibb and Macintyre 7, St. Benet Place, Gracechurch-street, London E.-C.

3. The ordinary charge for space will be two shillings for each of the first twenty square feet, and one shilling for each additional square foot; but Exhibitors desiring a frontage to the main avenue for their cases can obtain it on payment of an additional five shillings per foot of such frontage, irrespective of depth. A passage of from 2 to 3 feet will be left round each case where desired and Exhibitors desirous of having spaces against the wall should mention the fact at the time of application. In cases where the sum to be charged for space will be less than £5, the full amount must accompany the application. Where it exceeds that sum, half may be paid on application, and the other half before the opening of the Exhibition.

4. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition Building will commence about March 1st, and terminate three days before the Exhibition opens, after which date no exhibits can be received, and all vacant spaces will become forfeited.

5. All exhibits must be removed within ten days after the close of the Exhibition, after which time they will be taken away by the Executive, and stored at the risk of the owner.

6. Exhibits will be admitted in bond, and can be sold free of charge so long as they are not removed before the close of the Exhibition; but Exhibitors who wish to make sales with immediate delivery must pay duty in advance, together with a license fee of two pounds ten shillings per week per stand, payable weekly in advance.

7. All fittings, show-cases, shelves, &c., which Exhibitors require must be provided at their own expense.

8. The Executive reserve the right of rejecting any proposed exhibit, and the introduction of dangerous or offensive substances is strictly prohibited.

9. Every precaution will be taken for the safe preservation of all exhibits against theft or fire, but the Executive can take no responsibility for accidents however caused.

10. All Exhibitors will receive a bronze medal and a certificate that their exhibits were admitted to the Boston Exhibition. Under special circumstances gold and silver medals may be awarded upon the recommendation of qualified experts, one-half of whom will be nominated by the Executive, and the other half by the representatives of the foreign Exhibitors.

11. An official catalogue will be published, and no other in the English language will be allowed in the building.

12. For special concessions special arrangements will be made.

13. The Executive reserve the right of lighting the building with the electric light or with gas, keeping open at night, and of altering or amending these Regulations.

14. Responsible Agents will be appointed in all the principal countries of Europe and the East, who will treat with intending Exhibitors, and afford all information.

GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY.
E. R. STIMSON.
CHARLES B. NORTON.

E. C. BUCK,
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, Simla, on Wednesday, the 30th August, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

Leave was granted.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. He said:—

"I think that the fact of this being the second application which it has been necessary to make to this Council for the amendment of the Act of three years ago is a very remarkable illustration of the capabilities of language for concealing our thoughts.

"The original Act was framed by draftsmen of unquestionable skill; it was hotly debated on, section by section, in some instances phrase by phrase, while the disputants on both sides understood thoroughly what the words about which they were disputing were intended to mean; and yet we find, when the Act has passed into totally different hands for the purpose of being carried out, that what we deemed plain is found to be obscure; that we are told that when we thought that we were enacting white, we unmistakeably enacted black; and that some points which we deemed the Bill fully provided for are not provided for at all. No doubt we must accept this state of things with a certain amount of humility, perhaps, not unmixed with a slight sense of wrong. However, it would appear that the only course open to this Council is to introduce an amending Act so as to make the original intentions perfectly clear, and while doing this it may legitimately take the opportunity of making any minor improvements in wording and machinery, so long as these are in harmony with the intention of the original measure.

"The alterations which it is proposed to make in the Act, which I ought, perhaps, strictly speaking, to state now, when moving for leave to introduce the measure, are, in the main, three: The first consists of two or three provisions which deal with the subject of redemption. It is proposed that the provisions relating to suits for an account should apply to suits for an account and

redemption where mortgaged property is concerned, and that redemption itself should be allowed to take place though the period fixed for it may not have arrived; moreover, it is desired to carry out the intention of the original Bill, that the instalments contemplated by section 20 should be allowed in redemption-suits as well as in other suits.

"Under the second head is an amendment of sections 21 and 22, so as to carry out the original intention that they should be retro-active, and should apply to all the enormous number of old decrees which were then in existence. In consequence of their having been interpreted not to have retro-active effect, it has occurred first, that whereas we thought that we had put an end to imprisonment for debt, some sixty persons have been imprisoned during the last two years, besides which a considerable number of warrants have been issued but not executed; and secondly, that management by the Collector, which is a suitable measure for dealing with such old cases, has been held to be inapplicable.

"Next, it is proposed to make clear what was always intended, that the Courts, when directing insolvency-proceedings to be instituted, should be able to do so of their own motion, and not simply when they were moved by the judgment-creditor in the suit, who perhaps would be a person interested in the opposite direction.

"These are the three principal alterations which it is proposed to make. Besides these, there are two or three minor alterations or improvements in the detailed machinery, by which it is proposed to make the Act more consistent and harmonious. The first is that of providing for a revision instead of an appeal in all suits to which sections 12 to 15 apply, so as to avoid the anomaly of different controlling authorities dealing with the same subject. Secondly, we propose to allow the conciliators to summon either of the parties in a case who does not make his appearance, and also to limit the certificate which the conciliator gives to a certain fixed time in its operation, so as to prevent its being used as a means of intimidation for an indefinite period. Thirdly, it is proposed to give to the Special Judge power to refer any difficult case that may arise for the opinion of the High Court.

"I have only to say, in conclusion, that these imperfections have very seriously impeded the operation of the Act; more especially have they prevented the working of the compensatory powers it was intended to provide—that is to say, the giving to the creditor all that could reasonably be got out of the debtor's estate by effective management, in lieu of the powers of annoyance and oppression of which he was deprived; and even the principal machinery was not in tolerable working order until last year.

"However, it may be said with confidence that experience has hitherto uniformly shown that, in every instance in which the Act has been able to work fairly, it has worked with great success. At the same time, until complete effect has been given to all its provisions by the amending Bill which I now have the honour to ask leave to bring before the Council, and until a year or two of experience of the whole amended Act has been actually acquired, it cannot be said that even an approach to a fair trial has been afforded to it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that Major the Hon'ble E. Baring be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of licenses to Pilots in British Burma and for investigating certain charges against them.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th September, 1882.

SIMLA;
The 30th August, 1882.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th September, 1882.

SIMLA;
The 6th September, 1882.

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

QUESTION OF GIVING GREATER PUBLICITY TO MEASURES UNDER THE CONSIDERATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 1030-48, [illegible], the 8th September 1882.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPT.,
To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to invite ~~the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council~~ / ~~the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor~~ / your attention to the question which has been recently raised in the Legislative Council and in the Press, as to the possibility of giving greater publicity to measures under the consideration of the legislature, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with any suggestions which ~~His Excellency~~ / ~~His Honour~~ / you may desire to make for the improvement of the existing procedure generally, and in particular in regard to the points to be presently referred to.

2. I am, in the first place, to observe that more direct steps are already taken by the Government in India than are taken in England to make the Bills before the Legislature known to the public. In Bengal, and it is believed in other parts of India, the vernacular Gazettes are sent to all the courts, and are there read by the Pleaders and Mukhtárs. Public bodies of weight or influence are consulted on Bills of importance. Besides the large Associations to which the Local Government refers direct, there are local Associations which the district officer usually consults. Every district and subdivisional officer is expected, not only to express his own opinion, but also to ascertain the opinions of the Natives around him; and, as a matter of fact, the papers which are printed regarding important Bills commonly contain many valuable opinions from Native Associations and from individual Native gentlemen.

It must, however, be borne in mind that some of the most important Bills which come before the Council, and in particular measures like the great codifying Bills in connection with which this question has arisen, are, no matter how clearly they may be drafted, of such a nature that, even with the aid of the fullest explanations, none but experts can hope to master their contents sufficiently to offer any useful criticism on them. Similar measures meet with but little criticism in England outside professional circles, and in India the prospect of obtaining useful criticisms on measures of this class is much diminished by the difficulties of translation to which I am presently to refer.

3. The Governor General in Council would not have it supposed that these observations are made with any view to deprecating further efforts being made to attain the object desired. He is, on the contrary, fully sensible that it is the duty of the Government to give the largest practicable amount of publicity to legislative proceedings, and to afford the public every opportunity of examining them and expressing an opinion upon them, and he is satisfied that more can be done in this respect than is done at present. The matter is, however, I am to observe, one which is not altogether in the hands of the Government. The Press is the most effective agency for bringing the measures of the Government before the public and securing for them a full discussion. Without its co-operation little can be done; and the first aim of the Government accordingly should be to give the Press all the information in its power as to the object and necessity of any proposed legislation.

4. Bearing this in mind, the first change in the existing practice which is contemplated by the Government of India is the publication of a fuller and more popular Statement of Objects and Reasons, showing why the measure is required, and giving a short history of the circumstances which have led up to it, and an explanation of the effect it is likely to have on the subject-matter and on the people. Pains will in future be taken to make such statements as clear and intelligible to the ordinary unscientific mind as possible; and when the Bill has been brought in, the Bill itself and the Statement of Objects and Reasons and (when this appears desirable) the speech made by the Member in charge in moving for leave to introduce it, will be printed in separate form on cheap paper, so as to be available (with the translations to be presently referred to) for gratuitous distribution to the Press and to such Municipalities, Local Boards and Associations interesting themselves in public questions as it may be considered desirable to supply them to. These papers will further be sold at a low price to the public, and might be made available for perusal without fee at court-houses and kachahrís.

5. The matter of translations is that which next demands attention, and it is by no means so simple. The difficulties of translating the technical wording of our Bills into oriental languages, and especially into such of those languages as are so rude and meagre as to require to be supplemented from the Arabic or Sanskrit, are on all hands admitted to be very great. Whether these difficulties are at present overcome to the full extent to which it is practicable to overcome them the Government of India is not in a position to say. It is alleged by recent critics that they are not, and the point is one which must be inquired into; but however this may be, the Governor General in Council desires that no pains may be spared to make these translations as perfect as the difficulties of the case will permit.

The matter is one which, in the case of most of the languages into which translations are made, must be dealt with directly by the Local Governments; and I am to request that full information may be furnished to the Government of India as to the languages into which Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, and Reports of Select Committees are translated in the territories administered by [His Excellency / His Honour / you], as to the nature and cost of the agency by which the work is done, as to the means adopted for testing the accuracy of the work, and as to the quality of the work, and the measures which may be suggested for improving its quality and for ensuring an earlier publication of the translations.

6. As regards translations into Urdu, it has been suggested that it might be advantageous to have translations into that language prepared in the Translating Branch of this Department for distribution to all those parts of British India in which that language is understood. It has been said that, in most parts of the country where the people do not speak any form of Urdu, educated persons are generally able to read Urdu or understand it so as to be able to read it in a transliterated version. If this is the case, and if Local Governments are of opinion that it would be an advantage to have at least one translation available which would be understood by a considerable number of intelligent persons in each Province, and which might be relied on as being as good as the ablest translators could make it, the Government of India would be prepared to make such arrangements in the Translating Branch of this Department as might be necessary to admit of Urdu translations of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons and Reports being prepared here for distribution throughout British India. I am accordingly to solicit an expression of opinion on this matter.

7. Assuming the Statement of Objects and Reasons to have been prepared in the manner above indicated, and proper translations of it, and of the Bill, and of any other document it may be desirable to circulate with them, to have been made, the next question that presents itself is that as to the mode in which those documents are to be brought to the notice of the persons whose opinions it is desired to elicit. I have already said that it is the intention of the Government of India to have copies of the English versions prepared here for sale at a low price to the public, and for gratuitous distribution in certain quarters. The same thing will have to be done by the Local Governments in regard to the translations prepared under their orders; but it remains to be considered to what persons or public bodies these documents, as well as the English versions prepared here, should be distributed gratuitously, and what means should be taken to render them readily available for purchase by the public generally. This matter is one to be dealt with by the Local Governments, and I am to request that you will state what steps are at present taken by [His Excellency / His Honour / you] in regard to such distribution and sale, and what additional steps it is proposed to take in order to further the object in view, as for example, by submitting copies of the Bills and the papers connected with them to meetings of persons interested in them or otherwise.

8. I have already intimated that the Governor General in Council attaches the greatest importance to the co-operation of the Press in this important work, and it has been determined that the comments of the Press, English and Vernacular, shall be more [illegible] than they have heretofore been, and that in some cases abstracts of, and in others full extracts from, newspaper articles shall be circulated to members of the Legislative Council in the same way as regular official communications now are circulated. I am accordingly to request that particular attention may be paid to the matter of distributing copies of Bills and the documents connected with them gratuitously to the Press, and that the Government of India may be informed as to what papers, both English and Vernacular, in your Province are of sufficient importance to make it desirable that they should be supplied with copies.

9. It will be remembered, in connection with this portion of the subject, that exception has been taken to the present procedure of the Legislative

Council on the ground that, under that procedure, sufficient time for forming opinions is not allowed, especially to those who are dependent on translations which cannot be brought out for some time after the publication of a Bill; and it has been suggested that a rule of business should be framed which would preclude the Select Committees to which all Bills of any importance are referred from reporting on a Bill until a specified period has elapsed from the date of its publication in the Vernacular languages. Any such hard-and-fast rule would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be altogether unworkable. The time to be allowed in each instance must depend upon all the circumstances of the case; but with a view to imposing a check upon over-haste, it has been determined to make a rule of business to the effect that, when publication in the vernacular has been ordered by the Council (as it always is in the case of any Bill in which the people are interested), the Select Committee shall, in their report, state the date on which the Bill has been published in each language. The result of this will be that, if in any case the Committee propose to proceed with a Bill before any particular section of the community has been allowed the time to form its opinion which would ordinarily be considered sufficient, the fact will be brought prominently to notice, and some special grounds of urgency will have to be adduced in support of the course proposed.

10. With respect to the republishing of Bills as amended in Select Committee, it appears to the Governor General in Council that, as a rule, it is only the first or principal Report of a Select Committee that should be published. It would be impossible to go on republishing every time a Bill was amended during its passage through the Legislative Council. Such a process would indefinitely postpone the final passing of Bills, or would prevent very useful changes, such as are constantly suggested at a late stage of a measure, being introduced, except at the cost of a delay which it might not be worth while to encounter. As regards republication in English, this matter seems to be adequately provided for by the rule of business which requires a Select Committee to report whether in their judgment the Bill has been so altered by them as to require republication.

11. As regards republication in the vernacular languages, it should be stated that, though the rules of business contain no express provision on the point, the more important Bills are at present republished in vernacular as well as in English. The question is, whether this practice should not be extended.

The Governor General in Council considers that, as a rule, when a Bill is of such a nature that the Council thinks it necessary to order it on its introduction to be published in the vernacular, and the Select Committee thinks it has been so altered as to require republication, there should be a republication in the vernacular languages as well as in English. But this, I am to observe, is not always so. It occasionally happens that the alterations in a Bill which lead the Committee to recommend its republication are alterations merely in drafting or in matters of procedure, and that republication is recommended, not because the interests of any persons concerned are supposed to be affected, but simply because, owing to the complication of the subject, or to the danger of there being some flaw which would cause a hitch in the working of the Bill as amended, it is thought desirable to submit it once more to the judgment of experts. In a case of this sort a republication in English is obviously all that is required.

This being so, it appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be impracticable to lay down any hard-and-fast rules, and that the requirements of the case will be best met by adding to the present rules of business a provision to the effect that, when the Committee recommend the republication of a Bill originally published in a vernacular language, the republication shall, as a rule, take place in the vernacular as well as in English, and that, if in any case the Committee do not consider republication in the vernacular to be necessary, they shall give their reasons for that opinion in their Report. When an amended Bill with its accompanying Report is to be republished in the vernacular languages, the Report, it need hardly be said, will be drawn up in the

full and popular style which is to be adopted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons; and the publication, translation and distribution, and the time to be allowed for the formation and communication of opinions, will be governed by the same rules as in the case of an original Bill.

12. In conclusion, I am to inform you that this letter will be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Press with a view to eliciting suggestions; and I am to request that it may be published also in the local Gazette and communicated to such public bodies and leading members of the Native community as may be expected to give intelligent opinions on the points to which it refers.

I am to request that your reply to this letter may be sent at an early date.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Aug. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,46,231	850	172	1,24,202	723	14,86,318	443	15,27,842	464	41,524	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	66,814	122	547	65,476	120	18,04,491	171	19,13,212	183	1,08,721	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,26,237	187	676	1,20,760	179	32,23,263	247	35,53,211	274	3,29,948	...
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,16,491	136	861	1,25,634	146	24,10,904	146	26,47,391	161	2,36,487	...
5th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	64,097	98	...	(*a*)...	...	(*b*)13,92,492	116	(*c*)13,77,918	116	...	14,574
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,06,876	283	1,450	4,68,565	323	1,22,94,180	440	1,31,59,547	474	8,65,367	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	75,640	170	461	1,05,674	229	40,00,417	467	40,56,756	460	56,339	...
	TOTAL ...	4,791	10,02,386	209	4,167	10,10,401	242	2,66,12,065	288	2,82,35,877	306	16,23,812	...
	State.												
19th Aug. 1882	East Indian ...	1,504	6,49,195	432	1,507	7,91,983	526	1,51,45,221	521	1,66,29,828	576	14,84,607	...
12th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,226	79	33	2,530	77	58,000	107	73,184	127	15,184	...
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,045	39	27	1,108	41	23,267	45	25,254	49	1,987	...
12th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	233	31,287	134	230	36,250	158	5,69,638	128	6,86,863	155	1,17,225	...
19th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	76	7,747	102	75	11,295	151	2,17,558	141	2,34,992	148	17,434	...
19th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	5,992	105	57	6,178	108	1,60,363	146	1,66,524	153	6,161	...
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	3,325	115	29	1,769	61	49,163	88	40,660	73	...	8,503
19th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	4,015	47	87	5,882	68	97,030	59	1,22,649	74	25,619	...
12th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	436	36	12	488	41	16,157	70	18,108	79	1,951	...
19th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,04,056	102	1,117	1,50,581	135	31,43,355	160	38,10,733	178	6,67,378	...
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	9,259	206	45	13,141	292	1,88,384	217	1,99,671	232	11,287	...
12th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	53	2,980	56	98	4,425	45	1,12,579	96	2,33,403	125	1,20,824	...
12th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	14,579	91	161	15,603	97	5,33,067	171	5,39,829	175	6,762	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia ...	75	3,890	52	75	4,312	57	1,08,981	76	1,16,934	81	7,953	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	363	54,478	150	412	44,941	109	10,72,674	153	10,81,047	141	8,373	...
19th ditto ..	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	66,917	101	650	20,989	32	16,36,569	129	16,26,227	129	...	10,342
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	983	43	...	...	22,692	52	22,692	...
	TOTAL ...	2,921	3,12,232	107	3,131	3,20,375	102	79,86,785	141	89,98,770	150	10,11,985	...
	Native States.												
19th Aug. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	119	3,010	25	194	9,210	47	3,02,667	93	3,82,892	103	80,225	...
12th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	12,953	107	121	14,813	122	3,11,561	134	3,22,599	139	11,038	...
5th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	2,191	38	...	(*a*)...	...	(*b*)51,738	49	(*c*)92,380	59	40,642	...
	TOTAL ...	298	18,154	61	315	24,023	76	6,65,966	99	7,97,871	104	1,31,905	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,514	19,81,967	208	9,120	21,46,782	235	5,04,10,037	273	5,46,62,346	289	42,52,309	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,24,669	132	2,65,14,359	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,59,85,368	141	2,81,47,987	149	21,62,619	...

(*a*) Return not received.

(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th August 1881.

(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th August 1882.

SIMLA,
The 7th September 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882 AND 1881.

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.			Number of passengers.		
Tollage.	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collected during current half-year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balance uncollected.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.												
1	2	3	4			5		9	10	11	12	13	14	15 16	17	18 19	20	21	22	23	24 25	26	27 28	29	30 31	32	33 34	35	36 37	38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	16,225	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	...	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	911,330	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	...	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Rs. 268,713	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	...	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	13	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	...
Private Boats . .	47	11,731	11,049	9,673	10,810	781	Grain . . .	183,904	54,846	238,750	94,544	55,389	149,933	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	12,632	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	...	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	1,087,142	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	...	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Rs. 11,61,749	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	...	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	102	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	...
Government Boats . .	...	1,166	1,166	444	444	...	Cotton . . .	...	410	410	...	72,931	72,931	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	14,253	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	34,805	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	3,280,986	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	4,516,809	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Rs. 19,19,137	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	180	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	180	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	101
Rafts . . .	...	444	444	1,292	1,292	...	Oilseeds . . .	1,568	2,180	3,748	1,167	1,945	3,112																
							Salt . . .	16,555	93,687	110,242	21,784	76,171	97,955																
CARRYING OPERATIONS.							Metals . . .	106,705	87,621	194,326	105,496	4,471	109,967																
							Miscellaneous goods	118,534	94,110	212,644	103,956	114,508	218,464																
Boating (Government) .	...	354	354	...	3,522	...	Building materials .	21,406	159,292	180,698	2,750	67,818	70,568																
Fines and Sundries .	...	39	39	...	42	...	Firewood . . .	127	77,227	77,354	1,943	51,803	53,746																
Ground Rent . .	...	126	126	...	67	...	Bamboos . . .	1,145	23,454	24,599	2,287	89,731	92,018																
							Timber . . .	1,056	558	1,614	269	48,553	48,822																
							Miscellaneous timber . .				2,456	87,783	90,239																
											2,725	62,303	65,028																
TOTAL .	* 47	13,903	13,168	15,040	16,177	* 781	TOTAL .	451,410	694,851	1,146,261	334,492	591,750	926,242																

* Upper Ganges Canal	. 47	12,406	11,980
Lower ditto	. ...	1,497	1,188
TOTAL	. 47	13,903	13,168

	572	
	209	
	781	

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st August 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882 AND 1881.

	Demands.		Collected during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo (in maunds).	Current year.			1880-81.			Tonnage.						Ton mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
														1881-82.			1880-81.			1881-82.			1880-81.			1881-82.			1880-81.			1881-82.			1880-81.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.													Rs.			Rs.								
Private Boats	13	18,676	17,908	781	19,159	19,549	Grain	208,442	83,899	292,341	117,455	84,274	201,729																							
Government Boats	...	1,571	1,571	...	919	919	Cotton	10	103,468	103,478	21	78,759	78,780																							
Rafts	...	2,376	2,376	...	3,566	3,566	Oilseeds	724	30,822	31,546	764	14,804	15,568																							
							Salt	3,297	168,804	172,101	4,527	183,211	187,738																							
Carrying operations.							Metals	38,186	5,756	43,942	39,420	5,568	44,988																							
							Miscellaneous goods	156,156	147,104	303,260	125,865	185,588	311,453																							
							Building materials	249,259	263,920	513,179	202,455	227,209	429,664																							
Boating (Government)	...	911	911	...	3,952	3,952	Firewood	31,306	221,474	252,780	8,525	135,985	144,510	35,902	18,988	21,286	65,322	...	...	1,837,765	1,742,371	5,011,620	7,899,401	...	...	5,94,120	14,94,514	25,80,500	39,42,749	...	...	612	102	171	1,182	...	..
Fines and Sundries	...	87	87	...	110	110	Bamboos	1,101	218,397	219,498	2,940	208,443	211,383																							
Ground Rent	...	311	311	...	125	125	Timber	4,810	123,686	128,496	6,532	126,359	132,891																							
							Miscellaneous timber	4,050	1,340	5,390	2,135	2,828	4,963																							
Total	13	23,932	23,164	781	27,831	28,221	Total	697,341	1,368,670	2,066,011	510,639	1,253,028	1,763,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Upper Ganges Canal	13	18,879	18,320	572																																
Lower ditto	...	5,053	4,844	209																																
Total	13	23,932	23,164	781																																

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st August 1882.

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 AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882 AND 1881.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					Rs.	Rs.		
Tollage.																					
Private Boats	...	1,574	1,574	...	1,470	1,470	Grain	500	85,286	85,786	620	79,937	80,557								
							Cotton	...	6,064	6,064	...	7,506	7,506								
Government Boats	...	544	544	...	427	427	Oilseeds	200	390	590	...	1,126	1,126								
							Salt	...	...	...	50	...	50								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Miscellaneous goods	4,696	6,080	10,776	6,100	6,394	12,494	7,054	6,160	787,320	695,449	3,22,557	3,77,401	*Nil*	*Nil*
							Building materials	83,208	2	83,210	67,328	200	67,528								
Carrying operations.																					
Boating (Government)	...	11	11	...	531	531	Firewood	...	2,625	2,625	1,675	...	1,675								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber	...	2,961	2,961	80	1,450	1,530								
							Miscellaneous materials	10	...	10	29	...	29								
Ground Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Total	...	2,129	2,129	...	2,428	2,428	Total	88,614	103,408	192,022	75,882	96,613	172,495								

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st August 1882.

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 AGRA CANAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882 AND 1881.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1881-82.			1880-81.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balance.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					Rs.	Rs.		
Tollage.																					
Private Boats	...	2,299	2,299	...	2,026	2,026	Grains	600	123,926	124,526	620	84,412	85,032								
							Cotton	...	7,014	7,014	...	7,506	7,506								
Government Boats	...	887	887	...	427	427	Oilseeds	200	2,414	2,614	...	1,126	1,126								
							Salt	100	...	100	50	...	50								
Rafts	...	1,086	1,086	...	...	...	Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Miscellaneous goods	8,885	9,455	18,340	7,350	26,471	33,821	10,954	9,651	1,321,020	1,067,100	4,96,129	5,02,459	Nil	Nil
Carrying operations.							Building materials	133,523	302	133,825	135,068	550	135,618								
Boating	...	1,307	1,307	...	1,331	1,331	Firewood	...	3,400	3,400	2,410	700	3,110								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Fines and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber	...	4,711	4,711	530	3,350	3,880								
							Miscellaneous timber	310	33,594	33,904	29	106	135								
Ground Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Total	...	5,579	5,579	...	3,784	3,784	Total	143,618	184,816	328,434	146,057	124,221	270,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st August 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1182, 1183, 1184 AND 1185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th SEPTEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past 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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
British Burma	Arrakan Division.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	Akyab	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	13	8	15	0	...	15	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	...	160	0	224	0	...	40	0	...	...	32	0	40	0
	Northern Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	12
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	18	0	16	1	20	14	19	0	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	4	0	1	80	0	200	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	36	0
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	27	7	22	14	33	9	33	9	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	11	469	11	469	11	...	...	...	30	0	28	6	28	6
	Pegu Division.																																												
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15	5	15	5	15	5	...	...	...	12	3	14	6	12	3	12	9	13	2	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	19	7	19	7	320	0	324	0	324	10	50	11	50	11	50	11	22	11	22	10	22	10
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13½	10	13½	13	4	13	6½	13	6¾	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9¼	14	4¼	8	8	535	11½	535	11½	535	11	...	...	...	...	27	7½	27	7½	29	14
	Prome	18	3	18	3	14	7	...	...	...	12	3	12	12	13	7	15	4	17	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	17	13	20	12	139	11	139	11	139	11	29	9	29	9	32	4	18	10	18	10	18	10
	Irrawaddy Division.																																												
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	10	12	...	14	11	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	16	13	...	184	8	184	8	...	45	5	49	6	...	39	6	35	7
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	16	12	11	11	16	4	18	7	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	14	8	13	6	181	15	175	11	136	0	35	7	35	7	24	12	30	2	30	2	21	3
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	14	5	11	5	19	8	19	8	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	8	183	8	183	8	29	9	29	9	32	4	29	9	29	9	29	10
	Thayetmyo	10	15	10	15	12	8	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	10	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	18	7	18	7	245	0	245	0	215	0	20	13	20	13	25	6	14	2	14	2	18	15
	Tenasserim Division.																																												
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	12	10	12	10	10	9	20	4	20	4	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	11	1	11	1	220	0	220	0	220	0	47	7	47	7	32	0	35	8	35	8	28	6
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	11	4	...	22	14	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	3	399	3	...	24	2	24	2	...	16	1	16	1
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	13	13	...	21	12	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	0	...	36	8	24	5	...	29	3	16	1
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	32	3	16	9	18	14	18	14	26	7
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	18	5	16	0	21	5	21	5	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	12	9	11	5	24	0	24	0	...	30	12	30	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	44	4
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	7	14	...		8	4	8	4	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	*a*	...	...	...	...
Mysore	Bangalore	11	0	10	15	11	11	12	8	12	12	13	6	10	0	9	11	9	8	11	2	11	2	10	3	25	3	23	6	22	6	...	...	...	...	26	0	25	13	25	11	30	7	29	2	30	12	96	0	96	0	84	0	13	0	13	0	10	8	12	12	12	12	10	0*
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	10	6	11	1	13	15	12	14	10	12	15	3	15	3	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	29	5	28	14	31	15	30	13	36	8	172	6	172	6	72	6	13	3	12	7	11	5	12	14	12	2	11	1*
	Túmkúr	14	0	14	0	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	35	0	37	0	36	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	10	0	9	0	15	8	9	8	8	8	15	0†
	Mysore	11	0	11	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	0	11	4	11	4	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	30	0	27	0	72	0	72	0	84	0	8	8	8	8	7	12	8	4	8	4	7	10*
	Hassan	10	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	11	8	12	0	10	0	10	0	11	8	11	0	11	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	24	0	30	0	26	0	26	0	30	0	400	0	600	0	600	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	8*
	Shimoga	12	10	11	9	14	11	13	10	13	10	16	13	11	9	10	8	10	12	13	10	13	10	14	11	28	6	26	4	42	0	...	...	...	...	31	6	30	7	42	4	29	6	29	6	39	6	480	0	480	0	480	0	11	5	10	8	...	10	4	10	0	8	14*
	Kadur	15	0	15	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	...		11	0	11	0	13	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	30	0	23	0	23	0	22	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	0*
	Chitaldroog	16	12	16	0	16	0	17	12	18	0	20	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	36	0	36	0	40	0	28	0	28	0	48	0	38	8	36	0	49	5	30	0	30	0	38	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	12	0	12	0	16	0†

* Sea salt. † Earth salt. *a* Two annas per viss.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th SEPTEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No reports have been received from the Madras Presidency, from the Mysore State, from Coorg, or from Guzerat or Sind.

There has been rain in the Nizam's Territories, in the Berars, in the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, in the greater part of the Central India and Rajputana States, and in most parts of the Punjab, as also in British Burma. The quantity which has fallen varies much. It was specially heavy in the course of the cyclone which passed across the Central Provinces. At Khandwa the fall was very heavy, and also in parts of British Burma, especially at Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein. Lighter but widespread rain has also occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Bengal, and in Assam.

Agricultural prospects are on the whole very favourable throughout the country. In British Burma transplanting continues in parts, and crops are making good progress; but floods are doing some damage. In Assam reaping in some parts and transplanting in others are nearly finished; more rain is needed in Gauhati. In Bengal general prospects have improved, the autumn harvest is proceeding and is expected to give an average outturn. More rain is needed on high lands in some districts to finish transplanting. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh early autumn crops are being reaped. A little more rain would be beneficial in parts of Meerut and Partabgarh. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are on the whole good and prices are falling; more rain is needed in the southern part. In the Rajputana and Central India States general prospects are favourable; a break in the wet weather is needed in Indore. In the Central Provinces heavy rain has damaged some *kharif* crops in Khandwa, and more rain would be beneficial in Saugor; but on the whole crops are very promising, and weeding has been completed. In the Bombay Presidency, in Berar, and in the Nizam's Territories prospects are favourable everywhere.

The latest reading of the barometer indicates a rise in Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces, and in the northern parts of the Punjab; and the cyclone which passed across Central India seems to have nearly disappeared after travelling northwards.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Sept. 13th)			
Kurrachee	...	.....	No report received.
Hyderabad	...	.....	No report received.
Ahmedabad	...	.....	No report received.
Baroda	...	.....	No report received.
Surat	...	.....	No report received.
Násik	...	Igatpuri, 12·95; Násik, 10·24; Yeola, 5·25; Niphad, 5·65.	Heavy rain in all talukas; locusts in five talukas; slight cholera continues; wheat 28, *bajri* 38, and rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	.....	No report received.
Poona	...	Rain throughout district—maximum at Mawal, 4·0; minimum at Purandhar, ·40.	Crops healthy; 21 cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 7 deaths; *bajri* 48 and *juari* 60 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *juari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	...	Rain throughout the district—maximum at Nagar, 6·40; minimum at Akola, ·34.	Total rainfall of the district 19·58; the rainfall has done good to the *bajri* crop, but in Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola insects, like locusts are doing damage to crops in some places; cholera in Parner, 1 attack and 1 death; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur	...	2·11	Total rainfall 30·22; cholera cases 40, deaths 19; crops in good condition; *bajri* 60 lbs. and 2 tolas and *juari* 79 lbs. and 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	...	Maximum at Ron, 3·08; minimum at Bankapur, ·28.	Standing crops good; cotton sowing nearly completed in two talukas, retarded in Ron taluka owing to heavy rainfall, in others still in progress; slight cattle-disease in one taluka; ague in Mundargi petta; public health good; minimum prices—*juari* 40 and rice 11 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	...	Karwar, 4·28; Kumpta, 7·73; Sirsi, 2·50; Hallial, 1·35.	Total rainfall 101·28; rice crops in ear on coast; garden and other produce thriving; general health good; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	...	.....	No report received.

General Remarks.—Good rain in the Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Mahratta Country; reports not received from Sind and Guzerat districts; locusts in Násik, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar; cattle-disease in some districts; cholera abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Sept. 13th)		
Chittagong ...	3·46	Weather hot; more rain wanted; prospects of crops generally fair; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	·96	*Aus* harvest nearly completed, estimated outturn 14 annas; jute crop poor; prospects of winter rice good; cholera continues.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 3·68	Harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding, outturn above; transplantation of *amun* paddy in low lands completed; more rain required for completion on high lands; fever prevalent in Baraset and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·64	Transplantation of *amun* proceeding in places, where it had been retarded for want of rain; *aus* harvest nearly finished, outturn fair; mild fever prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	·75	More rain required for *amun* rice.
Burdwan ...	·52; Cutwa, 1·37; Culna, 2·05; Raniganj, 1·0.	*Aus* crop being reaped, outturn very fair; rain urgently required for *amun*; health tolerable.
Rungpore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhagálpur ...	1·74	Transplantation of winter rice still proceeding; prospects good; a second heavy flood from the Kosi has done much damage in north-east of district.
Purneah ...	1·65	Some damage from floods, prospects otherwise improved; transplanting not finished; fever prevalent; nearly all rivers high, many in flood.
Patna ...	·33	Transplantation of paddy seedlings progressing; more rain wanted in Barrh and Behar sub-divisions; prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable; cholera still reported from Behar.
Durbhunga ...	·37	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·97	Weather hot and close; reaping of autumn crops continues; rice transplanting nearly completed; general health good, except a few isolated cases of cholera in interior.
Cuttack ...	3·76	Early rice reaped; late rice weeded; sugarcane and other crops doing well; cholera still reported.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in some districts during the week, but in many rainfall was slight; general prospects improved; more rain wanted in several places to finish transplanting, especially on high lands; autumn harvest proceeding; crops expected generally to yield a fair average outturn, though in some districts early rice and jute will be rather short; sugarcane and other minor crops promising; some damage to crops from floods reported in parts of Bhagálpur and Purneah; cholera still exists; in several places, and small-pox in parts of Chota Nagpur; fever prevalent in some districts; on the whole public health fair; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of Hooghly and Cooch Behar, and cases reported in other places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 12th)	·40; Chandauli, 1·20; Gungapur, ·70.	Weather seasonable and prospects favourable; health of men and cattle good; prices stationary; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 13th)	Rain in tahsils, with stormy weather on 9th and 10th.	Weather now fine and seasonable; cholera disappeared; price of *bajri* fallen and rice slightly; other prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	.....	Rain and high winds towards the close of the week; harvest begun; prospects good; some cholera and cattle-disease in parts of the district; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ 11th)	Sadr, 2·70; Man, ·80; Moth, 1·20.	Minor *kharif* crops are being cut, other crops are doing well; prices fluctuating; cholera still continues in four villages of parganas Man and Garotha; cattle-disease disappeared.
Agra („ 12th)	Rain in all parganas from ·50 to 1·0.	*Bajri* and *makka* being cut; insects reported to be causing slight damage to *bajri* and *juari* in three parganas; slight fever continues, but general health good; prices falling.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Crops excellent; weather seasonable; cholera not much improved; fever prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	Occasional showers	Westerly wind for three days, succeeded by very high easterly wind; crops flourishing, but irrigation is going on in Ghaziabad, where rainfall very insufficient; health good, but fever becoming general, though not of a severe type; prices falling in Meerut and Hapur, but are showing a tendency to rise in Ghaziabad and Sirdhana.
Kumaun („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy, with high wind; rice and millet being reaped; ploughing for *rabi* commenced; health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr, ·20; Maliabad, ·80; Mohanlalganj, ·20.	Prospects favourable; supplies sufficient; prices falling; cholera decreasing.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices falling slightly; prospects good; more rain however required at Sadr and Patti; cattle-disease reported in Kunda and Partabgarh tahsils; cholera slightly on the increase.
Sitapur („ „)	Biswan, ·40; no rain in other tahsils.	Rain not needed at present; prices stationary; cholera still in Sitapur, Sidhauli, and Misrikh; prices stationary; slight cattle-disease prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·20; Akbarpur, ·90; Bikapur, ·30; Tanda, ·50.	Crops looking well everywhere; *sawan, juar, kakoon,* and *marrow* being cut; very slight cholera in tahsil Fyzabad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Rae Bareli (Sept. 11th)	Sadr, ·70; Digbijaiganj, ·80; Salon, ·30.	Crops looking well; cholera nearly disappeared; cattle-disease of a mild nature at Dalman; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	Average over ·60	Weather clear; prospects excellent; maize cut; cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Slight showers during week.	Prospects favourable; fever of a mild type prevalent; prices steady.
Moradabad („ „)	Average ·70	Fever prevalent; cholera continues in Bilari tahsil; prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Weather stormy, with light rain during the week; prospects everywhere favourable, though more rain would still be beneficial in parts of Partabgarh and Meerut; prices stationary; cholera decreasing on the whole, but there is the usual autumnal fever in Rohilkhand, Agra, and Meerut divisions; slight cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Gorakhpur, and Kumaun.
Punjab—(Sept. 13th)		
Delhi ...	·90	Health fair; prices stationary; prospect of yield of crops is good.
Hissar ...	Sadr, ·60	Health generally good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	·30	Health fair; prices of food-grains stationary, but the yield of *makka* and rice is expected to be somewhat below the average.
Jullundur	1·90	Health good; prices falling; crop prospects are good.
Amritsar ...	2·90	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	·30	Health good; falling tendency in prices; harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	3·50	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	·30	Health good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices of food-grains are stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Cattle-disease in a few parts of the district; prices show a slight tendency to fall.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Price of wheat steady, that of *bajri* is falling.
Peshawar ...	·10	More rain wanted; prices stationary; harvest prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general throughout the province, except in Mooltan and Rawalpindi and in the Dera Ismail Khan districts; more rain is wanted in the south of the province; general health continues good; prices of food-grains are falling in the Jullundur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, in the other districts they are stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Raipur (Sept. 9th)	Heavy rain on 9th, 2·65	Weather oppressive; crops promising; weeding operations almost finished; fever and cholera reported; wheat 28 and rice 40 seers per rupee.
Jubbulpore („ 12th)	·54	Weather cloudy, with alternate sunshine; prospects of crops good; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 11th)	1·67	Crops progressing favourably, more rain would be beneficial; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 12th)	2·76; heavy rain since he 8th.	Weather cloudy and damp; *kharif* crops in excellent condition; cholera abating; wheat 18½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	5·58	High winds; prospects of *kharif* crops fair; fever and small-pox reported; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Nagpur („ 13th)	6·87	Weather wet and stormy on the 9th, 10th and 11th, clear and cool since; prospects good; cholera still reported; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	·50	Weather hot and sunny; coarser rice being cut; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 12th)	13·5; heavy rain from 10th.	The heavy rain has damaged some *kharif* crops; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, especially heavy in districts of the Nerbudda Valley, Nagpur, and Wardah; prospects of *kharif* crops favourable; cholera abating; prices steady.
British Burma—(Sept. 9th)		
Akyab ...	60·7	Total rainfall 181·29; 14 deaths from cholera in town and 24 in district; cattle-disease severe in one township; crop prospects good.
[illegible] ...	12·09	Total rainfall 78·05; public health good; crops making progress.
[illegible] ...	7·36	Total rainfall 101·16; public health good; 41 deaths from cattle-disease in one township and 9 in another; ploughing nearly finished; transplanting still going on.
Prome ...	6·23	Total rainfall 38·77; 16 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; 4 cases of cattle-disease in one township; harvest prospects better.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	16·02	Total rainfall 174·88; public health good both in Moulmein and district; cattle-disease still existing in two townships; prospects of crops good; resowing continues; transplanting of crops progressing.
Toungoo ...	2·58	Total rainfall 72·08; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Akyab, some also in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, and Tavoy; public health otherwise good; cattle-disease continues; rainfall better in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Thayetmio; floods doing more or less damage; crop prospects generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Sept. 12th)	No rain	Weather very hot; transplanting of *sali* paddy retarded for want of rain, which is much needed now; cattle-disease reported from the interior; public health good.
Sylhet („ 13th)	0·40	State and prospects of crops generally good.
Cachar („ „)	·04	Weather intensely hot; transplanting of *sali* crops nearly finished; about three-fourths of *dumahi* and *murali* crops have been reaped, outturn average; prospects of tea good as far as quantity is concerned; price of common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; 1 case of cholera reported from Sadr station.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·02	Weather seasonable; transplanting *sali* paddy finished; ploughing for winter crops in progress; cattle-disease still reported; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 13th)		
Amráoti ...	1·05	Crops in good condition; price of wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·05	Prospects of crops good.
Hyderabad ...	4·68	Total rainfall from 1st January 27·57 inches; tanks have received considerable quantity of water from the week's rain; standing crops everywhere in good condition, except in one taluk where they have been attacked by worms; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 26¼, yellow *juari* 30¼, and *tur* 27 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 13th)		
Indore ...	7·78; almost continuous rain.	Unless there is a break, the *kharif* crops must suffer severely, but the season promises favourably for *rabi* sowings; prices have risen slightly owing to difficult communications; health is generally good, though cholera still lingers in Indore city.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·26	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	·44	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	1·18	Health and crops good.
Goona ...	1·26	Crops good; health fair.
Bhopal (Sirohi) ...	0·73	Prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	0·25	Weather seasonable; *kharif* prospects good; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	5·95	Ploughing for *rabi* crops finished; *juari* crops good; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 13th)	3·43	Rainy weather, with high winds.
Sirohi („ 10th)	4·0	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather much cooler.
Marwar („ 8th)	Good showers reported from outstations.	Four months' water in tanks; health and crops good; weather cloudy and sultry, indications of much needed rain; prices falling.
Meywar („ 9th)	2·02	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops very good.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·26 previous week; Kotah, ·68; Shahpura, ·45.	Prospects continue favourable; some fever about.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	.....	Weather sultry; some cases of cholera in district; cattle-disease in one pargana.
Ajmere („ 12th)	2·27	Seasonable rain throughout district; prospects continue first-rate; health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	1·94	Prospects favourable; health fair; prices firm.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Prospects good; tanks and wells in good supply; fever prevalent.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

EGYPT.

No. 518.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1882.

The military operations in Egypt having been brought to a successful close by the British Forces under the command of General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Most Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to express the gratification of the Government of India that the Indian Division of the Expeditionary Force has taken an honourable and important part in those operations and has fully maintained the reputation of the Indian Army.

His Excellency in Council also notices with approbation the desire evinced by all branches and classes of Her Majesty's Indian Army to be allowed the opportunity of sharing in this Expedition, as testified to by the reports received from various quarters and the numerous offers of local corps to volunteer for service in Egypt.

The Governor General in Council has also had much satisfaction in receiving numerous offers of contribution in men and money for employment on the Expedition from the Princes of India; His Excellency in Council cordially recognises this proof of their loyalty to the Government of the Queen-Empress.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882.

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.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Via Paumben. 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.		Rs. A.
Sent . .	2,775	10,648 1	101	308 9	38	124 1	3,043	11,288 9	4	11 1	932	2,441 3	182	549 12	394	808 15	1,637	3,020 1	10,006	29,200 4
Received . .	1,754	9,402 5	114	415 15	43	130 5	4,122	15,371 2	3	4 14	902	2,585 4	240	724 5	...	...	1,568	3,106 10	8,746	31,740 12
TOTAL .	4,529	20,050 6	215	724 8	81	254 6	8,065	26,659 11	7	15 15	1,834	5,026 7	422	1,274 1	394	808 15	3,205	6,126 11	18,752	60,941 0
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras .	189	745 6	2	5 10	14	36 12	4,738	19,105 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,943	20,192 12
,, Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Paumben	225	769 3	1	4 7	...	...	222	667 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	1,441 9
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras .	1,815	7,698 0	47	136 2	3	4 14	2,628	10,064 10	1	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,494	17,904 12
,, Rangoon .	2	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16 14
,, Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 13
,, Paumben	104	386 3	6	17 11	...	...	254	915 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	1,319 11
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	8	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	33 12
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19 0
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	194 12	1	3 8	...	...	...	...	55	198 4
,, Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	188 15	43	188 15
,, Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 6	...	...	2	6 6
TOTAL .	2,335	9,615 10	64	197 10	22	60 10	7,843	31,055 3	1	1 2	54	194 12	1	3 8	2	6 6	43	188 15	10,365	41,323 12
																	GRAND TOTAL ...		29,117	1,02,264 12

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1882.

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	1,754	2,775	4,529	29·07	40·47	35·13
	,, Turkey	114	101	215	1·89	1·47	1·67
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	43	38	81	0·71	0·56	0·63
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	4,122	3,943	8,065	68·33	57·50	62·57
	TOTAL	6,033	6,857	12,890	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 AUGUST 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Gheena, Corsloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Gheena, Corsloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Gheena, Corsloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Madras.	Ganjam	7 6	7 6	11 13*	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 3	85 3	32 3	26 10	26 10	32 5	215 13	215 3	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 3	11 5	11 5	12 6	21 10	...	...	23 13	22 13	31 11	25 5	25 5	25 5	23 6	23 6	33 10	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 10	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	11 11	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	17 0	17 0	16 0	28 13	28 13	26 14	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	36 6	26 3	26 3	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	12 11	12 3	13 11	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 3	16 5	16 5	16 13	24 14	24 14	27 10	...	...	...	32 5	32 5	37 3	21 11	21 11	29 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	16 5	16 5	13 2	15 11	15 11	12 14	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 0	29 11	29 11	26 14	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	30 14	22 2	22 2	22 2	186 10	186 10	93 5	15 6	15 6	13 3	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	13 3	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 6	13 11	13 11	13 5	26 13	26 0	30 0	31 14	31 14	32 10	31 8	31 8	33 0	27 2	29 3	32 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 2	13 14	16 10	16 10	13 8	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	15 2	15 2	15 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	18 13	18 13	18 13	31 0	31 0	34 14	31 5	31 5	35 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	16 5	15 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	35 0	35 0	37 2	26 5	22 10	30 2	29 2	31 0	33 0	29 2	29 2	30 3	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 11	15 11	13 2	15 6	15 6	12 13	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 11	12 6	11 6	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	31 8	31 8	30 2	22 8	23 2	28 11	29 10	29 10	...	26 3	26 3	28 8	178 13	190 8	179 13	14 13	14 13	12 8	14 6	14 6	12 2	Kurnool	
	Madras	9 13	9 13	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	13 11	15 2	15 2	14 14	23 0	23 0	21 10	25 0	25 0	22 8	28 0	28 0	26 8	24 10	24 10	26 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 8	13 8	15 14	15 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	33 5	30 13	24 10	24 10	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 5	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 11	14 6	14 0	16 14	16 14	15 0	34 10	34 10	29 2	29 11	28 2	28 2	30 3	30 3	25 6	29 5	30 3	27 0	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 14	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 14	16 3	16 3	14 6	33 10	...	...	28 8	28 8	23 10	31 11	30 3	30 3	27 2	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	12 14	15 10	15 10	12 14	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	8 13	9 10	10 5	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 8	...	...	...	31 13	28 10	25 6	29 0	26 3	29 0	28 13	28 13	27 8	30 0	30 13	28 8	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 6	17 0	17 0	12 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	8 8	11 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 0	13 11	14 14	14 8	14 8	25 3	26 10	23 13	25 6	24 2	25 6	33 5	33 5	27 14	32 14	34 11	30 11	145 13	170 2	97 3	14 0	16 13	15 0	13 2	16 6	14 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	12 0	11 5	10 14	...	...	...	15 5	15 2	13 0	14 13	15 10	13 8	34 0	31 10	28 6	32 5	30 14	29 6	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	22 0	81 10	81 10	81 10	18 11	18 11*	14 13	16 5	16 5	14 5	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	11 2	15 13	15 13	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 14	27 13	31 3	32 5	32 13	36 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 10	12 3	14 10	14 2	11 11	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	13 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	12 10	14 14	14 8	13 10	24 5	27 13	26 2	28 10	35 0	28 10	20 3	20 3	18 11	19 14	20 11	21 10	161 13	161 13	121 8	11 0	11 0	9 3	16 5	16 5	14 5	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	7 2	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	10 6	20 0	24 10	20 13	18 3	22 6	19 10	27 5	29 14	28 3	31 8	34 6	32 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	14 5	16 13	16 13	13 5	Nilgiris	
	Salem	10 3	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	13 2	14 2	15 0	14 2	27 5	29 2	27 5	23 13	24 10	26 3	19 6	19 6	22 0	20 3	20 3	22 3	116 6	116 6	109 5	15 3	11 5	12 2	14 10	10 8	11 5	Salem	
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	8 11	8 11*	8 11	11 13	11 13	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 14	25 3	25 3	31 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	13 8	13 8	10 13	12 10	12 10	9 14	South Canara	
	Malabar	7 14	7 3	9 6	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 10	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...																Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							No return received									Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad																																		Ahmedabad	
	Kaira																																		Kaira	
	Surat																																		Surat	
	Broach																																		Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)																																		Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)																																		Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																		Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik																																		Násik	
	Ahmednagar																																		Ahmednagar	
	Poona																																		Poona	
	Sholápur																																		Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																																		Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara																																		Satara	
	Belgaum																																		Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																		Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri																																		Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)																																		Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)																																		Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden																																		Aden	
	Asirgarh																																		Asirgarh	
	Baroda																																		Baroda	
	Disa																																		Disa	
	Nimach																																		Nimach	
	Nasirabad																																		Nasirabad	
	Rájkot																																		Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 0	13 0	11 8	24 4	25 4	17 8	11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	20 4	26 0	26 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	17 8	19 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 10½	10 5	10 5	8 8	10 0	10 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	12 5	12 5	10 10	20 0	21 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	103 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	11 4	16 0	21 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	12 6	12 8½	11 10½	24 0	25 5	19 0	12 6	12 0	10 5	19 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	28 5	19 5	28 11½	26 9	20 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 14	18 0	280 0	270 0	260 0	10 4	9 2	11 2	10 2	9 0	11 0	Shikarpur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	18 0	18 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	9 7	...	...	...	21 3	19 11	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 0a	13 0	12 8	32 8	32 8	30 0	21 12	23 4	23 8	24 0	25 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	13 8b	13 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 8	20 0	25 0	23 8	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	23 8	180 0	170 0	160 0	3 6 6	3 10 0	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	13 0d	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	160 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	15 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	...	Howrah	

* The figures now given are correct.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Cutwa 12-8 seers, Culna 15 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.

b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 12 seers, at Onda and Indas 16 seers, at Mejia, Bishenpore, and Sonamukhi 13 seers, and at Kotulpore 14 seers.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 14 seers.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 14-8 seers, and Contai 11 seers.

e Retail price of salt at Babugunge, Jhekrapota, and Balor 13-9 seers, at Serampore 13 seers, at Chanditola 12-8 seers, at Baidyabati 13-12 seers, at Bhuddessur 14-8 seers, and at Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																		
	Calcutta	14 0	13 5	13 11	26 8	26 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	12 5*f*	12 9	14 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	16 0	...	...
	Nuddea	13 14*g*	14 8	16 0	...	...	32 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 13	19 6	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...*h*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 4*i*	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 12	21 0	24 0	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	14 8*j*	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 0*k*	14 0	15 4	14 8	16 0	22 8	19 4	18 0	19 4	23 8	19 4	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	13 8*l*	13 8 to 15 0	18 0	33 12	32 0	48 12	13 8	12 0 to 17 4	16 0 to 18 0	20 0	18 0 to 21 0	24 0 to 25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	16 0*m*	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	18 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 12	13 8	20 4	28 2	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	13 0*n*	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0*o*	11 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0*p*	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 14*q*	13 5	14 4	32 0	40 0	40 0	21 4	25 0	20 0	26 10	33 12	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0*r*	22 0	21 0	30 8	38 0	32 8	20 0	23 0	7 8	26 8	24 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0*t*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 8*u*	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 12	23 0	22 0	29 12	28 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...*v*	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	18 8	18 8	20 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 8*w*	17 0	18 8	24 0	27 0	36 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	15 0*x* to 16 0	15 0 to 17 8	16 0 to 25 0	23 0	23 0	36 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	21 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	15 0*y*	15 0	17 8	30 0	33 0	40 0	14 0	14 8	15 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	16 0*z*	16 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	15 8*a1*	14 8	18 0	27 0	24 0	41 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	20 0	18 0	23 0	30 0	26 0	42 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	16*b1* 8*c1*	15 12	15 12	29 5	31 8	42 0	15 12	16 13	14 11	18 14	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	14 8*d1*	13 14	12 14	37 14	31 9	31 9	17 11	17 11	17 11	18 15	18 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0*e1*	14 0	18 0	...	...	40 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 8*f1*	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	17 11	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	17 11	24 15	26 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 0*z6*	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	13 0*z7*	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 4	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh	12 8*z8*	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0*z9*	15 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	12 0*z10*	12 0	12 0	...	...	40 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

BENGAL—*continued.*

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Banughat 13-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Bagirhat 11 seers, and Satkhira 10 seers and 16 chittacks.
i In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungypore and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 12-12 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow :—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Mapickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-5 seers, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 14-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 10 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kishoregunge 6 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 13-5 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	DISTRICTS.
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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
															Central Districts.
...	...	...	21 5	22 10	24 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	14 9	14 9	10 0	Calcutta
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	24 4	90 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	24-Pergunnahs
...	...	...	21 5½	22 15	26 10¾	...	...	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 10½	11 10½	10 0	Nuddea
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Khoolna
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	11 8	12 0	8 0	Jessore
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	20 0	140 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Dinagepore
...	...	...	13 8	18 12 to 19 11	28 0	240 0	320 0	250 0	3 5 3	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 12	9 3	Rajshahye
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	Rungpore
...	...	...	16 8	15 6	24 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 5 4	...	12 0	11 4	9 3	Bogra
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 3 0	3 3 6	...	12 0	12 0	9 6	Pubna
9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	Darjeeling
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	65 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	Jalpaiguri
															Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	106 8	106 8	120 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	4 2 0	12 12	12 4	9 14	Dacca
...	...	...	20 0	8 0	14 0	120 0	...	...	3 2 0	2 14 0	...	12 8	11 12	9 0	Furreedpore
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	Backergunge
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 8 0	...	12 4	11 12	9 0	Mymensingh
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 8	Tipperah
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 4	Chittagong
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Noakholly
...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0	320 0	320 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	10 9	10 9	6 15	Chittagong Hill Tracts
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah
															Behar.
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	Patna
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 6	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Gya
27 0	...	...	28 0 to 29 0	25 8 to 26 0	32 0 to 33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	Shahabad
40 0	35 0	40 0	22 0	22 8	30 0	160 0	140 0	180 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Durbhunga
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 4	9 0	Mozufferpore
34 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	25 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Sarun
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chumparun
...	...	...	29 6	28 6	33 9	126 0	126 0	105 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 10	12 2	8 6	Monghyr
...	...	...	26 8	25 4	34 1	138 14	151 8	126 4	3 3 0	2-15-11½	...	12 10	12 10	9 7	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Purneah
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Maldah
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
															Orissa.
13 2	14 7	17 11	22 5	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Cuttack
...	...	...	16 4	17 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	13 4	13 4	9 3	Pooree
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 4	Balasore
															Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.
38 0	30 0	50 0	18 8	17 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	Hazaribagh
32 0	32 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 0	9 0	5 8	Lohardugga
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	Singbhoom
...	...	64 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	10 12	10 8	8 8	Manbhoom

BENGAL—*continued.*

a1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberiah 10 seers, and Chandpore 11 seers.
b1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 11 seers.
c1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nowada 10 seers Jehanabad 12 seers, Aurungabad 11-8 seers.
d1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 10-12 seers.
e1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Madhubani 11-4 seers, and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
f1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-5 seers.
g1 In the sub-divisions wholesale prices of salt are as follow :—Sewan Rs. 3-5-10 per maund, Gopalgunge Rs. 3-4.
h1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Begusarai 12 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.
i1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
j1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxa, and Kissengunge 10 seers, and at Ranigunge in Arrarah sub-division 9 seers.
k1 Retail price of salt at Othree, Kusba, and Kissengunge 10 seers, and at Ranigunge in Arrarah sub-division 9 seers.
l1 Retail price of salt at Deogurh 12 seers, Godda 11 seers and at Sarowni 10 seers.
m1 Retail price of salt at Deogurh 12 seers, Godda 11 seers and at Sarowni 10 seers.
n1 In Khurda sub-division retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
o1 Retail price of salt in Bhadruk 11 seers per rupee.
p1 Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers and at Kurruckdiha 12 seers.
q1 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 10-12 seers.
r1 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and at Jhalda 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	No return received																														Sylhet	ASSAM.
	Cachar																															Cachar	
	Goálpárá																															Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills																															Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp																															Kámrúp	
	Darrang																															Darrang	
	Nowgong																															Nowgong	
	Sibságar																															Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur																															Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																															Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills																															Nága Hills	
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dehra Dún	N. W. PROVINCES.
	Saháranpur	20 7	18 5	21 9	32 4	32 5	37 12	9 11	9 11	8 1	12 14½	12 14½	11 14	32 4	32 5	27 0	21 8	21 9	21 9	24 11½	22 1	22 9½	129 0	116 0	150 8	12 1	12 1	10 3	11 13	11 13	9 11	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	18 15	18 2	19 8	28 11	29 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	12 10	28 0	27 8	25 5	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 2	22 8	23 2	132 0	132 0	132 0	11 13	11 13	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	17 0	20 12	26 0	25 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	115 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	18 8	20 6	25 12	24 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 10	24 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	23 0	22 12	23 2	140 0	140 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 6	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 0	17 4	18 4	24 8	24 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	19 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	19 8	22 0	21 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 8	11 8	...	12 0	11 0	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	17 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	24 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	17 8	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	320 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	7 0	7 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	17 2	16 8	21 6	26 2	24 7	31 7	11 4	11 13	10 11	12 15	13 8	16 5	21 6	22 8	15 12	13 8	18 9	16 5	20 4	19 6	25 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 9	9 9	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	18 7	18 7	20 10	23 2	23 12	30 0	9 6	9 6	7 13	13 2	13 2	18 2	25 0	25 0	23 12	18 2	18 2	23 12	21 4	21 4	20 0	137 8	137 8	125 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 10	Moradabad	
	Budaun	17 6	17 1¼	20 13½	22 8	21 9½	30 0	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	13 12½	13 8	14 1½	...	18 0	12 0	...	18 0	12 0	18 0	17 6	17 6	192 0	192 0	168 0	10 12½	10 12½	9 9½	10 3	10 3	10 5½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	16 14	16 14	19 6	21 14	21 14	27 8	8 2	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	14 6	22 8	22 8	25 0	20 10	21 4	20 0	19 6	19 6	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	9 11	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	18 8	18 4	21 4	24 12	24 8	29 4	9 4	9 4	8 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 6	10 4	10 8	10 8	9 6	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	20 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 8	25 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	18 0	16 4	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	11 0	11 0	...	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 8	16 12	18 8	23 0	21 8	24 8	...	...	8 8	13 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	20 0	23 8	21 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muttra	
	Agra	17 8	16 12	17 4	23 0	22 8	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	22 0	20 4	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	17 9	17 11	18 14	22 0	22 0	28 6½	6 13	6 13	6 2	13 4	13 15	14 5	22 4	22 9½	...	21 4	21 2½	...	21 9	21 11	21 8½	156 8	156 8	156 12	12 2½	12 4	9 9	10 14	11 9	9 9	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 0	18 4	17 4	25 0	23 0	23 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	18 0	17 8	16 12	22 0	22 0	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	25 8	23 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	18 12	19 8	19 0	24 8	24 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 4	...	19 0	18 0	...	29 0	29 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Etah	
	Jalaun	19 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	26 13	26 8	27 8½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 12½	11 8	9 0	10 12½	10 8	8 8	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	20 10½	22 0	23 8	32 10	32 10	30 0	8 0	8 3	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 4	25 0	25 8	...	...	23 0	33 0	34 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 10	10 8	8 12	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	21 0	21 0	27 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 0	17 8	18 8	26 0	26 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 8	15 8	26 0	25 8	29 0	25 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 14	16 14	18 0	25 12	23 12	24 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	15 4	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 4	12 4	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	24 4	24 8	23 4	130 0	130 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	...	11 8	10 8	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 8	17 8	18 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	30 8	32 0	26 0	29 8	29 0	24 8	27 0	29 4	20 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 6	9 12	10 0	11 12	...	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	15 4	16 14	16 10	20 4	20 4	25 5	10 0	12 6	10 6	...	...	15 1	25 0	27 0	...	24 0	26 7	22 6	22 9	24 11	28 4	120 0	120 0	141 4	9 11	9 11	...	9 9	9 9	8 15	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	21 3	30 5	29 10	34 9	7 1	7 1	7 12	14 2	14 2	16 15	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	15 16	26 0	24 3	37 12¾	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 13	11 13	...	10 6½	10 6½	8 13	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	17 1½	19 12½	27 0	24 3	46 12½	14 6½	13 9½	14 6½	18 0	16 3	21 9½	41 6½	...	...	...	...	28 12½	25 0	25 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	16 8	16 8	20 4	30 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	29 8	181 0	181 0	147 8	10 8	10 10	7 14	10 0	10 0	9 3	Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	22 2	27 5	28 0	36 14	11 9	11 1	10 5	17 10	17 10	18 7	...	...	...	18 6	20 10	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	22 4	22 4	23 5	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 13	16 4	17 10	24 15	24 15	27 6	11 6	11 15	12 12	16 4	16 13	21 2	26 8½	26 8½	24 15	27 10	27 10	29 4	25 1	24 7½	28 5	130 0	130 0	154 8	10 15½	10 15½	9 6	9 10½	9 10½	7 12	Benares	
	Gházipur	18 0	17 6½	18 10	27 8	23 13½	31 8	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	16 1½	16 1½	17 6	25 12	25 12	25 12	20 9½	20 9½	26 6	25 0	25 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	11 4	10 4	...	Gházipur	
	Balia	16 4	15 10	19 6	27 8	27 8	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 1	21 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Balia	
	Pilibhít	19 0	19 0	21 8	27 4	28 3	34 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhít	
OUDH.	Lucknow	16 9	16 7½	18 4	23 4	23 7½	27 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 2	14 4½	14 0	22 10	22 4	25 0	22 13	22 0	23 12	21 0	21 0	20 12	115 0	115 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Lucknow	OUDH.
	Unáo	18 0	17 8	18 4½	26 0	24 8	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 5	15 0	15 8	15 9	...	...	33 8	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	17 8	17 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	19 2	18 3	21 8	25 5	24 10	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 6	15 8	19 0	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	21 0	20 12	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 8	11 0	7 8	Sitapur	
	Hardui	16 4	15 15	20 5	23 7	22 8	33 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	21 9	...	...	22 8	...	18 12	18 1	23 7	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	7 8	7 8	8 8	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 4	18 8	25 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	29 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	16 12	17 0	19 0	27 0	26 8	31 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	17 4	16 6	14 8	31 0	30 0	38 12	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	25 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	19 10	18 9	22 6	31 0	30 4	35 0	15 12	15 8	15 0	17 12	17 4	18 0	36 14	33 4	49 0	23 12	24 0	20 0	26 13	26 12	28 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	9 0	...	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	19 0	19 0	19 6	26 0	27 0	21 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	21 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	19 0	19 0	20 12	29 0	29 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	9 12	13 12	11 4	9 12	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	19 5	19 5	21 6	26 5	29 2	31 8	16 2	16 2	14 14	17 10	17 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	22 14	20 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 10	Partábgarh	
PUNJAB.	Delhi	17 4	17 8	18 12	22 8	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	18 8	20 0	19 0	21 8	21 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi	PUNJAB.
	Gurgaon	19 0	17 8	21 0	25 0	22 8	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	23 2	20 8	23 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	19 0	17 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Karnál	
	Hissar	17 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	9 8	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	17 12	17 0	21 8	25 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 1	11 0	...	10 5	10 0	10 8	Rohtak	
	Sirsa [a]	21 0	19 13	19 0	38 0	33 4	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	37 0	33 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	22 8	21 0	20 12	28 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	33 8	28 0	30 0	27 12	28 0	26 8	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 10	13 10	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	26 0	23 0	21 8	34 0	31 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	33 8	27 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 4	11 8	Ludhiána	
	Simla	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	21 8	16 12	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 1	...	10 1	9 7	8 4	Simla	
	Jullundur [b]	23 0	22 0	21 0	37 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 0	...	13 12	13 0	11 4	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur [b]	24 8	23 0	21 8	35 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	28 8	26 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 0	13 12	...	13 12	13 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur	
	Kangra	24 0	24 0	20 8	40 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	Kangra	
								15 0	15 0	14 0																							

(a) Barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling.

[b] Barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Amritsar	24 8	24 8	20 8	39 0	39 0	26 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	29 4	29 4	22 8	22 8	23 8	16 8	30 4	29 4	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 4	Amritsar	PUNJAB—*continued.*
	Siálkot	24 0	24 8	19 8	39 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	24 0	25 8	19 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 4	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	30 0	30 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	32 0	33 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	23 0	23 8	19 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	28 8	29 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore	22 8	21 8	19 0	53 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	0 ...	...	...	32 0	29 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	13 8	12 8	...	13 0	12 8	11 8	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála	24 0	24 8	19 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	26 4	28 0	19 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 0	15 4	...	15 0	15 4	12 0	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi	20 0	20 8	13 4	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	7 0	30 12	30 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	22 6	22 0	17 4	80 0	95 0	54 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	11 14	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	24 0	24 0	16 4	31 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	Jhelum	
	Gujrát	24 12	25 12	19 0	41 9	39 8	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	24 4	25 0	18 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	20 12	20 12	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	23 8	23 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	14 4	28 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	12 4	Mooltan	
	Jhang [*a*]	19 0	19 8	15 8	32 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 2	14 4	...	15 0	14 0	12 8	Jhang	
	Montgomery	19 0	20 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	20 0	20 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	0 ...	28 0	28 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	20 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán [*a*]	19 4	18 13	16 14	27 14	27 1	25 10	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	30 0	25 13	21 4	22 8	21 8	19 14	25 0	24 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	55 0	55 0	...	53 0	53 0	47 8	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Gházi Khán	17 8	17 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	21 4	20 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 4	19 6	19 6	18 2	100 0	100 0	125 0	31 4	31 4	...	28 12	28 12	26 4	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu [*a*]	30 0	30 10	20 10	41 14	15 0	36 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	6 4	37 8	25 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	29 6	29 11	31 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu	
	Peshawar	19 8	19 0	10 9	35 12	36 0	22 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	14 0	13 4	...	16 8	17 3	13 4	100 0	96 0	66 0	58 8	58 8	...	56 0	56 0	42 8	Peshawar	
	Kohát	17 8	16 4	12 0	31 14	31 14	23 4	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	7 10	22 14	24 3	15 11	21 10	19 2	...	15 15	17 14	16 7	76 0	76 0	63 0	99 8	89 0	...	85 0	75 0	45 14	Kohát	
	Házára [*b*]	23 4	23 8	15 8	40 0	39 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 4	80 0	140 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	...	10 0	Házára	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	No return received																		No return received											Nágpur	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
	Bhandára																															Bhandára	
	Chánda																															Chánda	
	Wardha																															Wardha	
	Bálaghát																															Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore																															Jubbulpore	
	Saugor																															Saugor	
	Damoh																															Damoh	
	Seoni																															Seoni	
	Mandla																															Mandla	
	Betúl																															Betúl	
	Chhindwára																															Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad																															Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur																															Narsinghpur	
	Nimár																															Nimár	
	Raipur																															Raipur	
	Sambalpur																															Sambalpur	
	Biláspur																															Biláspur	
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	BRITISH BURMA.
	Akyab	No return received																		No return received											Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																															Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																															Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway																															Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy																															Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	
	Tharrawaddy																															Tharrawaddy	
	Prome																															Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada																															Henzada	
	Bassein																															Bassein	
	Thonegwa																															Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo																															Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein town and Amherst																															Moulmein town and Amherst	
	Tavoy																															Tavoy	
	Mergui																															Mergui	
	Toungoo																															Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin																															Shwaygyin	
	Salween																															Salween	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	17 4	16 12	15 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	7 2	9 13	9 13	9 13	24 14	23 14	24 14	27 0	27 0	24 1	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	9 7	10 3	10 3	9 0	Secunderabad	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.
	Bolarum	18 10	18 1	16 11	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	9 4	9 1	9 5	28 4	27 0	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 5	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	27 0	27 0	24 8	33 0	24 0	36 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	26 ...	19 0	20 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Amráoti	
	Akola	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	26 ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	22 0	21 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	52 0	28 0	28 0	37 ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Buldána	
	Wún	13 8	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Wún	
	Básim	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim	
																							26 0	26 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 8	10 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	8 0		

[*a*] Jowar falling [*b*] Firewood falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 2	11 0	12 3	12 11	12 8	13 3	9 14	10 0	9 14	11 2	11 2	11 0	26 5	25 3	25 1	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	12 12	12 12	10 0†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	..	...	10 2	10 6	11 1	13 15	13 15	10 12	15 3	15 3	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 5	13 8	12 14	11 1†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	9 8	9 8	15 0‡	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	12 1	11 1	11 0	10 0	11 12	11 4	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	84 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4	7 12†	Mysore	
	Hassan	10 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 0	400 0	600 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0†	Hassan	
	Shimoga	12 10	12 10	14 11	13 10	13 10	16 13	10 8	11 9	11 0	12 10	13 10	13 10	31 8	28 6	42 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 5	...	10 8	10 4	8 15†	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0†	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	14 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	17 12	20 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0‡	Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	8 14	8 8	7 7	8 6	8 3	8 11	10 13	10 13	10 3	13 13	12 11	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 10	8 13	...	8 8	8 4	8 0	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 4	16 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 8	17 8	24 8	25 8	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	24 0	21 8	26 8	20 8	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	21 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 1	18 12	17 13	26 3	24 0	23 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 10	11 10	11 6	23 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	17 13	19 2	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 4	11 15	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 8	17 7	17 0	23 8	22 13	22 0	6 8	6 12	6 8	11 0	11 4	7 0	22 0	20 11	19 8	17 8	17 11	19 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 8	16 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	16 1	16 0	19 4	20 5	20 15	23 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	23 14	20 4	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	11 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P.						
	Erinpura	16 12	16 4	17 13	28 9	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 9	22 0	23 8	24 15	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 2	3 1 2	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	17 0	17 8	18 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee	
	Abu	15 10	15 12	15 8	23 0	23 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	17 12	17 12	17 4	26 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	20 0	*	*	*	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 0	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																							S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 8	15 8½	16 0½	19 14½	20 11½	21 1½	10 2½	10 2½	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14½	10 2½	...	9 12	9 12½	7 0½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 14	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Partábgarh („)	
																							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P.						
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	15 15	15 15	21 4	22 8	24 11	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	22 8	22 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0	...	15 0	15 0	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																							S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
	Bikaneer	12 10	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	2 14	7 12	6 12	6 2	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	16 8	17 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	26 8	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 12	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	16 12	16 12	26 4	18 8	19 4	32 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	11 12	11 12	10 0	22 0	21 8	44 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 4	12 4	9 4	Kotah	
	Tonk	13 7	14 4	18 15	21 5	20 5	23 11	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 4	9 12	9 0	23 5	22 12	26 1	18 6	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 12	11 12	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	15 4	16 1	21 14½	15 14	15 14	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	8 14	8 13½	19 1	17 4	28 5	13 6	13 6	18 3½	...	...	...	9 15	9 11½	...	9 15	9 11½	7 1	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	16 0	16 1	19 4	20 6	20 6	25 4	11 2	10 4	10 1	14 8	14 8	13 8	16 12	16 8	22 11	16 2	16 5	18 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 7	13 8	10 8	13 3	13 4	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	16 10	17 9	16 8	20 4	24 3	20 4	7 14	10 2	7 14	11 12	12 6	11 13	20 3	21 10	20 3	17 14	21 15	17 14	...	...	...	10 11	12 15	13 1	10 0	12 2	12 3	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	15 8	15 0	18 7	...	...	...	8 9	10 0	7 8	10 0	12 0	8 9	20 13	21 5	30 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 11	6 8	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	15 11	15 9	16 5	18 12	18 12	19 3	7 11	7 7	6 14	9 13	9 10	9 10	19 12	20 1	18 14	19 1	19 7	17 6	100 6	100 6	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 10	9 13	Gwalior	
	Goona	20 4	20 0	28 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	37 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	21 1	20 10	32 0	32 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 5	12 7	...	11 12	11 10	10 9	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																							YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72.
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73.
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,80	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74.
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	28	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75.
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76.
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,56	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77.
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	73	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78.
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79.
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,20	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80.
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81.
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82.
1882-83	5,95	5	6,25	12,25	4,28	—90*	56	3,94	1,38	4	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,47	4	25,33	28,84	17,31	—76*	16,55	34,13	50,68	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the Duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th September 1882.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.			KHARIF.									RABI.				SUGARCANE.		GRAND TOTAL.				Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year.	RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
						FIVE-YEAR LEASES.			THREE-YEAR LEASES.			ANNUAL LEASES.			THREE-YEAR LEASES.			ANNUAL LEASES.											
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1882-83.	Average of the 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	549·20	...	...	...	40,081	...	...	13,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	...	1	53,688	502	1	54,191	50,210	25·39	42·42	12·14	
		Patamoondee	1,042	67·60	...	...	...	11,272	...	...	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	79	...	12,068	79	...	12,147	12,046				
		High Level, Section I	675	345·83	...	...	...	13,587	...	...	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67	...	14,213	67	8	14,288	14,005				
		Taldanda	1,300	43·00	...	...	...	10,076	...	...	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	328	30	11,008	328	30	11,366	10,719				
		Matchgrong	650	271·00	...	...	...	25,269	...	...	6,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	501	65	31,466	501	75	32,042	28,890				
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	134·30	...	...	...	204	...	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1,380	...	55	1,435	1,412				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	100,489	...	...	23,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	1,477	147	123,823	1,477	169	125,469	117,232	25·39	42·42	12·14	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	100,573	13	449	11,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	5,351	79	111,685	5,351	246	117,282	...	14·27	32·69	13·04	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	1,175	...	5,688	10,702	80,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,929	...	...	80,929	90,495	13·69	32·65	27·88	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	203	...	1,574	1,574	11,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,868	...	...	11,868	13,367	7·35	25·79	26·70	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	7,262	12,276	92,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,797	...	...	92,797	103,862	21·04	58·44	54·58	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	237	237	103,757	—194	—194	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	103,862	...	37·57	89·72	53·06	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,631	...	393	1,254	1,653	...	...	...	1,510	1,548	...	...	...	...	3	1,217	3,201	...	1,217	4,418	4,801	4·72	7·92	17·02	
		Buxar	1,226	400	..	1,090	3,302	5,896	...	...	...	4,440	4,440	...	...	...	...	—13	2,962	10,336	..	2,962	13,298	14,133				
		Arrah	1,660	827	...	7,219	8,369	41,361	...	...	...	5,858	5,858	...	...	3,347	...	30	4,426	47,219	3,347	4,426	54,992	46,783	7·34	13·06	17·75	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	467	...	...	88	214	...	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	—43	35	270	...	36	306	149	7·46	18·00	17·94	
		Patna				261	725	7,424	...	...	...	4,528	5,165	...	...	...	78	—841	1,285	12,589	...	1,285	13,874	6,337				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	8,963	13,738	56,548	...	...	...	16,392	17,067	...	...	3,347	...	—864	9,925	73,615	3,347	9,925	86,887	71,203	19·52	38·98	52·71	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	10,634	18,233	23,385	...	...	7,365	25,429	26,612	...	...	...	...	93	13,841	57,362	...	13,841	71,203	...	33·60	59·78	55·27	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	16,225	26,014	249,834	...	...	23,334	16,392	17,067	...	...	3,347	769	—717	10,094	290,235	4,824	10,094	305,153	292,347	65·95	139·84	119·43	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	10,871	18,470	227,715	—181	255	18,582	25,429	26,612	...	...	...	346	5,351	172	14,087	273,909	5,351	14,087	292,347	...	85·44	182·19	121·37	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1882.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.*,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 31st JULY 1882.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1882: 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.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	263	45,585	37,622
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	584	54,280	46,889
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	954	63,012	52,102
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	634	59,676	62,110
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	417	71,986	75,934
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	13,351	11,671
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	5	33,953	28,535
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	251	46,923	52,534
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	...	63,870	73,203
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	21,072	19,969
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	...	3,108	473,708	460,569
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	782	75,383	76,220
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	32	42,904	43,704
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	162	19,537	24,211
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,296	3,269
Dún	...	...	...	174	4,524	4,437
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	23	13
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	27	38
Total	...	...	...	...	617,402	612,461

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st April to 31st July 1882.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Sabáranpur	19,539	1,932	15,533	614	139	109	1,601	39,467	20·9	12·4
Muzaffarnagar	47,842	4,235	16,244	2,505	421	670	1,978	73,875	18·7	11·3
Meerut	72,580	16,973	6,503	7,840	1,505	3,158	1,888	110,447	16·21	9·4
Bulandshahr	8,886	52,851	133	7,756	1,571	212	1,358	72,767	14·9	9·3
Aligarh	1,238	45,768	188	2,971	1,247	117	1,296	52,825	19·4	8·7
Muttra	1,649	9,126	...	8,437	69	144	1,329	20,754	17·2	9·9
Agra	1,179	6,816	11	795	148	52	821	9,822	21·2	11·2
Etah	3,865	26,641	96	760	794	43	1,317	33,516	26·4	9·1
Mainpuri	4,976	37,024	146	133	823	40	843	43,985	21·6	11·2
Fatehgarh	2,210	19,862	6	...	227	15	233	22,553	16·17	10·5
Etáwah	8,124	42,117	28	...	365	67	637	51,338	15·4	9·7
Cawnpore	4,364	38,823	1,664	...	1,189	348	943	47,331	18·4	7·5
Delhi	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	19	13·3	9·9
Gurgaon	2,129	2,209	...	8,479	102	310	67	13,296	8·7	10·1
Dehra Dún	1,035	...	3,202	1	...	...	286	4,524	37·8	26·3
Bijnor	...	...	137	...	...	...	1,159	1,296	20·1	13·2
Tarái	1,282	...	1,031	...	...	...	...	2,313	30·3	14·9
Pilibhit	1,067	...	531	...	...	...	...	1,598	24·4	17·6
Bareilly	8,938	...	6,688	...	...	...	...	15,626	31·3	13·7
Jhánsi	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	35·7	11·2
Hamírpur	11	...	15	...	...	...	1	27	23·3	10·4
Total	190,943	304,377	52,136	40,302	8,600	5,285	15,759	617,402	...	..
Total for the same period last year	161,851	306,319	49,936	64,090	9,771	3,483	17,011	612,461	...	...
Increase	29,092	...	2,200	...	...	1,802	...	4,941	...	...
Decrease	...	1,942	...	23,788	1,171	...	1,252	...	...	...

Remarks.

Cubic feet per second.

Entering head of Ganges Canal . . . 5,160
„ Lower Ganges Canal . . 1,871
7,031

Expended—
Ganges Canal 2,852
Lower Ganges Canal . . . 256
3,108

Escapes—
Anúpshahr Branch . . . 359
Meerut Division . . . 187
Bulandshahr ditto . . . 150
Aligarh ditto . . . 40
Narora ditto . . . 572
Mainpuri ditto . . . 187
Cawnpore ditto . . . 614
Etáwah ditto . . . 454
Bhognipur ditto . . . 504
Percolation, Lower Ganges Canal 213
3,280
Unaccounted for . . . 643
7,031

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that the canal was closed on the 6th July, and that irrigation stopped on the 4th idem generally over the division.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that there was no demand for water from the 4th July.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that July was a very wet month, and that the rains were very favorable for cultivation. There was a slight demand for rice in the fine intervals, mostly on the Kitcha, Dhora and Paha. The heavy floods of the 9th July were due entirely to local rainfall. Very heavy floods in the hill rivers occurred on the 6th August, especially in Dhora, Kailas and Deoha rivers.

Allahabad,
The 29th August 1882.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1882.

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal: Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	200	...	2,875	...	3,075	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	350	...	350	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	200	...	200	...
Total	200	...	3,425	...	3,625	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	10,140	...	4,675	...	14,815	...
Miscellaneous goods	550	...	355	...	905	...
Firewood	...	...	675	...	675	...
Bamboos	...	...	75	...	75	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	10,890	...	9,205	...	20,095	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	14,054	...	10,849	...	24,903	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	3,164	...	1,644	...	4,808	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1882.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	738	915
Ton mileage	71,547	1,00,563
Value of goods . . . . . Rs.	17,894	28,026
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 29th August 1882.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1882.

Grains.	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat	...	...	1,645	...	1,645	...	...	...	9,338	...	9,338	...
Gram	225	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	400	...	625	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	400	...	575	...	575	...	...	...	575	...	575	...
Dál ... Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400	...
Dál ... Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150	...
Dál ... Arhar	125	...	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ... Masuri	...	...	...	...	412	...	537	...	537	...	537	...
Juár	62	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	124	...
Maiza or Indian corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	812	...	1,656	...	2,368	...	537	...	6,537	...	6,537	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	...	452	...
Oilseeds	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	12,753	...	12,753	...
Salt	20	...	...	...	20	...	65	...	286	...	351	...
Metals	...	...	1,477	...	1,477	...	14	...	333	...	347	...
Building materials	58,763	...	1,400	...	60,163	...	12,434	...	10,730	...	23,164	...
Miscellaneous goods	996	...	...	...	996	...	330	...	915	...	1,245	...
Firewood	1,650	...	4,606	...	6,256	157,240	500	...	14,975	...	15,475	...
Bamboos	...	...	7,862	...	7,862	157,240	31	620	3,000	63,000	3,031	60,620
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	11,402	...	11,402	11,402	...	...	40	...	40	40
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	...	...	960	...	960	960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber. Logs	335	17	...	...	335	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	490	...	490	980	574	1,148	200	...	774	1,148
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	62,598	17	29,763	170,582	92,351	170,599	13,948	1,768	50,221	63,000	60,440	64,169
Total during corresponding period of last year.	37,168	211	40,343	93,184	77,511	93,395	11,214	427	21,989	3,500	33,203	3,927
Increase	25,430	...	...	77,398	14,840	77,204	2,734	1,341	28,232	59,500	30,966	60,242
Decrease	...	194	10,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Particulars.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1881.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1882.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1881.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,230	2,357	449	382	4,550	6,131
Ton mileage	1,21,109	2,00,213	172,088	86,199	388,525	355,741
Value of goods . . . Rs.	57,751	81,133	34,168	32,237	1,31,559	1,45,167
Number of passengers	...	...	...	...	...	91

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,871	3,392
Ton mileage	95,328	69,329
Value of goods . . . Rs.	39,640	31,797
Number of passengers	...	91

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26th Aug. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,57,831	918	172	1,17,096	681	16,44,149	465	16,46,258	475	2,109	...
19th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	74,577	136	547	71,464	131	18,79,068	169	19,82,959	180	1,03,891	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,41,248	209	676	1,32,408	196	33,64,511	245	37,00,286	272	3,35,775	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,05,130	123	861	1,05,083	122	25,16,034	144	27,82,566	161	2,66,532	...
19th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	67,113	102	655	65,978	101	15,23,702	115	15,13,058	115	...	10,644
26th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,18,010	287	1,450	3,52,732	243	1,27,07,190	433	1,35,19,078	463	8,11,888	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	77,216	174	461	1,14,888	249	40,77,733	453	41,71,644	449	93,911	...
	Total ...	4,791	10,36,125	216	4,822	9,59,649	199	2,77,12,387	284	2,93,15,849	302	16,03,462	...
	State.												
26th Aug. 1882	East Indian ...	1,504	7,03,831	468	1,507	6,63,909	441	1,58,49,052	519	1,72,96,075	570	14,47,023	...
19th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,034	73	33	2,270	69	60,034	106	75,421	121	15,387	...
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,114	41	27	1,139	42	24,381	45	26,340	48	1,959	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	233	33,734	145	230	24,320	106	6,03,372	129	7,11,608	153	1,08,236	...
26th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	76	7,979	105	75	10,441	139	2,25,537	139	2,47,829	148	22,292	...
26th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	6,652	117	57	6,175	108	1,67,015	144	1,73,135	150	6,120	...
26th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	4,417	152	29	1,847	64	53,580	91	42,429	73	...	11,151
26th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	3,887	45	87	5,567	64	1,00,917	58	1,29,077	74	28,160	...
19th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	429	36	12	404	34	16,586	68	18,579	77	1,993	...
26th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	93,645	92	1,117	1,35,219	121	32,37,000	157	39,50,948	176	7,13,948	...
19th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	6,343	141	45	4,772	106	1,94,727	213	2,03,046	224	8,319	...
19th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	53	3,216	61	98	4,192	43	1,15,795	95	2,38,791	121	1,22,996	...
19th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	14,488	90	161	16,705	104	5,47,550	168	5,57,030	172	9,480	...
26th ditto ...	Sindia ...	75	3,722	50	75	5,665	76	1,12,703	74	1,23,470	82	10,767	...
26th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	363	52,809	159	412	41,631	101	11,30,483	153	11,24,355	139	...	6,128
26th ditto ..	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,23,317	187	650	18,593	29	17,59,887	132	16,12,485	121	...	1,47,402
26th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,115	48	...	...	23,725	51	23,725	...
	Total ...	2,921	3,62,781	124	3,131	2,80,055	89	83,49,567	141	92,58,268	146	9,08,701	...
	Native States.												
26th Aug. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	119	2,695	23	194	8,924	46	3,05,363	91	3,91,092	100	85,729	...
19th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	12,871	106	121	14,875	119	3,24,432	132	3,36,793	138	12,361	...
12th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	2,216	38	...	(a)...	...	(b)53,931	48	(c)1,06,968	65	53,037	...
	Total ...	298	17,782	60	315	23,299	74	6,83,726	98	8,34,853	104	1,51,127	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,514	21,20,519	223	9,775	19,26,912	197	4,85,94,732	270	5,67,05,046	285	41,10,313	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,56,88,558	131	2,75,34,[illegible]	139	...	...
	Net Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,12,174	139	2,91,70,746	146	21,58,572	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th August 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th August 1882.

SIMLA,
The 12th September 1882.

FEED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

No. XXXIV OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th August 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Sept. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,50,121	873	172	1,51,389	880	17,94,270	479	17,73,461	488	...	20,809
26th Aug. 1882	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	78,563	144	547	66,515	122	19,57,632	168	20,44,218	176	86,586	...
26th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,34,721	199	676	1,20,968	179	34,99,232	243	37,87,604	265	2,88,372	...
26th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,05,311	123	861	1,31,348	153	26,21,346	143	29,23,339	161	3,01,993	...
26th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	65,733	100	655	73,246	112	15,89,434	114	15,83,013	115	...	1,421
2nd Sept. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,44,547	309	1,450	3,67,899	254	1,31,51,737	427	1,13,84,964	453	7,33,227	...
26th Aug. 1882	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	71,453	161	461	1,14,101	248	41,49,087	439	42,87,480	440	1,38,393	...
	TOTAL ...	4,791	10,50,419	219	4,822	10,25,466	213	2,87,62,738	281	3,02,89,079	297	15,26,311	...
	State.												
2nd Sept. 1882	East Indian ...	1,504	7,38,137	491	1,507	6,30,789	419	1,65,87,188	518	1,78,88,237	561	13,01,049	...
2nd ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,952	105	33	4,360	132	62,986	106	79,775	122	16,789	...
2nd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,036	38	27	1,122	42	25,418	44	27,604	48	2,186	...
26th Aug. 1882	Northern Bengal ...	233	34,497	148	230	33,030	144	6,37,870	129	7,43,343	151	1,05,473	...
2nd Sept. 1882	Tirhoot ...	76	9,036	119	75	10,685	142	2,34,573	138	2,58,514	149	23,941	...
2nd ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	5,330	94	57	6,380	112	1,72,346	142	1,81,245	150	8,899	...
2nd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,617	90	29	2,107	73	56,197	91	45,105	73	...	11,093
2nd ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,136	60	87	4,772	55	1,06,052	58	1,35,852	74	29,800	...
26th Aug. 1882	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	401	33	12	433	36	16,988	66	18,980	75	1,992	...
2nd Sept. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,00,604	99	1,117	1,37,019	123	33,37,605	154	40,94,996	174	7,57,391	...
26th Aug. 1882	Wardha Coal	45	8,865	197	45	12,723	283	2,03,591	218	2,15,770	227	12,179	...
26th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,408	64	98	4,521	46	1,19,205	93	2,43,312	118	1,24,107	...
26th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	14,896	93	161	16,103	100	5,62,446	164	5,73,629	169	11,183	...
2nd Sept. 1882	Sindia ...	75	3,808	51	75	4,148	55	1,16,514	73	1,27,618	80	11,104	...
26th Aug. 1882	Punjab Northern ...	363	46,980	129	412	47,902	116	11,77,464	153	11,72,257	138	...	5,207
26th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	70,611	107	650	49,806	77	18,30,497	130	16,67,839	120	...	1,62,658
2nd Sept. 1882	Muttra-Achnera ...	...	...	...	23	1,547	67	...	...	25,507	52	25,507	...
	TOTAL ...	2,921	3,10,177	106	3,131	3,36,658	108	86,59,752	139	96,11,346	145	9,51,594	...
	Native States.												
26th Aug. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	119	3,091	26	194	9,080	47	3,08,454	88	3,98,790	97	90,336	...
26th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	11,236	93	121	13,601	112	3,35,668	130	3,50,374	137	14,706	...
19th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	2,290	39	...	...(a)	...	(b) 56,147	48	(c) 1,11,352	64	55,205	...
	TOTAL ...	298	16,617	56	315	22,681	72	7,00,269	96	8,60,516	102	1,60,247	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,514	21,15,380	222	9,775	20,15,594	206	5,47,09,947	288	5,86,49,178	281	39,39,231	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,03,621	131	2,85,06,179	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,06,326	137	3,01,43,999	144	21,36,673	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th August 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th August 1882.

SIMLA,
The 19th September 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th SEPTEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The reports that were due last week from the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Coorg, Guzerat and Sind, have since been received, and show good rainfalls in Madras and Coorg, slight showers in Mysore, and heavy rain in Guzerat.

During the week under report the monsoon came to an end in Coorg, but showers continued throughout the Madras Presidency, as well as in parts of Mysore, in the Nizam's Territories, and in parts of Berar. In Malabar and Ganjam the fall was comparatively heavy, so also in parts of the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency and in Guzerat. In Sind there has been no rain. In the Central Provinces there have been good falls in some parts and slight rain in others. In Central India and Rajputana there has been heavy rain in several States, light showers in others; none at Abu. The Punjab has had good rain in most districts, except in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have received light showers in several districts. In Bengal rain has fallen in all districts in varying quantities. In Assam and Burma also the rainfall has been general, and particularly heavy in Sylhet and Amherst.

Agricultural prospects continue very favourable throughout the country. Harvest operations have begun in parts of the Madras Presidency, of the Central Provinces, and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in a few States of Central India and Rajputana; and have been completed, or nearly so, in Bengal and Assam. Transplantation of paddy seedlings is going on or is finished in Coorg, in Mysore, in Bengal, and in Assam and Burma. More rain seems needed in two districts of Madras, in a few places in Mysore, and in several districts in Bengal. Preparations for the *rabi* crops have already commenced in some districts of Bombay, and in a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The rise in the barometer in Northern India noticed last week was followed on the 16th by a fall which extended over the whole of India, and was succeeded by a rise of equal extent in area which has continued since. A slight cyclonic depression formed on the east coast, which advanced northwards and disappeared after reaching Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 13th)		
Bellary ...	1·15 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, dry partially withering; harvest paddy yield below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	1·50 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·30 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops generally thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; slight cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	6·50 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops promising; harvest gingelly, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·19 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·37 (average of four stations).	Standing crops promising well; *cholum* damaged by insects in one taluk; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn average; small-pox, fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	·55 (average of six stations).	Crops good; harvest dry crops, outturn below average.
Madura ...	·34 (average of three stations).	Standing dry crops fair; harvest *cholum*, yield below average; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	3·59 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crop progressing; small-pox, cholera, and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	4·13	Harvest impeded by excessive rain; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Madras—(Sept. 20th)		
Bellary ...	[illegible] (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	·25 (average of two stations).	Standing dry crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·44 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	·69 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops promising; harvest dry crops, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; small-pox slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·51 (average of four stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; fever and small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·21 (average of three stations).	Standing crops; paddy promises well, dry require rain in parts; harvest dry crops, outturn average; fever, cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	·31 (average of three stations).	Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grain yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	·06 (average of two stations).	Standing crops withering [illegible]; cholera in parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Malabar ...	2·36 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop progressing; sowing second crop commenced; small-pox, cholera, and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	·21	Harvesting progressing; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 20th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 18th, 13 feet 10 inches against 14¾ feet on same date last year; fever increasing, prevalent in nine talukas; freshet from *gaj* on 6th, which will benefit crops; rice coming into ear in places; rats doing some damage in Shahbandar; 8 cases small-pox in Sujawal taluka; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 34, in Sehwan 28, 44 and 48, in Mirpur, Botoro 22, 44 and 40, and in Tatta 23, 36 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	No rain	River rising again; small-pox in Hyderabad; bad fever in five talukas; wheat 25, *juari* 48, *bajri* 43, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1·44 since 5th	Total rainfall 30·41; crops doing well; slight fever in Gogha and Dholka talukas; cholera in Viramgaum, 1 case fatal; *bajri* 32 and wheat 28 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	6·38 in week up to 12th; 1·78 since.	Total rainfall 40·74; fever in parts of Nausari and Kari divisions; crops promising generally; *bajri* 34 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	9·75 in week ending 12th; none since.	Total rainfall 48·69; crops healthy; *juari* 36 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Rain fell—maximum at Peint, 15·0; heavy in six talukas; good in all.	Weather bright since 13th; cholera abating; locusts continue; damage from floods in several talukas; wheat 28, *bajri* 36, and rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Total rainfall 67·89, being 2·38 above average; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 16th, 18th and 19th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district—maximum at Magal, 2·73; minimum at Indapur, ·02.	Crops healthy; 33 cholera cases in Sirur and Poona, of which 23 fatal; *bajri* 48 and *juari* 61 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *juari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Akola, 3·67; Sangamner, 3·01; Kopergaon, 1·00; Parner, ·74; Rahuri, ·62; Jhamkhed, ·54; Newassa, ·35; very slight in Shrigonda, Karjat, Sheogaon, and Nagar.	Total average rainfall of the district 20·54; rainfall has done good to the *kharif* crops, but locusts are doing damage to the crops in Kopergaon, Sangamner, Akola, Newassa, and Rahuri; sowing of *rabi* in progress in Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Sheogaon, and Newassa; cholera in Sheogaon 8 attacks, 3 deaths, in Rahuri 3 attacks, 3 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowing commenced; *kharif* crops, except *mug*, in excellent condition; cholera 14, of which 3 fatal; *bajri* 62 lbs. 3 tolas and *juari* 79 lbs. 27 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rainfall at eight stations, varying from 1·0 to ·14.	Standing crops healthy; cotton sowing progressing; *sawan* and *ragi* being cut; slight ague in three and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·08; Kumpta, 1·49; Sirsi, 2·92; Hallial, ·97.	Total rainfall 102·36; rice crops in ear above ghât; *ragi*, sugarcane, and garden produce healthy; general health good; weather clearing; common rice in Karwar 10 seers, in district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; general health fair; cholera disappeared from Nawanagar and other places; crops thriving; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in some districts of the Deccan; *kharif* crops generally doing well; preparations for *rabi* commenced in some districts; locusts doing damage in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Násik; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 20th)		
Chittagong ...	1·50	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera and cattle-disease still prevalent.
Dacca ...	1·12	Weather cool and showery; winter rice crops progressing favourably; *bhadoi* harvest nearly completed, estimated outturn 14 annas; quality of jute inferior; cholera continues especially in Dacca city.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 2·82	Harvesting of early paddy and jute nearly finished, outturn above the average; prospects of *amun* fair; transplanting nearly finished; public health generally good; fever prevalent in Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	2·14	Transplantation of *amun* almost finished; rain wanted everywhere; land being prepared in some places for *rabi* crops; except ordinary fever, public health good.
Rajshahye ...	2·8; Nattore, 2·0	More rain required for *amun*; fever prevalent in some parts.
Burdwan ...	·20; Cutwa, ·80; Culna, ·80; Raneegunge, ·42.	*Amun* suffering from want of rain; other crops doing well; fever reported from various quarters.
Rungpore ...	1·39	Weather cloudy and hot; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of winter rice proceeding; jute still being reaped; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Bhagálpur ...	·10	Transplanting of winter rice proceeding; prospects of plants now transplanted poor.
Purneah ...	·10	Rain wanted, prospects otherwise good; ploughing for cold weather crops commenced; fever prevalent; Ganges and Kosi lower.
Patna ...	·08	Transplanting of paddy backward both in Barrh and Behar subdivisions for want of rain; reaping of *bhadoi* crops proceeding; public health generally good.
Durbhunga ...	1·07	*Bhadoi* harvest fair; late rice prospects fair; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	·05	Weather sultry; autumn harvest continues; rice crops progressing; general health good.
Cuttack ...	4·26	Early rice being reaped and late rice weeded; other crops doing well; cholera disappearing. *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts during week; more rain wanted almost everywhere for late rice crops; prospects generally fair, except in some parts of Burdwan division and other places where rice on high lands is withering; transplantation still proceeding in some places; sugarcane and other crops on the ground doing well; autumn harvest generally expected to yield fair average outturn, though in some districts early rice and jute are indifferent; cholera in Chumparun abating; except fever and sporadic cholera in some districts, public health generally good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 19th)	No rain	Weather favourable for crops; fever and isolated cases of cholera reported in Chandausi tahsil; health of cattle good; prices stationary; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 20th)	.....	Weather fine, with westerly winds; agricultural prospects good; cholera reappeared slightly; prices easy; considerable fall in *bajri*.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	Occasional showers.	Fine weather; harvesting begun; some fever and a little cholera prevalent: cattle-disease in two tahsils; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ 18th)	No rain for some days; average rainfall 1·70.	Weather fair, which was wanted; *kharif* prospects good in every pargana; supplies sufficient; prices of minor grains falling; cholera decreasing.
Agra („ 19th)	Rain in all parganas, from ·20 to 2·40 during week.	*Bajri* and maize continue to be cut; fever continues, but general health good; prices falling.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable and crops excellent; cholera prevalent in a number of villages, but has left Bareilly city and Aonla; fever increasing.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain for three days.	Since rain fell there has been a light west wind; crops doing well and harvest begun; fever continues, but does not increase; prices unaltered.
Kumaun („ „)	Light showers	Weather most seasonable; *kharif* being reaped; ploughing for *rabi* going on; fever prevalent in villages, otherwise health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr, ·70; Maliabad, ·50; Mohanlalganj, ·30.	Crops good; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera still continues.
Partabgarh („ „)	Light showers during the week at Patti.	Prices steady; crops looking well; *kudri dhan* cut and in the market; wind westerly and high; cattle-disease in three tahsils; cholera continues in two tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)	Average rainfall ·80	Much land under preparation for *rabi*; new rice already in the market; *mash* coming up well; cholera and fever still hanging about; supplies plentiful; prices slightly fluctuating, with downward tendency.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·30; no rain in tahsil.	*Dhan* and *kodo* being cut; prospects good; slight cholera in parts of district.
Rae Bareli („ 18th)	.....	High easterly wind prevailed for three days during week; early autumn crops are being cut; health of cattle good; cholera disappearing; supplies sufficient; prices falling.
Cawnpore („ 19th)	Average rainfall ·50	Prospects of the crops continue excellent; weather clear; cholera and fever decreasing; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects of *kharif* crops good; fever still prevalent, and a few cases of cholera have been reported; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Light rain in most districts, but weather generally now fine; prospects everywhere good; prices on the whole stationary; cholera and fever continue in the parts previously affected; cattle-disease continues in Partabgarh and Kumaun.
Punjab—(Sept. 20th)		
Delhi ...	5·80	Health fair; prospects of yield of crops fair; prices falling.
Hissar ...	1·30	Fever prevalent; prices falling; prospects of crops improved, and yield will probably be one-half.
Umballa ...	2·50	Health fair; prices of food-grains stationary; yield of crops expected to be a little below average.
Jullundur ...	1·0	Health good; prices falling; crop prospects are good.
Amritsar ...	4·90	Crops good; health good; prices stationary, except the price of gram which is falling.
Sialkot ...	6·0	Health good; prices have fallen; harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	·70	Health good; prices falling; harvest prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore ...	From 5·0 to 8·0 in various parts of the district.	Health good; prices stationary; prospects of yield of crops good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; price of wheat has fallen; prices of other food-grains are stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	8·60	Fever in Rawalpindi; cattle-disease in one village; prices stationary; prospects of *kharif* crops are above the average.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health fair; crops good; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	2·30	Prices stationary; *kharif* prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen throughout the province, except in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and heavy rain in Delhi, Amritsar, Sialkot, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi; the general health continues good; prices of food-grains are falling in the Delhi, Hissar, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, in the other districts they continue to be stationary; prospects of crops are generally reported to be good, but are below the average in Hissar.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 20th)	·22	Weather clear and cool; prospects of *kharif* good; cholera abating; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ „)	·28	Weather clear and cool; *kharif* prospects fair; rain wanted; fever and cholera prevalent; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 18th)	3·40	Crop prospects excellent; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Seoni („ 19th)	·20	Weather clear and cool; ploughing progressing; *kharif* crops thriving; cholera reported; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·41	Weather hot; *kharif* crops generally good; fever prevalent; rice 9 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 16th)	1·34	Weather cloudy and close, with light showers; crops doing well; prospects favourable; cholera abating; prices unchanged; rice 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	1·88	Weather cloudy and sultry; prospects good; fever prevalent.
Khandwa („ 19th)	1·90	Prospects of crops good; cholera and small-pox reported; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear; slight rain has fallen in most districts; prospects of *kharif* crops favourable; fever reported in several districts; prices steady.
British Burma—(Sept. 16th)		
Akyab ...	2·50	Total rainfall 183·79; 8 deaths from cholera in town and 9 in district; 5 deaths from small-pox in one township; slight cattle-disease; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	2·68	Total rainfall 80·73; 1 death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	4·58	Total rainfall 105·76; 1 death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; 23 deaths from cattle-disease in one township; transplanting finished, except in a small area; prospects of crops good.
Prome ...	·74	Total rainfall 40·51; 4 deaths from cholera in town and 7 reported from one sub-division; 12 deaths from small-pox among cattle in district; planting out proceeds favourably; more rainfall reported in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	7·06	Total rainfall 181·94; public health good both in Moulmein and district; some cattle-disease in one township; transplanting of crops proceeding.
Toungoo ...	2·20	Total rainfall 74·28; 2 deaths from small-pox in one township and 2 in another, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—With the exception of some cholera and a few cases of small-pox, public health good; cattle-disease seems to be decreasing; some damage to crops in Hanthawaddy from floods; prospects of crops generally reported good.
Assam—(Sept. 20th)		
Gauhati ...	1·00	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* paddy in progress; public health good; cattle-disease still in the interior.
Sylhet ...	11·74	*Aus* has been reaped; *sali* still under transplantation; prospects of *amun*, sugarcane, and tea good.
Cachar ...	4·74	Reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops finished; transplanting of *sali* crops not quite completed; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; 9 cases of cholera from Silchar, 5 from Hailakandi, and 1 from Lakhimpur reported; also death of 41 head of cattle reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh ...	5·17	Weather rainy; ploughing for winter crops in progress; cattle-disease still reported; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Sept. 14th)	·21	Crops in thriving condition; *kartik* paddy cultivation progressing; prospects fair.
Mysore („ „)	·08	Crops in good condition; prospects good.
Mercara („ 13th)	7·12	Transplantation of rice which has been delayed by loss of cattle has been completed; *ragi* crop which is coming into ear in the Naujarajpatna taluk has suffered from heavy rains; public health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general throughout the province, and crops are everywhere in good condition; harvesting of *karaggi*, horse-gram, cocoanut, and sugarcane commenced in parts; prospects favourable; small-pox and fever prevalent in places; no material change in prices.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 20th)		
Bangalore ...	·48	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	No rain	Prospects and health good.
Mercara ...	·42	The south-west monsoon ceased on the 12th; transplantation of rice completed; crops looking well; *ragi* coming into ear in two taluks; cardamoms are beginning to be picked on the western ghâts; public health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has slightly fallen in a few districts on the western side of the Mysore State, more rain needed in parts; transplanting of paddy seedlings commenced in the Malnad; agricultural operations progressing favourably; prospects good; fever, small-pox, and murrain prevalent in some taluks; prices unaltered.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 20th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather warm; crops flourishing; prices of wheat 16 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·65	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	·47	Total rainfall from 1st January 28·04; standing crops are thriving some of the *kharif* crops are nearly ripe; cattle-disease disappeared; prices—wheat $16\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $10\frac{1}{2}$, white *juari* $26\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *juari* 30, and *tur* $25\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 20th)		
Indore ...	No rain	The recent heavy rains which have probably terminated the monsoon were most beneficial for grass and *rabi* prospects; evenings and mornings are much cooler; cholera is abating in Indore city; generally health is good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·37	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	·53	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	5·67	Public health and crops good.
Goona ...	1·59	Crops good; fever prevalent in district.
Bhopal ...	5·12	Weather fine; prospects good.
Agar ...	eavy rain	Cholera has disappeared; health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	2·88	Weather seasonable; *kharif* prospects good; health fair; fever prevalent.
Manpur ...	10·80	Reaping of *makka* commenced; *juari* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 20th)	No rain	Weather clear; occasional clouds.
Sirohi („ 17th)	·85	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Marwar („ 15th)	·73	Four months water in tanks; wells all full; health good; prospects excellent; cloudy weather; prices falling; more rain needed to ensure full harvest.
Mewar („ 16th)	2·71	Tanks and wells good; health fair; *makka* being harvested.
Harowti („ 16th)	Deoli, 3·01; Tonk, 4·85; Shahpura, 3·32.	Previous week's rainfall in Tonk ·59; Shahpura ·24; *makka* harvested; *rabi* lands being ploughed; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	4·92	Gale from south-west.
Ajmere („ 19th)	·93	Seasonable break; health good, except cholera at one village in Ajmere.
Kherwa („ „)	1·25	Prospects favourable; prices firm; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	5·43	Prices falling; prospects good; fever continues.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

E. C. BUCK,
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, Simla, on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

UNIVERSITIES DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the granting of Honorary Degrees by certain Universities. He said:—

"It will be in the recollection of the Council that the Calcutta University, by an Act passed in 1875, has the power to grant honorary degrees. This Act was put through the Council, the standing orders having been suspended for the purpose, at a meeting held on the 14th December, 1875. The speeches reported on the occasion were those of the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy, and the object of passing the Bill through the Council thus speedily was to enable the University to confer upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was then in India, the honorary degree of a Doctor of Laws.

"It has now been decided, with regard to the Bill constituting the Panjáb University, that that University also should have the power of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. This being the case, there remains the two older Universities, those of Madras and Bombay, who have not this power, and it is considered advisable that it should be conferred on them. With that object I have to ask for leave to introduce a Bill; the details of the measure will be considered after consulting the Calcutta and the other two Universities."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjáb.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Ilbert and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 5th October, 1882.

SIMLA;
The 20th September, 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1371.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 15th September 1882.

Read again the following papers relating to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:—

Home Department Resolution No. 1750, dated the 2nd November 1876.
Ditto ditto No. 684, dated the 31st May 1878.
Ditto ditto No. 1305, dated the 30th September 1881.

Read also—

A letter from the Director of the Indian Marine, No. 1052 (Stores), dated the 17th June 1882.

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, in supersession of the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 1305, dated the 30th September 1881, to declare that the undermentioned classes of contracts 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 Governments of Bombay and Bengal:—

Contracts for the supply of stores, coal, &c., for the Indian Marine Service, and contracts relating to the business of the Offices of the Director and Deputy Director of the Indian Marine.	By the Director and Deputy Director of the Indian Marine.
Contracts for supplies for the provincial Marine Service, Bengal.	By the Port Officer at Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Military (Marine) Department and to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

JAIL MANUFACTURES.

Nos. $\frac{20}{1306-19}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—dated Simla, the 22nd September 1882.

Read again—

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. $\frac{16}{1070-79}$, dated 19th August 1881, on the subject of manufactures as carried on in the jails of British India.

Read also the replies to the above Circular letter—

From Government of Madras, No. 2398, dated 21st November 1881.
From Government of Bombay, No. 6466, dated 30th September 1881.
To Government of Bombay, No. 1359, dated 14th October 1881.
From Government of Bombay, No. 7175, dated 29th October 1881.

From Government of Bengal, No. 309P., dated 6th February 1882.
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1348, dated 11th November 1881.
From Government of the Punjab, No. 149, dated 16th May 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2-236, dated 3rd January 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 130-175F., dated 9th November 1881.
From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 586-61J., dated 19th June 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 947-59, dated 20th September 1881.
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1412, dated 15th October 1881.
From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 382, dated 5th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council has had under consideration the principles which ought to regulate the action of Government in this country in the matter of jail manufactures, and has in the course of the enquiry had occasion to examine the systems at present followed in the different provinces of British India, and the discussions which have at various times taken place in connection with this subject. It is not, however, necessary for present purposes to go further back than to the proceedings of the Prison Conference of 1877.

2. The Conference having accepted the principle that long term prisoners should be located in central jails, went on to decide that such central jails should be the seats of profitable industries. The nature of these industries was discussed in a paper submitted to the Conference by the Inspector General of Jails in Bengal, in which it was urged that, in the interests of the 'Indian tax-payer,' prisons should be made, as far as possible, self-supporting; and it was argued that 'the Prison Department had an equal right with any private individual to manufacture articles for sale in the open market,' and 'to employ State capital and convict labour in free competition with private capital and free labour.' 'Even' (it was said) 'should the case be otherwise, there can be no possible objection to the manufacture of articles required for use by the great departments of the State.' 'There is thus,'—the writer of the paper contended,—'this alternative open to the Government, either to allow the jails to compete with free labour, or to employ them in the manufacture of articles required for consumption by the State.' The Conference was invited to affirm this principle, with the further proposition that 'the employment of machinery in prisons promotes rather than interferes with jail discipline, at the same time that it enormously increases the profits from manufactures.' The discussion which followed turned principally upon the question of the employment of machinery in jail industries, and eventually the conclusion come to on this point was that 'steam or other machinery might be unobjectionably introduced into jails for the purpose of carrying on manufactures for Government.' The general feeling of the members, and ultimately their formal deliverance on the general question, was to the effect that if the labour of prisoners were devoted chiefly to the production of articles required by Government, no serious question need arise as to the competition of jails with private trade. The other specific recommendations put forward by the Conference were—

(1) that multifarious manufactures should be discouraged everywhere, and especially in district jails, and that Jail Superintendents should be taught to look for profit to one or two industries carried on on a large scale;

(2) that district jails should be made branch manufactories subordinate to central jails, the Superintendents of the latter supplying the former with work, and undertaking to dispose of their manufactured products;

(3) that in view of the large amount of jail buildings that had still to be undertaken, the Superintendents of central jails should train and organise bodies of masons and carpenters for employment where their services might be required.

3. The conclusions arrived at by the Conference were generally approved by the Government of India in their Resolution on its Report dated the 30th

April 1878; and eventually the Military Department and Police Department were directed to give jail manufactures the preference over goods procurable in the local market, on condition only that the rates at which they were supplied were equal to, or not in excess of, those demanded by local contractors or traders for goods of the same quality.

4. Since these orders were issued, the attention of the Government of India has been more particularly drawn to the importance of removing all obstacles to the spontaneous development of manufacturing industries in India, and it has become necessary to reconsider the whole question of jail manufactures and the position which the State should take up with reference to these and to the local markets. It is now very clearly recognised that the greatest economic want of India is the creation of industrial pursuits. The Famine Commissioners at Part II, page 175 of their Report, write as follows:—

"At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population; and no remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits, and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments."

In the soundness of these views the Governor General in Council has repeatedly of late expressed his concurrence, and the subject has been pressed upon the attention of all the Local Governments. The only possible remedies for the state of things that prevails throughout agricultural India are, in the first place, the improvement of communications to facilitate the movement of the surplus population from overstocked tracts, and the more general distribution of surplus food; and in the second, the creation of new employments for the superabundant hands. The Governor General in Council does not suppose that the direct action of Government can do much towards the creation of industrial employments. But it is distinctly the duty of the State to do nothing to hinder their spontaneous growth, and, as far as it legitimately can, to stimulate and assist their development.

5. In this view the Governor General in Council finds reason to fear that there is much in the present system of jail manufactures to which objection may fairly be taken upon economic grounds. Not merely are the suggestions of the Prison Conference as regards avoiding multifarious employments generally disregarded, but there is strong evidence that in many places the products of jail labour do supplant and compete with private industry in the local markets to a very serious extent. This last fact is no doubt one the significance of which will be differently viewed by those who accept the arguments laid before the Prison Conference, and by those who object altogether to any appropriation by the State of profits which might otherwise fall to private trade. There can, however, be no doubt that the time has come when the Government must look into the question more closely, and endeavour to discover the true limits of State action in this matter of jail industries.

6. It may be desirable at the outset to notice very briefly one or two of the main arguments which have been advanced in support of the present system.

It is said that by selling articles of jail manufacture, the Government is, by so much, able to relieve the tax-payers of some portion of the expense which would otherwise be thrown on them in order to support the jails. The value of this contention is to some extent lessened by the necessity of receiving with some caution all departmental calculations of the profits derived from such manufactures. When Government becomes a manufacturer, there is no practical check on the profit and loss account, such as applies in the case of a private trader. The accounts are merged in the transactions of the province and the empire. The officer concerned in no way finds his own private income affected. It is sometimes doubtful whether in the compilation of the accounts of profit and loss all the items that a private trader would have to reckon in are considered, especially when these take the form of

capital; and, as above remarked, there is no practical check which would serve to demonstrate their presence or absence.

7. This criticism, however, only affects the detail of the calculations. Another, and more important, rejoinder may be made to the argument now under discussion. It seems to the Governor General in Council that in that argument the fallacy is involved of only looking to the direct receipts paid into the Treasury, of separating the interests of the country from those of the Government, and of supposing that any measure which checks the productive employment of capital, and, therefore, the accumulation of wealth in the country, can possibly benefit the Government. If Government, by its own action, hinders the productive employment of capital, and, therefore, the accumulation of wealth, it must inevitably, by so much, render the tax-paying community less capable of bearing any burthens which may be imposed upon it. The receipts on account of taxation will, in some form or another, be less than they otherwise would be. This is quite certain, although it is, of course, impossible to represent, in arithmetical form, the precise results which will accrue. All that can be said is that it is easier to under-estimate than to over-estimate the effect which Government action will produce.

8. This leads up to the consideration of another argument which has been advanced in defence of the existing system. It is alleged that the out-turn of articles manufactured by the jails is so limited that, practically, free labour cannot suffer from the competition. This argument can only be accepted with great caution. It is to be remembered that, when once Government begins to compete with private trade, the effect produced is altogether disproportionate to the actual outturn of the Government manufactory. What private traders fear is not only what Government does, but what it might do. If a manufacturer of bricks, or blankets, or carpets, or whatever the article may be, suddenly finds that another manufacturer has started a similar business and has entered into competition with him, he knows, with tolerable certainty, what he has to fear. He knows that he and his competitor will compete on equal terms. He knows especially that if his competitor, in order to undersell him, lowers his prices to such an extent as to realise a loss, he must either raise his prices before long, or become bankrupt. But in competing with Government the conditions of things are wholly different. In this case the manufacturer finds himself in competition with an adversary, possessed of what, for the purposes of this argument, may be considered an unlimited amount of capital, and who can perfectly well carry on his business for years with a total disregard of the ordinary laws which in private life must govern commercial transactions. It is also to be borne in mind that whilst, in most cases, the private trader, against whom Government competes, only carries on his business at one spot, there are generally several jails in each Province. The gain at one jail may, therefore, be made to compensate for the loss at another. For these reasons, Government competition must be regarded from a wholly different point of view from the competition of an ordinary trade rival.

9. Perhaps it may be the case that in a country like England, which possesses very extensive manufacturing industries, jail competition cannot exercise any very appreciable effect, though even in England the sale of jail manufactures has admittedly excited a great deal of opposition. But it is impossible in this matter to apply to India without qualification the experience of the working of a similar system in England. The stages of industrial advance in the two countries are very different. Many Indian industries are only in their infancy. A degree of Government competition which in England may be comparatively harmless, might in India do a great deal of harm. It is not the duty of Government, either in India or elsewhere, to foster the artificial growth of indigenous industries by the adoption of methods,—such, for instance, as a high protective tariff,—which are opposed to sound economic doctrine. But it is the duty of Government in India, even more than elsewhere, to carefully remove all hindrances to the spontaneous development of those industries. The proposition that jail manufactures,

as they are at present carried on in India, do not check the growth of native industries is a very doubtful one. Complaints on this score from private traders are by no means unfrequently heard.

10. There is one further general argument to which reference may be made. In some cases it is admitted in the reports now before Government that jail manufactures undersell private trades. Thus, in the Central Provinces the Inspector General of Jails says :—

"Jail Superintendents have always great difficulty in disposing of their stocks of oil, and can often only do so by underselling local manufactures."

In most cases it is alleged that prices are fixed at rates as high, or even somewhat higher, than those which prevail in the local market. So long, however, as there is no actual loss upon the raw material employed in the manufacture, there is nothing practically to prevent such a lowering of prices as would undersell local traders; and when stocks of unsold articles are heavy it is difficult probably to avoid such a result. It is admitted indeed that in fixing prices regard is not always had to economic considerations.

"The price of jail manufactures," writes one Inspector General, "is regulated by their market value without reference to the cost of production." "I have it in my power," says another, "to order the acceptance of any rate which may be fixed upon, provided it covers the cost of raw materials."

It is true that a distinction is said to be made between articles sold to the public and those sold to Government departments, the price in the former case being higher than in the latter; but it is doubtful whether this distinction is always preserved in practice. In many instances it is to be feared that the prices are fixed in a purely arbitrary fashion for both Government and the public.

Moreover, it is to be observed that whenever the outturn of the jail is considerable—as is not unfrequently the case—the argument that prices may be fixed according to local rates, and thus any interference with private trade may be avoided, must, of necessity, fall to the ground. In such cases the jail manufactures must to a great extent make the price. It is impossible to say what the local rates would be if no such manufactures existed.

11. Turning now to the consideration of the principles by which the decision of Government on the whole general question must be guided, the Governor General in Council will say at the outset that he entirely concurs in the view that jail labour ought as a rule to be productive.

There is a universal agreement of opinion amongst the highest authorities on the management of prisons in condemnation of the system of purely unproductive labour. The Governor General in Council fully accepts that principle. It is, however, necessary to define somewhat more precisely what is meant by unproductive and productive labour. By unproductive labour is meant purely penal labour which does no good to any one, such as the treadmill, carrying shot, piling up logs of timber and unpiling them again, and the like.

By productive labour is meant the opposite of all this, that is to say, labour which, in some form or another, leads to an increase of wealth. It is to be observed that, for the purposes of this argument, there is a great distinction between making labour productive and making it as productive as possible. The former process is, and the latter is not, a necessary requirement of prison management. One or two illustrations will make this point clear. Sawing timber is a very proper occupation for prisoners. It is productive labour. When the timber is sawn it may be used for building or other purposes. But if it is desired to make the labour of sawing timber as productive as possible, a saw-mill might be more profitable than manual labour. In this case sawing by hand may be a requirement of prison management, but sawing by machinery is not necessary from the point of view of prison management, and is objectionable from the economic point of view, as it would compete to a greater extent than was necessary with the legitimate trade of persons who have invested their money in saw-mills. Again, at one Central Prison, a large number of prisoners are employed in driving two capstans connected with the machinery for making woollen twist. Whether woollen twist should be made at

all in jails by machinery may be a doubtful question; but supposing this special industry to be sanctioned, the driving of capstans is a very proper way of employing prisoners. But if, in order to make the woollen manufactory of the Jail in question as productive as possible, steam machinery were substituted for the labour of these prisoners, the change would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be very objectionable, as bringing Government capital into competition with private capital to a greater extent than is necessitated by the requirements of prison management.

12. Although, therefore, jail labour may be made productive, it should be carefully directed in such channels as to interfere as little as possible with the growth of private industries. The Governor General in Council cannot help fearing, on a perusal of the papers now before him, that the minor interest involved in making the jail manufactories as profitable as possible has but too often been allowed to override the major interest involved in avoiding, so far as the necessities of prison management admit, every hindrance to the spontaneous development of native industries. It is, as already remarked, the plain duty of the Government to abstain most carefully from any action which shall hinder the spontaneous growth of such industries, and this consideration appears to be so important as to throw into insignificance any consideration based on the direct profits which, it is alleged, are derived from jail manufactures. The amount of those profits, for all India, appears only to amount to about £100,000 a year.

13. The cardinal principle, therefore, which the Governor General in Council would lay down is that, although the requirements of prison management necessitate the employment of prisoners on productive labour, yet at the same time that labour need *not* be made as productive as possible, and every endeavour should be made to turn it into channels which may, as little as possible, hinder the spontaneous growth of native industries.

14. Turning now to the practical application of this principle, the first point to which it seems desirable to direct attention is the question of extra-mural labour. "The best system ever devised," says the Surveyor General of Prisons in England, "for the employment of convicts is that of executing large public works by means of their labour." There can, the Governor General in Council thinks, be no question as to the correctness of this view. The Government of India has repeatedly insisted upon it. The subject was prominently noticed in chapter VII of the Prison Conference Report. But the papers on record in the Home Department seem to show that sufficient attention has hardly as yet been paid to the matter by Local Governments, although where the system of extra-mural labour has been tried, as in the case of the Sirhind and Soane Canal works, the results have been satisfactory. Without doubt, there are difficulties in the way of employing convicts extra-murally. In the first place, there is danger in employing the more desperate characters in the manner proposed. A large discretion must, of course, be left to the Jail Superintendents in selecting men for extra-mural employment. In the second place, strong police guards are required, which involve extra expense. In the third place, convict camps may have to be formed, as appears to have been done in the case of the Soane Canal works, or the suggestion of the Prison Conference of 1877 may have to be adopted (Report, p. 109), to the effect that portable jails should be constructed. This would, of course, involve increased expenditure. There is, however, no reason for supposing that the extra expenditure either on police guards or on portable jails constitutes an insuperable difficulty. In the case of a public work executed by the State, it would be quite justifiable to charge any such extra expenditure to the work. The cost would in all probability be more than recouped by a saving in expenditure on free labour, and indeed the experience of the Punjab Government in connection with the Rupar public works jail proves that this form of employment is really very remunerative, while the convicts have enjoyed better health than in the ordinary jails of the Province. As regards public works constructed through the agency of private enterprise, an endeavour might very well be made to contract for the employment of convict labour. In the case of a railway passing for a considerable distance through a

thinly-populated district, any private Company would not improbably be very glad to employ convict labour. Of course the Company would have to bear any extra cost for guards or for portable jails, but they might, when it was of great importance to open out any particular tract of country, be given the labour either *gratis* or at very low rates.

15. The Governor General in Council requests that Local Governments will now consider, in communication with its Public Works Department, on what large public works, whether under State or private management, convict labour can be most suitably employed, and that plans for the establishment of convict camps on or near such works may be carefully worked out. Labour on public works should in future be looked upon as the principal mode of employing long term prisoners throughout British India.

16. It will, of course, be impossible to dispense altogether with in-door employments. For district jails and lock-ups, for all short term prisoners, and for the prisoners left in the central jails after the drafts to public works have been made, such industries must still be maintained. But the Governor General in Council is clear that the use of steam machinery in any jail is quite indefensible. Its introduction in future is absolutely prohibited. The jails in which it has been already established are fortunately few in number, and are nearly all situated in Lower Bengal. The Government of India requests that any Local Government in whose jails steam machinery is employed for any purpose whatever will make arrangements for disposing of it to private purchasers at a fair valuation at a very early date. The preferable course would be that the purchaser should remove the machinery altogether from the jail premises and establish a private factory outside. But if there is any great difficulty in so arranging, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to consider whether it would be possible, with due regard to the requirements of jail discipline, to allow a private Company or individual to purchase the machinery only as it stands, and to arrange for the lease to such purchaser of the jail factory building, on condition of his agreeing to employ convict labour only in his operations and to pay for this at market rates. In such a case the jail authorities would simply contract to supply labour in certain quantities, but would be solely responsible for the strict maintenance of discipline, the lessee covenanting to refrain from interference with the arrangements of the jail officers in this respect.

17. As regards European machinery driven by treadmills, capstans, or other applications of convict labour, there is not the same radical objection to this as to steam machinery, provided that it is but sparingly used, and that only those prisoners are employed on the machines who are not fit for heavy manual labour. But it should not be introduced in any jail where it does not now exist, and the Governor General in Council would prefer that it should be got rid of, where it is devoted to any other purpose than the supply of actual jail requirements.

18. In the next place the Governor General in Council feels bound to insist upon the adoption of the recommendation made by the Conference of 1877, as to the discouragement of multifarious employments. From the reports received from Local Governments, it would seem that almost every conceivable trade and calling has been introduced into one or other of the jails in India. This should be remedied without delay. There should be a certain number of authorised industries, and no others should be allowed anywhere without the special sanction of the Government of India. In the selection of these industries careful attention should be paid to their penal character.

In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the weaving of coarse jute, cotton, or woollen fabrics by means of ordinary hand-looms, the making of coarse matting, brick and tile making, hand-sawing of timber, oil-pressing, stone-breaking, and soorkee-pounding, are the forms to which in-door prison labour should everywhere be limited. The weaving of fine cloths, and the making of such things as table-cloths, towels, curtains, and the like, should nowhere be permitted. Private enterprise can already supply such articles, and the occupation is in any case not sufficiently penal. Carpet and rug-making

may be allowed where the trade is already a jail specialty, and until private enterprise shows itself ready to supply the demand. Tent cloth may be woven, but the work of fitting up the tents and making all such accessories as chicks, purdahs, poles, &c., should be left to outside labour. Spinning, twine-making, and making up clothing, &c., should only be allowed in female jails. All such occupations as boot and sandal making, blacksmith's work, carpentry, rattan work, furniture making, tailoring, making up horse clothing, book-binding, paper-making, pottery work, sugar-making, silversmith's work, and rope-making, must be discontinued. Jail Superintendents should be instructed by their Local Governments to set themselves without delay to remodel the in-door industries of their jails in order to bring them into harmony with these orders of the Government of India.

19. In some jails printing and lithographing have been introduced. The Governor General in Council is very doubtful whether these are at all proper occupations for prisoners. The work done must now however be confined to work for Government offices, and as far as possible to form-printing from stereotype blocks. Only hand-presses can under any circumstances be permitted. The work upon these may be made sufficiently penal, but composing of type cannot be considered such. Most of the Government work now done in the jails could be unobjectionably made over on contracts to outside presses, and the Local Governments should be prepared to close their jail presses whenever satisfactory arrangements of this kind are offered. The printing of current correspondence and of confidential papers can be properly done only in Secretariat or other office presses.

20. There remain for consideration the general questions—to whom Government should dispose of its jail manufactures, and how it should fix the price of these when disposed of by sale.

The first object to which jail industries should be devoted is of course the supply of jail requirements. When these are satisfied, and not before, the question of sale to other departments and to the public will arise. The Governor General in Council has decided that no obligation ought to be imposed upon other Government departments to give a preference to jail manufactures over the goods of private dealers. The jails must be left to compete for custom upon equal terms with other suppliers. But there is no objection to their arranging to furnish Government departments with any articles, such as they will in future be permitted to manufacture. Sales to consumers among the outside public ought to be discouraged, the jails dealing as a rule only with traders wholesale or retail. In this way the interference with private enterprise will be reduced to a minimum.

The price of jail manufactures must always include—

(*a*) the price of the raw material;

(*b*) the wages of jail labour, rated according to the wages of free labour of the same class in the neighbourhood.

The practice of rating skilled as unskilled labour should, where it exists, be discontinued;

(*c*) a percentage for wear and tear of plant.

As to this a discretion must be allowed with reference to the nature of the trade and the plant employed. The Local Government should fix it in each instance, after enquiry as to the practice of the particular trade and the circumstance of the case;

(*d*) a percentage on account of profits.

In the case of articles supplied to Government or to wholesale dealers, this may ordinarily be fixed at 10 per cent. on the cost of the raw material and labour; for sales to retail dealers at 15 per cent. on that cost; and for sales to private consumers at 25 per cent.

If the prices thus found are below the ordinary rates at which the goods could be procured by the same class of purchasers in the open market, they must be raised to at least such market rates.

21. The Governor General in Council trusts that the reforms prescribed in this Resolution will be carried into effect by the 1st of April next, and he desires to have a report as soon as possible after that date from each Local Government showing precisely for each jail in the province on what occupations the prisoners are then employed. It may not be possible to effect satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of steam machinery by the date mentioned, but the Government of India will expect to hear of the conclusion of such arrangements by the 1st January 1884 at latest. Existing contracts for the supply of jail manufactures must of course be carried out, but no new contracts should be accepted save such as are in accordance with the principles laid down in this Resolution.

If the abolition of steam machinery is found to involve any serious loss of profit to the Local Governments, the Governor General in Council will be ready to consider the propriety of making some allowance on this account during the currency of the existing provincial contracts and until the deficiency can be made up in other ways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance; to the Military and Public Works Departments, and the Department of Finance and Commerce for information; and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Coorg.
N. W. P. and Oudh.	Assam.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 3973.

Simla, the 26th September 1882.

The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43*, will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 1st November 1882. Tenders must be in even hundreds of rupees not less than 500 Rs.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1882.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two

*It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Wednesday, the 1st November 1882; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 1st November 1882, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in equal instalments, as follows:—

One-third on or before Wednesday, the 15th November 1882;
One-third on or before Monday, the 11th December 1882;
One-third on or before Thursday, the 28th December 1882:

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the last day of January 1883. But, at the option of the allottee and on his paying interest from the first day of August 1882, to date of payment, interest will run from the said first day of August.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes issued under this Notification.

16. Any holder of an allotment may at his option, by paying interest for the difference of time upon any amounts paid up after 1st November 1882, receive in lieu of Promissory Notes in Form A, either Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or Stock Certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1883.

FORM *A* OF PROMISSORY NOTE.—(*See Clause 2.*)

FORT WILLIAM, THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY 1843.

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at four per cent.*

No. *of 1842-43.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a Loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India; and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the 1st February 1883 (Eighty-three), at the rate of four per cent. per annum by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM *B* OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

INDIA FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE LOAN, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Certificate
Rs. 000. No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No. , Rs.

Calcutta, 1st November 1881.

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM OF TENDER.—(*See Clause 4.*)

I, *A.B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1882*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 26th September 1882, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† .
(or at the† Branch of the Bank of† ;
or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be) the first instalment of one-third on or before Wednesday, the 15th November 1882, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the said Notification as follows:—

One-third on or before Monday, 11th December 1882.
One-third on or before Thursday, 28th December 1882.

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

* Here insert *C.D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A.B.* does not reside in India.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C.D.* at*

NOTE.—(1)—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit, and must be in even hundreds of Rupees not less than 500 Rs. As a precaution against mistakes, the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus:—"One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

In order to secure the early return of deposits made with unaccepted tenders for the new Loan, the Comptroller General notifies the following arrangements:—

1. For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose.
2. The reverse of this receipt is a form in which the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer, in exchange for the receipt.
3. Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 1, above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post, or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post, or by the hands of a clerk.
4. The Comptroller General requests that, in order to facilitate the business of his Office, tenderers will—
   (1) use the printed forms which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay:
   (2) if they make more than one tender, put *each* in a separate closed cover:
   (3) if the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, quote their number in detail in the tender.

The 26th September 1882.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 26th September 1882.

The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published:—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43*, will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 1st November 1882. Tenders must be in even hundreds of rupees not less than 500 Rs.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1882.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two

* *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Wednesday, the 1st November 1882; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 1st November 1882, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in equal instalments, as follows—

One-third on or before Wednesday, the 15th November 1882.
One-third on or before Monday, the 11th December 1882.
One-third on or before Thursday, the 28th December 1882.

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the last day of January 1883. But, at the option of the allottee and on his paying interest from the first day of August 1882, to date of payment, interest will run from the said first day of August.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes issued under this Notification.

16. Any holder of an allotment may at his option, by paying interest for the difference of time upon any amounts paid up after November 1st, 1882, receive in lieu of Promissory Notes in Form A, either Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or Stock Certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and

payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e., The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1883.

FORM *A* OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(*See Clause 2.*)

FORT WILLIAM, THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY 1843.

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at four per cent.*

No. *of 1842-43.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a Loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the 1st February 1883 (Eighty-three), at the rate of four per cent. per annum by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM *B* OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

INDIA FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE LOAN, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Certificate

Rs. 000 No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees
India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No. , Rs.

Calcutta, 1st November 1881.

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM OF TENDER.—(*See Clause 4.*)

I, *A.B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) *of The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1882*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 26th September 1882, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† ; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be) the first instalment of one-third on or before Wednesday, the 15th November 1882, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the said Notification as follows:—

One-third on or before Monday, 11th December 1882.

One-third on or before Thursday, 28th December 1882.

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

‡ Here insert *C.D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A.B.* does not reside in India.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C.D.* at‡

NOTE.—(1)—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit, and must be in even hundreds of Rupees not less than 500 Rs. As a precaution against mistakes, the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus:—"One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine;" not "Two per cent. premium,"* or *"Par," or "One per cent. discount."*

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

In order to secure the early return of deposits made with unaccepted tenders for the new Loan, the Comptroller General notifies the following arrangements:—

1. For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose.
2. The reverse of this receipt is a form in which the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer, in exchange for the receipt.
3. Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 1, above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post, or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post, or by the hands of a clerk.
4. The Comptroller General requests that, in order to facilitate the business of his Office, tenderers will—
   (1) use the printed forms which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay:
   (2) if they make more than one tender, put *each* in a separate closed cover:
   (3) if the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, quote their number in detail in the tender.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

The 26th September 1882.

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 166, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 39.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

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.	VIA PAUMBEN. No.	VIA PAUMBEN. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	23,534	Rs. A. 93,539 2	945	Rs. A. 3,732 4	407	Rs. A. 2,569 9	52,431	Rs. A. 1,69,869 4	166	Rs. A. 387 14	9,220	Rs. A. 23,330 13	1,760	Rs. A. 5,376 7	3,309	Rs. A. 4,620 14	21,634	Rs. A. 48,760 14	1,13,496	Rs. A. 3,52,027 1
Received	22,462	1,15,706 7	1,183	4,348 0	682	2,387 10	44,907	1,81,820 2	259	719 2	9,433	27,950 4	2,236	7,019 15	...	...	21,776	34,093 13	1,02,938	3,74,045 5
TOTAL	45,996	2,09,245 9	2,128	8,080 4	1,179	4,897 3	97,338	3,51,689 6	425	1,107 0	18,653	51,281 1	3,996	12,396 6	3,309	4,620 14	43,410	82,854 11	2,16,434	7,26,072 6
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	6,788	28,147 1	11	40 8	160	452 10	45,885	1,02,904 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,844	2,21,544 6
" Rangoon	9	31 14	1	1 8	2	4 8	288	1,292 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	1,300 12
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 12
" Paumben	802	2,773 12	8	21 7	9	59 10	4,740	14,628 9	4	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,563	17,495 5
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	14,152	55,149 4	531	1,920 3	95	308 9	37,060	1,51,767 0	126	324 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,973	2,09,469 4
" Rangoon	8	24 12	...	...	...	...	229	864 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	888 13
" Laingha	3	25 11	...	...	...	...	15	95 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	121 9
" Paumben	1,454	5,107 14	40	134 13	6	23 4	2,279	8,215 14	13	22 5	57	230 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849	13,735 1
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi	...	...	12	103 4	23	97 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	201 1
Vid Karachi and Bombay	1	1 8	9	31 2	16	67 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	100 2
From East to East—																				
Vid Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,758 9	372	1,758 9
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17 14	1	3 15	6	21 13
" Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	2,986 10	22	69 2	...	...	...	...	754	3,056 12
TOTAL	23,217	91,261 12	612	2,252 13	311	1,013 15	90,506	3,69,745 3	143	358 8	779	3,116 9	22	69 2	5	17 14	373	1,761 8	1,15,968	4,69,597 4
GRAND TOTAL																			3,32,402	11,95,669 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

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	22,462	23,534	45,996	32·44	30·40	31·37
" Turkey	1,183	945	2,128	1·71	1·22	1·45
" Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	682	497	1,179	0·99	0·64	0·80
RED SEA *Vid* Suez	44,907	52,431	97,338	64·86	67·74	66·38*
TOTAL	69,234	77,407	146,641	100·00	100·00	100·00

* The Red Sea route was interrupted from 13th July to 10th August 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY AND 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1046, 1047, 1218, 1219 AND 1222 TO 1227 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th AUGUST AND 23rd SEPTEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past 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.	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.
	1st Half of July 1882.																																
RAJPOOTANA.	Dholpur	16 13	16 8	16 5	22 8	21 9	19 3	10 2	10 2	7 14	12 6	12 6	11 13	21 6	20 10	18 7	21 8	18 12	13 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 7	20 10	18 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 15	12 15	10 11	12 3	12 3	10 1
	2nd Half of August 1882.																																
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 1	9 13	11 1	18 9	17 13	16 14	7 10	7 8	8 2	10 7	10 7	13 10	20 10	18 6	21 6	14 15	14 15	18 8	10 15	14 12	18 2	16 0	14 14	19 7	61 7	62 6	71 10	14 6	16 12	12 10	12 9	14 6	12 10
	Ahmedabad	14 8	13 0	14 0	... ...	... 22	0 7	8 7	8 7	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 17	8 17	0 22	0 16	8 16	8 19	8 ...	... ...	... ...	... 19	8 20	0 20	8 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 16	8 16	8 13	12 16	0 16	0 13	8
	Kaira	11 13	11 13	14 9	20 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	9 9	6 16	0 16	0 14	9 16	0 17	12 20	0 15	4 15	4 20	0 ...	... ...	... 20	0 20	0 21	5 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 ...	... ...	... 16	0 16	0 12	13
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 11	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 13	14 14	14 14	17 13	... ...	... ...	... 16	0 16	0 17	4 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 13	9 13	9 11	7 13	9 13	9 11	7
	Broach	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	11 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 3	8 3	7 3	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 11	25 11	15 4	14 15	14 15	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	10 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 13	8 13	8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11	8 11	8 13	0 120	0 120	0 110	0 12	0 12	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 10	8
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 0	15 0	15 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	23 13	23 13	34 0	19 13	19 13	25 3	... ...	... ...	... 15	11 15	11 25	2 140	0 140	0 140	0 14	2 14	2 12	2 14	0 14	0 12	0
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 13	... ...	... 26	8 19	12 19	12 21	2 27	9 27	9 27	8 17	0 17	0 24	0 128	0 128	0 115	0 14	8 14	8 11	12 14	4 14	4 11	10
	Ahmednagar	14 6	13 13	14 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 11	10 5	8 8½	12 0	12 3	10 8½	30 9	31 4	37 9	24 0	24 7	28 8	... ...	... ...	... 18	12 19	0 24	1 91	5 91	5 91	4 14	9 14	9 10	13 14	7 14	7 10	11
	Poona	12 10	12 10	13 13	... ...	... ...	... 11	0 11	0 8	9 12	4 12	4 11	0 25	0 23	15 23	4 19	9 18	6 18	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... 17	4 17	4 20	11 68	0 68	0 76	0 12	8 12	8 11	6 12	4 12	4 11	2
	Sholápur	13 9	13 2	14 15	... ...	... ...	... 10	5 10	5 11	7 11	5 11	5 12	4 36	4 34	15 35	6 27	9 24	13 32	10 ...	... ...	... ...	... 20	1 18	11 25	9 80	0 80	0 91	0 13	8 13	8 12	0 12	8 12	8 11	12
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	21 0	17 12	14 8	14 8	14 0	6 8	8 6	8 7	14 9	0 9	0 10	14 39	0 38	0 27	0 36	0 32	0 26	12 ...	... ...	... 13	0 13	0 18	8 130	0 130	0 112	0 11	0 12	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 9	12
	Satara	12 1	12 1	14 5	... ...	... ...	... 9	11 9	11 9	5 11	7 11	7 11	7 26	10 26	10 28	0 22	0 22	0 24	9 ...	... ...	... 15	10 15	10 15	9 110	15 110	15 116	8 12	6 12	6 10	9 11	10 11	10 10	0
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	9 13	10 0	11 0	10 5	10 8	11 8	27 12	27 0	29 0	24 6	24 0	27 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	12 7	13 0	16 0	75 0	75 0	65 0	12 13	12 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	9 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	... ...	... ...	... 12	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 29	0 28	0 36	0 23	0 23	0 28	0 28	0 38	0 10	0 11	0 16	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 9	2 8	12 8	0 9	0 8	0 8	0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	8 9	... ...	... ...	... 7	13 7	13 10	0 12	11 12	11 14	2 18	3 18	3 20	13 14	11 14	11 15	15 21	2 21	2 18	13 12	10 14	0 16	13 120	0 120	0 120	0 11	10 11	13 9	4 11	10 11	10 9	1
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	12 0	... ...	... ...	... 8	0 8	0 8	0 11	0 11	0 15	5 14	0 14	0 21	0 ...	... ...	... 20	0 20	0 22	0 12	0 12	0 13	1 213	5 213	5 213	5 11	8 11	8 8	2 10	8 10	8 8	0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	13 5	... ...	... ...	... 11	6 11	6 11	6 15	0 15	0 15	0 32	0 25	0 40	0 16	0 16	0 24	0 23	0 23	0 40	0 32	0 25	0 32	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 16	0 16	0 ...	15 4	15 4	11 6	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	... ...	... ...	... 6	3 6	3 6	3 7	0 7	0 7	0 11	3 11	3 9	5 8	0 8	0 8	0 ...	... ...	... 9	5 9	5 9	5 65	5 65	5 65	5 ...	... ...	... 32	0 32	0 32	0	
	Asirgarh	14 0	13 7	15 14	... ...	... ...	... 10	15 10	15 10	0 12	4 12	3 12	0 24	5 24	0 40	0 23	0 23	9 30	0 ...	... ...	... 19	0 19	2 26	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 11	14 11	14 10	0 11	14 11	14 10	0
	Baroda	10 9	10 9	11 10	14 14	2 14	2 16	5 8	13 8	10 9½	7 11	11 11	12 0	10 14	17 10	17 10	... 16	7 15	14 17	2 ...	... ...	... 16	7 17	10 18	0 84	4 84	4 86	0 14	11 14	11 12	0 14	10 14	10 12	0
	Dísa	14 8	14 8	14 4	... ...	... ...	... 6	6 6	6 6	6 8	11 8	11 8	6 18	11 17	8 17	0 17	7 17	0 18	8 ...	... ...	... 19	15 19	8 20	4 137	8 137	8 137	8 13	8 13	8 10	8 13	0 13	0 10	0
	Rewah	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	... ...	... ...	... 20	0 19	8 17	0 160	0 160	0 140	0 ...	... ...	... 11	0 11	0 9	0	
	Nusseerabad	16 5½	16 0	16 9½	23 8	23 0	24 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 15	24 11½	27 0	16 5	16 14	19 0	... ...	... ...	... 23	6 22	13 22	0 80	0 80	0 61	9 16	6 2*	16 6 2*	... 16	0* 16	0* 12	8*
	Rajkot	13 8	13 4	16 4	... ...	... ...	... 6	8 6	8 5	12 11	0 11	0 10	0 15	8 15	8 26	4 14	0 14	0 22	8 ...	... ...	... 17	4 17	12 24	8 71	0 72	0 67	8 55	0 55	0 45	0 48	0 48	0	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past 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.	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.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	17 0	17 4	16 12	... ...	... ...	... 8	10 8	12 8	8 8	16 4	17 4	14 11	25 4	25 12	28 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 19	4 22	4 20	4 150	0 130	0 120	0 11	8 11	4 11	4 10	4	
	Bhandára	19 0	19 0	19 4	... ...	... ...	... 10	0 11	4 9	8 20	8 20	0 16	8 24	0 24	0 21	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 22	8 21	8 26	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... 11	0 11	0 9	8 10	12 10	8 9	9
	Chánda	18 0	17 0	19 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 12	0 14	0 14	8 23	0 21	0 32	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 24	0 25	0 18	0 360	0 360	0 360	0 ...	... ...	... 9	8 10	0 8	0	
	Wardha	18 8	18 8	19 8	... ...	... ...	... 8	12 8	12 8	12 14	12 14	12 11	8 23	0 23	0 30	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 24	0 24	0 20	4 125	0 125	0 135	0 12	4 12	4 10	12 12	0 12	0 10	8
	Bálaghát	17 0	17 0	22 8	... ...	... ...	... 15	0 15	0 15	0 27	0 24	0 25	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 32	0 25	0 32	0 275	0 275	0 275	0 10	0 10	0 ...	10 0	10 0	9	0
	Jubbulpore	16 12	16 8	18 8	22 0	23 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 12	16 0	17 0	17 8	29 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	... ...	... ...	... 25	0 25	0 32	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 11	12 11	10 ...	11 8	11 4	9	8
	Sáugor	18 0	18 0	34 8	... ...	... ...	... 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 23	8 23	8 40	0 160	0 160	0 120	0 8	12 8	8 ...	8 8	8 4	7	4
	Damoh	22 0	23 0	51 0	... ...	... ...	... 13	12 14	0 12	12 14	8 14	8 13	12 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 39	0 ...	34 0	37 0	65 0	200	0 200	0 200	0 9	0 9	8 6	12 9	0 9	0 6	8	
	Seoni	19 0	19 0	23 8	... ...	... ...	... 13	0 12	0 11	8 18	0 16	0 17	4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 16	0 22	8 41	0 210	0 210	0 230	0 11	0 11	0 6	8 10	12 10	12 6	4	
	Mandala	19 0	19 0	32 0	... ...	... ...	... 14	8 13	0 15	8 19	0 18	0 22	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	67 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	... ...	... ...	9 8	9 8	6 8	8	
	Betúl	16 0	16 0	23 0	... ...	... ...	... 9	0 9	0 13	0 10	0 10	0 14	0 20	0 20	0 42	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... 14	0 14	0 27	0 16	0 17	0 40	0 240	0 240	0 240	0 9	0 9	0 9	8 8	8 8	9	0
	Chhindwára	17 0	18 0	28 0	... ...	... ...	... 8	0 8	0 9	0 12	0 13	0 15	0 22	0 23	0 42	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... 17	0 18	0 26	0 21	0 23	0 42	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 8	0	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	15 7	17 13	... ...	... ...	... 4	8 4	8 4	2 10	13 10	13 10	10 21	6 18	0 32	0 18	0 18	0 24	0 ...	... ...	... 22	10 24	0 35	0 160	0 160	0 120	0 9	8 9	8 ...	9 0	9 0	5	0	
	Narsinghpur	15 8	15 4	18 0	... ...	... ...	... 10	0 10	0 10	0 12	8 12	8 11	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 25	0 25	0 39	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 10	8 10	8 10	0 10	0 7	4	
	Nimár	14 10	14 0	16 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 12	0 11	9 11	8 27	7 22	0 45	0 22	4 21	0 32	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 18	0 19	5 26	13 92	8 93	0 160	0 13	0 13	0 9	11 12	12 12	12 9	3	
	Raipur	26 0	24 0	32 0	... ...	... ...	... 20	0 20	0 21	0 40	0 42	0 39	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 30	0 28	0 32	0 70	0 70	0 60	0 9	6 9	6 7	8 8	12 8	8	7	8
	Sambalpur	22 12	21 0	27 0	... ...	... ...	... 35	0 32	0 31	0 44	0 36	12 45	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 28	8 29	4 26	0 110	0 120	0 150	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0	0	
	Bilaspur	45 0	45 0	68 0	... ...	... ...	... 45	0 36	0 45	0 72	0 45	0 72	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	150 0	150 0	140 0	40 0	40 0	64 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	... ...	... ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	0	
	ARRACAN DIVISION.																																	
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	16 6	... ...	... ...	... 13	0 14	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 10	0 ...	... ...	160 0	224 0	40 0	40 0	... 32	0 32	0 40	0		
	Northern Arracan	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 9	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 36	0		
	Kyoukpyoo	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 17	14 19	8 16	1 19	6 20	14 17	9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 4	0 ...	... 4	0 130	0 180	0 160	0 ...	... ...	... ...	† ...	36	0	
	Sandoway	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 22	14 27	7 22	14 26	13 33	9 26	14 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	469 11	469 11	469 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 28	6 30	0 28	6	
	PEGU DIVISION.																																	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 0	15 5	15 5	... ...	... ...	... 12	12 12	3 12	3 13	2 12	9 12	9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 19	7 21	1 20	4 320	0 320	0 324	0 50	11 50	11 50	11 22	10 22	11 22	10	
	Tharrawaddy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 10	13½ 10	13½ 13	4 13	6½ 13	6½ 15	14 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 13	9½ 13	9½ 8	8 535	11½ 535	11½ 535	11 ...	... ...	... 27	7½ 27	7½ 29	14	
	Prome	12 2	18 3	14 9	... ...	... ...	... 12	3 12	3 13	7 17	0 15	4 17	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 15	9 17	12 15	9 139	11 139	11 139	11 29	9 29	9 32	4 18	10 18	10 18	10	
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																																	
	Thonegwa	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 10	12 ...	10 12	14 11	... 18	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 16	0 ...	18 3	184 8	... 123	0 44	5 ...	39 6	30 6	... 35	7		
	Bassein	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 14	12 15	5 11	11 16	15 16	4 13	12 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 15	0 13	8 14	3 181	15 181	15 151	5 35	7 35	7 24	12 30	2 30	2 24	5
	Henzada	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 14	5 14	5 11	15 19	8 19	8 15	10 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 183	8 183	8 183	8 29	9 29	9 32	4 29	9 29	9 29	10	
	Thayetmyo	11 7	10 15	12 8	... ...	... ...	... 11	10 11	11 10	3 13	13 13	13 13	13 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11	1 18	7 15	13 245	0 245	0 215	0 20	13 20	13 25	6 14	2 14	2 18	15	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																																	
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	... ...	... ...	... 12	10 12	10 10	9 20	4 20	4 12	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11	1 11	1 11	1 220	0 220	0 220	0 47	7 47	7 32	0 35	8 35	8 28	6	
	Tavoy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11	4 ...	... 14	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 399	3 ...	... ...	24 2	... ...	... 16	1			
	Mergui	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 13	12 ...	... 18	14 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 428	0 ...	... 30	6 ...	... 22	13			
	Shwaygyin	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 10	10 12	12 12	12 12	12 ...	7 13	13 13	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 250	0 250	0 250	0 232	3 32	3 41	10 18	14 18	14 18	14			
	Toungoo	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 18	5 18	5 16	0 21	5 21	5 18	5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 12	9 12	9 11	5 24	0 24	0 ...	30 12	30 12	26 7	18 12	18 18	12 18	12	
	Salween	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 7	4 7	14 9	0 10	8 8	4 10	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	‡ ...	‡ 36	0	
	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	17 10	17 6	15 10	... ...	... ...	... 10	5 10	15 7	8 12	13 12	13 12	8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 21	9 20	15 21	15 ...	... ...	... ...	... 9	11 10	0 8	7		

* Sambhar salt. † Rs. 48 per 100 maund wholesale, ‡ Two annas per viss wholesale.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st JULY 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average	RAINFALL. During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	Gurdáspur	15,040	11·52	8·20	Cotton	24,104	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal had risen 2,025 cubic feet per second. Of this the following was passed on:— Main Branch Lower Escape 3,987 c.ft. Lahore Branch " " 795 " Total 4,782 "
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	Amritsar	36,059	10·70	14·00	Rice	15,637	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	Lahore	50,979	9·00	17·20	Sugarcane	9,962	
					Others	53,926	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	.....	102,069	...	...	.....	102,069	
Corresponding period of last year	.....	85,084	...	...	.....	85,084	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	Umballa	1,071	11·99	17·95	Cotton	51,171	The total utilized being 2154·32 cubic feet per second. There is an increase of 1,695 acres irrigated over the irrigation of the corresponding period of last year, and of 7,379 acres over that of July 1880. The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,292 cubic feet, of which the following was passed on:— Bhakra Khera Escape 235 c.ft. Escape in Delhi Division, 9 " Delhi Canal Tail . 33 " Total . 277 "
Delhi do.	Karnál	28,585	8·80	5·03	Rice	30,043	
Hánsi do.	Delhi	28,212	8·90	12·20	Sugarcane	47,911	
Do. Bálla Head	Rohtak	33,156	5·55	4·25	Others	19,315	
	Hissar	30,555	4·90	11·90	.....	...	
	Jind	24,121	8·60	1·20	.....	...	
	Bikaner	224	...	...	.....	...	
	Kalsia State	600	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	.....	147,503	...	...	.....	147,503	The rainfall is an increase of 12,977 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of 34,523 acres during the month. The increase is in the Upper Sutlej Division and the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, and the principal item of it is sugarcane. The operations of the month show a decrease of 48,917 acres on the Inundation Canals as compared with the same period of 1881. The decrease is in the Upper Sutlej Division and the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals, and is due to the very low level of the Sutlej during the previous month. The rain-fall during the month has been extraordinarily heavy in the Multán, Muzaffargarh Districts, and some damage has been done by it and the floods. There is an increase of 29,062 acres on the perennial canals as compared with the corresponding month of last year.
Corresponding period of last year	.....	135,126	...	...	.....	135,126	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	Lahore	16,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	Montgomery	314,000	4·31	9·30		...	
Indus Canals	Dera Ghazi Khan	102,530	2·22	6·8		...	
Mozaffargarh Canals	Mozaffargarh	112,117	2·01	9·35		...	
		12,270	...	12·33		...	
Total Inundation Canals	.....	513,957	...	...	.....	513,957	
Corresponding period of last year	.....	562,604	...	...	.....	562,604	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	.....	250,172	...	...	.....	250,172	
Do., corresponding period of last year	.....	221,110	...	...	.....	221,110	

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1882. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURNS CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·61	3,073·60	1,267·69	...	...
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·30		653·33	...	...
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·90		563·50	...	...
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	2,184·52	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	1,612·68	...	...
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·85	2,546	−69	Kerosine Oil, Sugar, Gur, Rice, Cotton, Wheat, Bajra, Gram, Pulse, Ghee, Flour, Dyes, Timber, Bricks, Lime, Tobacco.	
Delhi do.	5·70	4·77		578		
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·63		1,172		
Do. Bálla Head	8·80	7·35		295		
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	1,925	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,275	...	...
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. E. CATTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th SEPTEMBER 1882.

General Remarks.—Moderate rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops generally are in good condition; harvest operations are progressing, and an average yield is expected; dry crops in parts of three districts need more moisture. In Coorg there has been light rain throughout the week; crops are thriving. In Mysore there has been heavy rain throughout the State, which has much benefited standing crops; prospects are favourable. From the Nizam's territories and Berar light rain has been reported, and crops are progressing. In the Bombay Presidency, Sind has had no rain and Guzerat but little, while the Deccan and southern districts have had good rainfalls; prospects generally are good; harvesting of the early *kharif* crops and preparations for the *rabi* have begun in some districts; locusts have damaged standing crops in a few places.

In the Central Provinces light rain has fallen in most districts; and although a little more wet weather would now be beneficial in a few places, crops are on the whole doing well. In Central India there has been very little rain; agricultural prospects are good. In Rajputana there has been no rain in the week under report; prospects are good on the whole, except in Marwar where rain is needed. The Punjab also has had no rain; prospects of the standing crops are good everywhere, except in Sirsa and Umballa where they are reported to be below average.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen, except two local showers; prospects generally are good, but more rain would be beneficial in Oudh, in the Benares division, and in Allahabad; harvesting operations and ploughing for *rabi* crops continue. Bengal had general rain in the early part of the week; prospects are generally fair; the late rice, however, in many places is in need of much more rain; harvest of autumn crops is nearly completed, with a fair average outturn; and preparation of land for *rabi* sowings has commenced. In Assam there has been fair rain in all districts; transplantation of *sali* paddy is coming to a close. In British Burma rain has fallen in most districts, most in Akyab, Bassein, and Amherst (Moulmein); crops are suffering from want of rain in part of Tharrawaddy and from floods in Mergui; elsewhere reports are favourable and prospects good.

A general fall in the barometer occurred in all parts of India and Burma during the middle of the week, it was most marked in Bengal and Burma; it continued on the 27th over Southern India and Burma, but recovered in all other parts. The monsoon rains seem to have ended in Upper India as far as the Central Provinces and Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 27th)		
Bellary ...	1·12 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, dry partially withering; harvest paddy, yield average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	·46 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·72 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops thriving; harvest dry crops, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera slight in parts.
[illegible] ...	·66 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn about average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·23 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·50 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops paddy good; dry grains want rain in parts; harvest dry crops, yield average; small-pox, cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	·96 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	1·34 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops withering in one taluk; wet cultivation commenced.
Malabar ...	1·48 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop progressing; sowing second crop continues; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
[illegible] ...	*Nil*	Harvest almost over; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 27th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 25th, 17 feet 1 inch against 13½ feet on same date last year; fever increasing, general throughout district; cattle-disease in Shahbandar taluka: *kean* worm doing damage to crops in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 23, 32 and 34, in Sakro 32, 40 and 48, and in Shahbandar 20, 40 and 48 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River falling; *kharif* crops slightly damaged by insects in talukas Sakrand and Dero Mobhat; *rabi* operations commenced; small-pox continues in Hyderabad; fever in seven talukas and cattle-disease in Badin; wheat 26, *juari* 52, *bajri* 44, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Total rainfall 30·41; crops doing well; fever continues in Dholka, Viramgaum, and Gogha; wheat 27 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Total rainfall 40·74; fever continues in the Kari division; no epidemics; crops thriving; *bajri* 33 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	·49	Total rainfall 44·18; slight damage to crops by floods in some talukas; *juari* 36 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Thunder-storms and heavy rain in most tal kas—maximum at Bhimthari, 5·45; minimum at Igatpuri, ·69.	*Kharif* apparently destroyed entirely by locusts in Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and partially in Chandore, Niphad, Sinnar, Baglan, and Kalwan; quantities of locusts being destroyed upon reward; slight cholera in three talukas; wheat 28, *bajri* 33, and rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·17	Total rainfall 68·06, being ·87 cents above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 20th to 25th and *nil* on 26th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly; thunder and lightning on 22nd, 24th, and 25th; thunder-storm on the night of 23rd.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district—maximum at Junnar, 3·27; minimum at Poona, 1·33.	Standing crops good; 8 cholera cases at Sirur, 4 deaths, and 2 deaths in Haveli taluka; *bajri* 48 and *juari* 61 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 41 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Akola, 3·65; Karjat, 3·12; Sangamner, 3·10; Parner, 3·05; Shrigonda, 2·35; Rahuri, 2·24; Kopergaon ·90; Jhamkhed, ·15; Newassa, 1·12; Nagar, 1·04; Sheogaon, ·94.	Total average rainfall of district 22·50; *kharif* crops in good condition, but injured in Kopergaon, Newassa, Rahuri, Akola, Sangamner, and Nagar by locusts; sowing of *rabi* in progress in all talukas except Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola; cholera—in Sheogaon 8 attacks 7 deaths, in Kopergaon—6 attacks, 4 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 39 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	1·31	Total rainfall 31·53; crops in good condition; cholera has died out except in Sangola taluka, 14 cases, 11 deaths; *bajri* 62 lbs. 28 tolas and *juari* 81 lbs. 7 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations except Karajgi maximum at Ron, 5·10.	The rain has benefited standing crops which in some places were suffering from blight and in others withering; cotton sowings in progress; land being prepared for sowing wheat and gram; harvesting of inferior millets going on; *juari* from 56 to 96 lbs. and rice from 20 to 32 lbs. per rupee; cattle-disease in two talukas in three talukas.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·43; Kumpta, ·40; Hallial, ·20; and Sirsi, ·81.	Total rainfall 103·79; harvesting rice crops around Karwar; rice crop in ear above ghat; sugarcane and garden produce thriving; common rice in Karwar 10 seers, in district average 12½ seers per rupee; weather fine.
Rajkot ...	.60	Total rainfall 21·57; weather warm; general health good; crops thriving; *bajri* 27 and *juari* 31 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, but slight in most districts; prospects generally good; harvesting of early *kharif* crop and preparations for *rabi* begun in some districts; locusts doing damage in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Násik; slight cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 27th)		
Chittagong ...	·73	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; harvest almost finished; prices somewhat high; cattle-disease general health good.
Dacca ...	·70	Winter rice doing well; more rain wanted; *aus* harvest favourably, fair outturn; jute harvest continues, of poor cholera abating.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, ·77	Outturn of early rice and jute above the average; sugarcane and *amun* rice doing well; more rain required; high lands ploughed for *rabi* crops; public health generally good; fever valent in Baraset and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	2·24	Prospects of *amun* improved by rain except in Jungipore sub-division; lands being prepared for *rabi* crops; except usual fever in places, public health good; cattle-pox reported from one village.
Rajshahye ...	1·51; Nattore, 2·40	More rain required; condition of *amun* slightly more favourable in some parts; fever continues.
Burdwan ...	·29; Cutwa, 3·87; Raniganj, ·97.	Prospects of *amun* improved in Cutwa, indifferent elsewhere in Raniganj; *aus* crops being reaped; fever reported.
Rungpore ...	2·53	Weather cloudy and hot; prospects of crops favourable; tion of *amun* still proceeding; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·29	More rain wanted for winter rice; prospects good; lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings.
Purneah ...	1·96	Prospects of crops fair, but transplantation too late; more rain wanted; ploughing for *rabi* crops commenced; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	·24	Reaping of *bhadoi* crops continues; more rain urgently required winter rice; sugarcane and *rahar* doing well; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Rainfall not stated	Prospects fair; *bhadoi* below the average; cholera nearly gone reported, prices show a downward tendency.
Hazáribágh ...	·22	Weather hot and seasonable; harvesting of autumn crops continues; fair outturn expected; prospects of rice favourable, but rain wanted; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	·12	Reaping of autumn rice nearly completed; earlier sorts of winter rice in ear; sugarcane and other crops progressing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—General rain in early part of week, latterly weather very hot; prospects generally fair, but much more rain still required for late rice in many places; rainfall generally much below the average, and transplantation unusually late; good rice crop cannot be expected; autumn harvest nearly completed, generally with fair average outturn; early rice and jute have yielded indifferent crops in some districts; preparation of lands for *rabi* crops has commenced, and in some districts *kalai* pulse being sown; cholera much abated in Dacca, Chumparun, and Sarun, but still prevalent in parts of Furreedpore and Bogra; small-pox lingers in parts of Chota Nagpur; fever prevalent in some districts and increasing in Nuddea.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 26th)	No rain registered except ·10 in Benares.	*Aghani* rice will probably prove a poor crop unless rain falls within two or three days, other crops favourable; no sickness among men or cattle; bazars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ 27th)	No rain	Weather hot and dry, with westerly wind; late rice crop suffering; slight cholera; prices mostly stationary; early rice fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)	.....	Clear sky; rain wanted; rice, maize, and other crops being cut; general health fair; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ 25th)	No rain	*Kharif* prospects excellent; cultivation for *rabi* in active progress; fever prevalent; a few isolated cases of cholera in Garotha pargana; cattle-disease reported from Mau.
Agra („ 26th)	No rain	*Bajri*, &c., continue to be cut; slight fever continues, but general health good; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; cholera and fever not abated.
Meerut. („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; health good; *rabi* ploughing in progress; prices unaltered.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather clear and seasonable; health good; cattle-disease continues; crops excellent; *jhungra* cut; rice in unirrigated parts almost cut; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Crops in good condition; prices stationary; cholera nearly disappeared.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, 1·50	This fall was quite local; crops beginning to suffer from the hot west winds; cholera has increased considerably during the past week.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Sky clear; gram sowing commenced; rain required in Sidhauli tahsil for *dhankar* lands, otherwise prospects everywhere fair; cholera severe in pargana Hargam; rice falling; other grains stationary in price.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Dhan* and *kodo* being cut; prospects of crops good; fever in two tahsils and cattle-disease in part of district.
Bareli („ 25th)	.....	A longish break, with westerly wind; a general grumble for more rain; *juari* attacked by an insect called *sundi*; cholera still hanging about; no cattle-disease; supplies plentiful; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 26th)	No rain	Weather clear and hot by day, cool by night; *kharif* outturn estimated to be above average; *juari* has suffered some damage; cholera and fever continue; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects of *kharif* crops good, but more rain wanted for *rabi*; fever still prevalent, and a few further cases of cholera reported; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Except slight local showers at Benares and Partabgarh, no rain has fallen during the week; prospects generally are good, except that more rain would now be beneficial in Oudh, Benares division, and Allahabad; harvesting operations and ploughing for *rabi* crop continue, prices stationary; cholera has increased in Partabgarh and Sitapur, and continues in the parts previously affected; slight fever continues to be prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Jhánsi, and Fyzabad.
(Sept. 27th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Prospects of yield average; prices of wheat and gram are falling; those of other food-grains are stationary.
Hissar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices stationary; crops maturing; half an average yield is expected in Hissar and south of Rohtak, an average yield in North Rohtak, and a yield below the average in Sirsa.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair; prices stationary; yield of crops expected to be somewhat below the average, especially *makki* and rice.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices falling; crop prospects good.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; crops good; prices of barley, *bajri*, and rice are falling; those of the rest of food-grains are stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; crops promising; sowing for commenced.
Sialkote ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects are good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; price of barley falling; prospects of yield of crops good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices stationary; prospects of yield of crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Fever in some parts of the district; prices of food-grains falling; harvest above the average.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices falling; crops good; ploughing for *rabi* commenced.
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight fever prevailing; prices stationary; harvest prospects good.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in the districts reporting during the week; fever is prevalent in some districts, but the health of the province is generally good; prices of food-grains are falling in the Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and are stationary in the others; prospects of crops are reported to be good in all districts except in Sirsa and Umballa, where they are below the average.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 27th)	·28	Weather hot; prospects of *kharif* crops good; fever prevalent; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 26th)	·02	Weather clear and hot; crops doing well, but rain needed; fever prevalent; cholera continues; prices unchanged.
Saugor („ 25th)	.....	Crops excellent; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 26th)	·27	Weather oppressive; more rain needed for crops; few cases of cholera; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather unusually hot and occasionally cloudy; rain wanted; *kharif* generally good; fever prevalent; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 23rd)	1·62	Weather oppressive, with occasional thunder-storms; crops doing well; fever and cough prevalent; cholera disappearing; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	2·0	Crops doing well; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 26th)	·10	Weather cloudy and close; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm during day; mornings and evenings cool; *kharif* crops doing well, but a little more rain would be beneficial; fever highly prevalent; cholera gradually disappearing; prices continue the same.
British Burma—(Sept. 23rd)		
Akyab ...	2·94	Total rainfall 186·73; 6 deaths from cholera in town and 29 in district; cattle-disease in five townships, severe in one; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	1·05	Total rainfall 81·78; 3 deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	4·14	Total rainfall 109·90; slight cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; a few deaths from cattle-disease in two townships; prospects of crops reported good.
Prome ...	·08	Total rainfall 40·59; 2 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in one township; planting of crops progressing, but a good deal being late in the season; prospects of harvest will depend on later rains.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·92	Total rainfall 184·86; public health good both in Moulmein and district; no reports on cattle-disease received; transplanting nearly over, and condition of crops good.
Toungoo ...	0·77	Total rainfall 75·05; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported, otherwise general health of province good; cattle-disease prevalent in Akyab district, slight elsewhere; some damage to crops from insects in part of Hanthawaddy district; crops suffering from want of rain in part of Tharrawaddy and from floods in Mergui; elsewhere reports favourable and prospects good.
Assam—(Sept. 27th)		
Gauhati ...	1·32	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* paddy coming to a close; public health good.
Sylhet ...	1·64	*Amun* rice crop promises to be a very fine one; *sali* transplantation still going on; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported here and there; tea doing fairly well.
Cachar ...	·61	Weather dry and hot; transplanting of *sali* crops completed; reaping of *aus* crop continues; common rice 24¼ seers per rupee; 1 case of cholera reported from Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh ...	3·51	Weather seasonable; prospects of *sali* paddy are now good; public health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 27th)		
Bangalore ...	2·14	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	4·0	
Mercara ...	1·37	Drizzle and light rain throughout the week; rice and *ragi* crops thriving; picking cardamoms continues; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been heavy rain throughout the Mysore State, which has considerably benefited crops; prospects are favourable; fever and small-pox continue in parts; no material change in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 27th)		
Amráoti ...	·28	Crops progressing favourably; prices—wheat 16 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·83	All crops promising.
Hyderabad ...	·25	Total rainfall from 1st January 28·29 inches; *kharif* crops prospering and in some places are ready for reaping; *tabi* sowings have commenced; general health good; weather sultry; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 26½, yellow *juari* 31, and *tur* 25¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 27th)		
Indore ...	·14	Weather alternately close and cool; more rain is apparently impending; prospects continue favourable, and health is good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	·06	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	0·46	*Makka* being reaped; public health good.
Goona ...	No rain	Crops good; fever prevalent in district.
Bhopal ...	·25	Weather fair and cloudy alternately; prospects good.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Nowgong ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; *kharif* prospects good; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	No rain	Reaping of *makka* crops finished; *juari* and *tur* crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 27th)	No rain	Weather clear; occasional clouds.
Sirohi („ 24th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good; weather bright and very hot.
Meywar („ 23rd)	.....	Tanks and wells good; health, fair; crops excellent.
Marwar („ 22nd)	.....	Four months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops in good condition where rain fell copiously; weather clear and very warm and close; winds low; rain much needed in some districts; prices stationary.
Harowti („ 23rd)	Previous week—Khota, 2·14.	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	.....	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 26th)	.....	Slight cholera in Ajmere, otherwise health good; tanks full.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Crops ripening and promising; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Ulwur („ 20th)	.....	*Bajri* being harvested; fever continues; prices falling.
Nepal—(Sept. 21st)		
Katmandu ...	·71	Beautiful weather; prospects of rice good.

REVIVAL OF THE SILK-DYEING INDUSTRY AT SHIKARPUR.

No. 211 F. S.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Fibres and Silks),—dated Simla, the 23rd September 1882.

Read the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 47 of the 3rd August 1882, and enclosure, regarding the revival of the silk-dyeing industry at Shikarpur:—

No. 47, dated India Office, London, 3rd August 1882.

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

I herewith forward to Your Excellency a copy of a letter from the Collector of Shikarpur, which I have received from the Government of Bombay, in which it is stated that the members of the silk-dyeing industry of Shikarpur are anxious to revive the importance of their trade, and to that end have covenanted to use only fast colours.

2. I leave it to Your Excellency's Government to make the fact generally known in British Burma and other provinces interested in this question, and so further the object in view.

No. 1642, dated 18th April 1882.

From—W. F. Sinclair, Esq., Collector of Shikarpur,
To—The Commissioner in Sind.

I have the honour, at the request of certain silk-dyers in Shikarpur, to forward three samples of silk lately dyed here.

2. The silk-dyeing industry here was once important, but has been of late altogether insignificant, owing partly to the disturbance of trade by war, partly, it is said, to the use of inferior dyes, chiefly aniline.

3. The dealers and dyers, wishing to revive the trade lately united, signed a covenant to use only fast dyes, and asked me to witness it, and to let the matter be known, which could hardly be better done than by putting one sample in the Karachi Museum and allowing inspection, and sending the other two to Bombay—one for Government and one for the India Office.

4. If approved I can send you more samples, as the only cost to Government is the postage.

5. These samples are first fruits, and the supply at present is limited.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Despatch be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS IN INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1136 AND 1137 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th AUGUST 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Correspondg. 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.* Correspondg. 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.* Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cangnee, Shama, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cangnee, Shama, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cangnee, Shama, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Correspondg. fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Correspondg. 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.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
RAJPOOTANA.	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	16 0	8 22	8 21	8 23	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 18	8 18	8 20	0 18	0 18	0 19	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	22 0	1 30	1 30	1 20	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0

PROVINCE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, (*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXV OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd September 1881. Total.	Receipts for week ending 3rd September 1881. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd September 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 2nd September 1882. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd September 1881. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd September 1881. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd September 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd September 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9th Sep. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,53,798	894	172	1,87,536	1,090	19,48,068	502	19,63,381	515	15,313	...
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	85,566	156	547	63,298	116	20,43,198	167	21,06,125	174	62,927	...
9th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,50,335	222	676	1,50,323	222	36,49,567	242	39,37,927	263	2,88,360	...
2nd ditto	Madras	858	1,06,117	124	861	1,25,112	145	27,27,463	143	30,56,399	162	3,28,936	...
2nd ditto	South Indian	655	68,015	104	655	74,562	114	16,57,449	113	16,63,517	115	6,068	...
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,78,325	332	1,450	3,48,883	241	1,36,30,062	423	1,42,53,717	444	6,23,655	...
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	81,166	183	461	1,18,412	257	42,30,253	428	44,14,434	433	1,84,181	...
	TOTAL	4,791	11,23,322	234	4,822	10,68,126	222	2,98,86,060	279	3,13,95,500	294	15,09,440	...
	State.												
9th Sep. 1882	East Indian	1,504	8,79,655	585	1,507	6,37,131	423	1,74,66,843	521	1,85,17,275	555	10,50,432	...
2nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,107	75	33	2,640	80	65,093	104	82,495	120	17,402	...
9th ditto	Nalhati	27	990	37	27	1,132	42	26,408	44	28,720	48	2,312	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	30,508	131	230	37,070	161	6,68,378	129	7,79,801	152	1,11,423	...
9th ditto	Tirhoot	76	8,248	109	75	10,129	135	2,42,821	136	2,69,686	148	26,865	...
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,571	133	57	6,096	107	1,79,917	141	1,89,124	150	9,207	...
9th ditto	Mutira-Hathras	29	3,495	121	29	2,364	82	59,692	92	47,592	74	...	12,100
9th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,677	66	87	5,042	58	1,11,749	58	1,40,737	73	28,988	...
9th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	880	32	12	522	43	17,368	65	19,472	73	2,104	...
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	108,728	107	1,117	1,24,345	111	34,46,333	152	42,26,626	171	7,80,293	...
2nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,174	137	45	4,614	103	2,09,765	299	2,26,323	227	16,558	...
2nd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	53	4,513	85	98	3,482	35	1,23,718	92	2,49,446	115	1,25,728	...
2nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	19,100	119	161	17,675	110	5,81,546	162	5,92,463	166	10,917	...
9th ditto	Sindia	75	4,811	64	75	4,395	59	1,21,325	73	1,32,580	80	11,255	...
2nd ditto	Punjab Northern	363	44,113	122	409	43,575	107	12,21,577	151	12,38,783	139	17,206	...
9th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	81,414	123	650	100,444	155	19,11,912	130	17,42,150	120	...	1,69,762
9th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,502	65	...	...	27,060	53	27,060	...
	TOTAL	2,921	3,27,849	112	3,128	3,65,027	117	89,87,602	138	99,93,058	144	10,05,456	...
	Native States.												
2nd Sep. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	119	3,617	30	194	9,900	51	3,12,071	86	4,08,014	95	95,943	...
2nd ditto	Nizam's	121	13,352	110	121	13,129	109	3,49,020	129	3,62,650	135	13,630	...
26th Aug. 1882	Mysore	58	2,048	35	...	(a)...	...	(b)58,436	48	(c)1,16,204	64	57,768	...
	TOTAL	298	19,017	64	315	23,029	73	7,19,527	94	8,86,868	100	1,67,841	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,514	23,49,843	247	9,772	20,93,313	214	5,70,60,032	267	6,07,92,701	278	37,32,669	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,49,167	131	2,95,73,684	135	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,91,10,865	136	3,12,19,017	143	21,08,152	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th August 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882.

SIMLA,
The 26th September 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1881-82, PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. I.

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.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
			1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
							1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	3,994	2,287	...	1,707	0·20	0·40	0·10	1·52	9·76	3·35	12·48	8·17	1·85	11·30	6·48	3·05	0·87	27·79
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	37,107	36,367	...	1,049	...	0·21	0·28	0·78	10·30	3·74	12·24	8·26	0·70	7·57	4·60	...	28·21	20·56
Rohtak	1,159,360	906,022	27,357	32,624	4,769	...	...	0·15	...	...	1·50	3·10	7·00	10·70	...	5·70	3·85	...	12·35	19·65
Delhi	804,033	525,676	*24,843	28,964	4,121	...	...	0·20	0·10	0·10	1·00	2·20	13·50	11·50	2·80	8·80	8·40	0·60	25·80	23·40
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,761	28,901	38,963	10,062	...	...	1·20	...	...	2·40	0·40	7·30	7·60	1·70	5·80	1·30	...	12·70	14·90
Jind	...	...	24,062	28,273	4,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	305	241	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	1,240,366	993,512	602	...	...	602	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	5·30	...	3·50	...	3·60	...	13·70	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	8,648,916	5,219,180	147,971	167,721	23,163	3,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,168,314	856,230	20,713	17,069	...	3,644	...	0·48	0·47	0·95	3·08	7·63	23·43	19·26	2·32	15·33	4·47	1·80	33·77	45·25
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	57,887	41,769	...	16,118	...	0·20	...	1·30	3·80	13·20	12·80	23·80	0·40	25·30	1·40	4·90	18·40	69·10
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	72,504	68,035	...	4,469	...	1·10	1·50	0·95	3·90	0·60	9·50	12·20	0·50	6·35	...	...	15·40	21·30
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	151,104	126,873	...	24,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given	above.	20,295	18,818	...	1,477	1·10	...	0·45	1·25	1·01	3·93	7·77	2·96	3·08	...	0·41	0·10	14·42	8·24
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	59,951	62,352	2,401	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	2·10	10·20	0·20	2·90	...	...	...	13·70	2·30
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	161,909	199,773	37,864	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	1·70	1·00	0·30	1·50	0·60	...	3·90	2·50
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	123,380	134,350	10,970	...	...	0·37	...	0·63	2·10	0·13	0·10	0·77	0·70	2·43	0·60	0·27	2·80	4·60
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	131,907	139,594	7,687	...	...	0·60	...	0·60	2·70	...	0·35	2·15	1·00	3·20	...	...	4·05	5·35
Shahpur	3,002,432	524,988	5,705	7,138	1,433	...	...	1·00	0·30	0·20	1·80	4·10	2·80	3·70	2·20	2·40	1·90	1·10	9·00	12·80
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	15,142,481	3,087,499	503,147	562,025	60,355	1,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	28,301,061	11,094,603	†802,222	856,619	83,518	29,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in kharif 1880-81	802,222
Ditto ditto 1881-82	856,619
Net Increase	54,397

* Includes 2,701 acres, being the area irrigated by the Najafgarh jhil in the Delhi District, which in the return for Kharif 1880-81 was shown separately.
† The Grand Total of column 4 is different to that shown in the return for Kharif 1880-81, owing to Superintending Engineer having subsequently intimated the actual area irrigated by the Inundation Canals, and which has been entered in this return.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	311	8,676	12,088	12,960	...	267	2,087	...	5,179	5,013	2,519	117	3,134	46	...	5,163	57,440
Rice	1,915	16,412	2,737	8,812	...	7,019	6,485	...	10,211	14,699	8,070	13,019	15,410	12,284	...	35,491	153,464
Cotton	6	8,500	14,690	3,406	...	32,927	12,820	64	844	7,467	23,492	13,734	36,923	32,402	3,637	23,740	204,648
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	65,589	17,317	...	34,603	117,505
Others	55	2,779	3,111	3,886	...	8,850	6,895	177	835	14,590	51,856	35,482	78,737	77,455	3,501	35,353	323,562
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	2,287	36,367	32,626	28,964	...	38,963	28,273	241	17,069	41,769	86,853	62,352	199,773	139,594	7,138	134,350	856,619
TOTAL KHARIF, 1880-81	3,994	37,407	27,857	24,843	602	36,901	24,062	305	20,713	57,887	92,799	59,951	161,909	131,907	5,705	123,380	*802,222

* The cause of the difference between the Grand Total for Kharif 1880-81 as shown in this return and that entered in the returns for that crop, is explained in a foot-note attached to Statement No. I.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Sugarcane	1,216	6,037	29,016	36,269	5,728	6,971	12,699	139	3,134	46	...	5,163	57,440
Rice	9,857	16,223	17,300	43,380	11,555	20,519	32,074	14,825	15,410	12,284	...	35,491	153,464
Cotton	1,067	45,810	15,442	62,319	5,824	22,888	28,712	16,825	36,923	32,402	3,637	23,740	204,648
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	7	65,599	17,317	...	34,603	117,505
Others	1,501	17,857	6,305	25,753	3,693	44,996	53,379	49,384	78,737	77,455	3,501	35,353	323,562
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	13,641	85,927	68,153	167,721	31,790	95,083	126,873	81,170	199,773	139,594	7,138	134,350	856,619
TOTAL KHARIF, 1880-81	15,311	70,757	*61,903	147,971	35,189	115,915	151,104	80,246	161,909	131,907	5,705	123,380	†802,222

* Includes 3,303 acres on account of the Najafgarh jhil, which was shown separately in the return for Kharif 1880-81.
† The cause of the difference between the Grand Total for Kharif 1880-81 as shown in this return and that entered in the returns for that crop, is explained in a foot-note attached to Statement No. I.

R. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE PUNJAB, 1881-82.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DIVISION.	(a) Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	KHARIF, 1881-82.			AREA IRRIGATED. RABI, 1881-82.			WHOLE YEAR, 1881-82.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	RAINFALL.		
				Total acres.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1880-81.			1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																
Umballa	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	2,287	...	1,707	769	...	389	3,056	...	2,096	− 40·68	35·4	32·6	− 7·91
Karnal	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	36,367	...	1,040	33,116	8,243	...	69,483	7,203	...	+ 11·56	31·4	25·0	− 20·38
Delhi	643,515	804,933	525,676	28,964	4,121	...	21,938	13,909	...	50,902	18,030	...	+ 54·85	29·7	25·0	− 15·82
Rohtak	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	32,626	4,769	...	26,263	6,872	...	58,889	11,641	...	+ 24·64	16·1	22·7	+ 41·00
Hissar	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	38,963	10,062	...	26,685	...	13,379	65,648	...	3,317	− 4·81	16·8	17·8	+ 5·95
Gurgaon	641,348	1,240,366	993,512	...	...	602	...	...	743	...	...	1,345	...	...	...	...
Jind	251,231	...	...	28,273	4,211	...	23,448	...	4,323	51,721	...	112	− 0·21	25·1	25·8	+ 11·68
Bikaner	...	...	...	241	...	64	605	325	...	846	261	...	+ 44·61	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	4,284,270	8,648,916	5,219,180	167,721	23,163	3,413	132,824	29,349	18,834	300,545	37,135	6,870	+ 11·19	...	...	...
BARI DOAB CANAL.																
Gurdáspur	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	17,069	...	3,644	12,087	...	2,981	29,156	...	6,625	− 18·51	40·40	49·95	+ 23·64
Amritsar	993,266	1,006,798	766,773	41,769	...	16,118	95,937	...	21,284	137,706	...	37,402	− 21·36	25·75	73·62	+ 185·90
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	68,035	...	4,469	133,106	...	16,591	201,141	...	21,060	− 9·47	21·14	24·20	+ 14·47
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	2,741,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	126,873	...	24,231	241,130	...	40,846	368,003	...	65,577	− 15·03	...	...	...
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	6,925,337	13,158,580	8,007,104	294,594	23,163	27,644	373,954	29,349	59,680	668,548	37,135	71,947	− 4·95	...	...	...
INUNDATION CANALS.																
Lahore	Given above			(a) 18,830	...	1,465	39,253	11,061	...	58,083	9,596	...	+ 19·79	Given above	16·60	+ 207·41
Montgomery	426,529	3,567,750	357,622	62,352	2,401	...	101,547	55,449	...	163,899	57,850	...	+ 54·55	5·40	3·10	+ 44·64
Mooltan	561,964	3,763,200	799,360	199,773	37,864	...	146,505	9,131	...	346,278	46,995	...	+ 15·70	5·60	7·10	+ 29·09
Dera Gházi Khan	363,346	2,801,280	1,008,000	139,594	7,687	...	62,020	18,709	...	201,614	26,396	...	+ 15·06	5·50	7·10	+ 29·09
Shahpur	421,508	3,002,432	524,988	7,138	1,433	...	4,385	966	...	11,523	2,329	...	+ 26·14	11·60	14·20	+ 22·41
Muzaffargarh	338,615	2,007,819	397,529	134,350	10,970	...	114,248	23,896	...	248,598	34,866	...	+ 6·31	4·90	4·05	− 17·35
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	2,101,962	15,142,481	3,087,499	562,037	(c) 60,355	(c) 1,465	467,958	119,202	...	1,029,995	178,092	...	+ 20·90	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	9,027,299	28,301,061	11,094,603	856,631	83,518	29,109	841,912	148,551	59,680	1,698,543	215,227	71,947	+ 9·21	...	...	...
												NET INCREASE	143,280			

(a) Exclusive of 13 acres supplementary irrigation not included in kharifs returns.
(b) According to the census of February, 1881.
(c) Including 1,303 acres, being the area irrigated by the Inundation Canals during kharif 1880-81, as entered in the Statements of irrigation operations for kharif 1881-82 (vide foot-note † attached thereto), has been taken

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB AND BOMBAY.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1777, dated 7th September 1882.

Read—

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. $\frac{17}{747\text{-}59}$, dated the 18th May 1882, explaining generally the manner in which the Governor General in Council desires the principle of local self-government to be applied throughout British India outside the Presidency Towns.

RESOLUTION.—The Resolution read above is herewith circulated for the information and guidance of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, who are invited to submit proposals for the adoption, in the different Districts and Divisions, of administrative measures to be framed, in accordance with the remarks about to be made, for the purpose of giving effect, in the Punjab, to the policy and instructions of the Government of India.

Circulates Government of India Resolution of 18th May.

2. The observations of the Governor General in Council recite the material points in the recent financial correspondence between the Local and Supreme Governments. It was intended that further developments of local responsibility and local administrative control should follow, as a consequence, upon the introduction of the new schemes for extending the decentralization of finance which are now in operation in the various Provinces. In October last, Local Governments were therefore addressed in regard to the re-adjustments of liability and resources which might be considered or effected as between Provincial and Local Funds, and, incidentally, opinions were expressed by the Government of India touching the character and functions of the local bodies about to be entrusted with extended powers. Some of these opinions have now been modified in the direction of greater liberality after considering the schemes for promoting local self-government prepared in several Provinces. The Punjab Government did not draw up any such scheme; for although Sir Robert Egerton cordially accepted the general principles of the intructions of October, he desired, at the close of his term of office, to leave to his successor the initiation of measures which must necessarily involve considerable changes in the provincial administration.

Previous course of the correspondence.

3. Amongst the cardinal principles enunciated by the Government of India, it was laid down that, within appropriate limits, local bodies should be allowed much large rpowers than they now enjoy, and that the respective powers of such bodies and of the Government should be distinctly defined. It is explained that the extension of local self-government has not, as its immediate object, improved administrative efficiency. It is chiefly desired "*as an instrument of political and popular education.*" Some failures are to be expected; success is to be attained by patiently nurturing the growth of small political institutions. If it be said that the mass of the people is indifferent to public affairs, it is replied that intelligence and public spirit are spreading and should be utilised. The officers of Government in the Departments complain of overwork; and the true remedy is to awaken or foster a capacity for self-help amongst the people. This principle has not yet had a fair trial; and the Government of India now wishes to make a substantial, though cautious, advance in this direction. Accordingly the Government of India has traced, in general outline, the measures to be taken towards this end by Local Governments, both as regards the constitution of municipal and district boards, and as to the degree and manner of control over them to be retained or exercised by Government.

Summary of Government of India orders.

4. The whole policy expressed in the Resolution above summarised is frankly and cordially accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is, in his judgment, conceived in a wise and liberal spirit;

The Lieutenant-Governor's views of the policy of the Resolution.

and he relies on the officers of the Punjab Commission to endeavour earnestly to carry it out wherever local circumstances are not prohibitory. No doubt the country is, in some places, riper for self-government than in others, and everywhere caution must be observed. But to suppose that local self-government can only be fitly and successfully developed where the country is already fully prepared for it, would be to ignore the history of local institutions in the Punjab under British rule, and to miss the most prominent and important aim which the Government now has in view. The object of the whole proceeding is, the Lieutenant-Governor repeats, to educate the people to manage their own affairs. At the outset it is admitted that, amongst the native community, the various capacities requisite in public life are as yet, for the most part, immature: it is precisely for this reason that a period of public and political training is necessary; and it is on this ground that the interposition and action of Government are justified. The great value of the policy prescribed by the Government of India seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be its tendency to create and develop the capacity for self-help. Placed in new positions of responsibility, the representatives of the people on the local boards will, it is to be hoped, become, year by year, more intelligent, independent and self-reliant. But these advantages can only be secured if the local bodies are trusted. Their power and their responsibilities must alike be real; in proportion as there is any pretence or illusion about either the one or the other, there is an obvious possibility that the whole undertaking may degenerate into an officious dislocation of existing arrangements. No such lamentable miscarriage of a singularly generous and enlightened policy must be suffered to occur in the Punjab. This risk escaped, the Government, anticipating, by wise reforms, those legitimate aspirations which always gain substance and strength with the progress of instruction and civilisation, and providing a career for the people, to open and expand with their growing intelligence and education, will unquestionably avoid many of the dangers inherent in foreign rule. This is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the great merit of the new policy. Briefly, he thinks that the scheme, in so far as it can be successfully worked, will tend to elevate the duties and enlarge the official character of Government officers; to educate the country in public life; to relieve the Government of the odium of petty interferences and small unpopular acts; to diminish any sense of antagonism between the people and the Government; to promote better knowledge of the real aims of the governing body; to popularise taxation; to open useful, if not exalted, careers to the native gentry; and to interest leading men in the progress of undertakings and the stability of institutions in which they will now for the first time have a personal and prominent share. Thus the political education of the people will directly subserve some of the chief political purposes of the Government.

History of local self-government in the Punjab.

5. In considering what steps should now be taken to extend local self-government in the Punjab, it is of much consequence to bear in mind the present character and past growth of District and Municipal Committees in the Province. In 1849 the Board of Administration introduced the *chaukidari* police system in all towns and villages, the cost of the establishment being distributed into shares or cesses and levied from house proprietors. The task of assessment was entrusted to influential residents; but complaints of inequality arose, and it was found that exemptions were made on personal grounds or from sectarian motives, and the rich were generally spared at the expense of the lower classes. For this and other reasons the house-tax was very unpopular; and, in 1850, on the suggestion of the citizens, it was abandoned for the system of town-duties, then introduced on trial in Lahore and Amritsar. This system was indigenous to the country; for it was founded on the *chungi* collections of the Sikhs so modified as to remove, almost entirely, all objectionable restrictions upon trade. It was shortly after extended to the Mooltan, Jhelum and Sutlej States Divisions. The surplus over and above the funds so raised for police was expended on municipal improvements. The income was vested in the Magistrate of the district as trustee, but the expenditure was regulated by the advice of a Committee elected by the townsmen. Such, under British rule in the Punjab, was the beginning of local self-government—a term which first appears in the literature of the Province in

paragraph 389 of the first Punjab Administration Report for the years 1849 to 1851. The development of this system during the first ten or twelve years of British administration had no connection with the action taken in isolated cases under the Towns Improvements Act, XXVI of 1850. During this period Simla and Bhiwani were the only places in which that Act was applied. In 1860, in reply to a request of the Government of India for information regarding the system of municipal government and its success, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Roberts, reported that the local funds were managed by a Committee of European officials and other members, European and Native. Practically, however, few natives, except Extra Assistant Commissioners, were appointed, though in some instances the town *panches* were associated with the Committees. But these bodies were not, properly speaking municipal corporations, as they had no power of taxation, but simply originated and executed local improvements under the supervision of the Divisional Commissioner. The funds expended by them were usually collected by an octroi duty, and, in some cases, by a house-tax, though the latter impost was not popular. The entire local funds of the Province were under the administrative control of the Judicial Commissioner.

Proceedings of 1861-62. Opinion of Sir Donald McLeod.

6. In submitting this report to the Government of India the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery, expressed the opinion that, so far as the system of municipal government had been tried, it had worked well. The Government of India then urged greater efforts for its more complete establishment, ascribing the apathy of the people to a general distrust or novelties and to misconceptions of the objects of Government and the ends of local taxation. Means were suggested by which these difficulties might be overcome; the formation of representative bodies in large towns was advised; and it was required both that personal influence should be used to create a desire for municipal administration, and that due attention should be paid to the ascertained wishes of local communities. On this Resolution Sir Donald McLeod, then Financial Commissioner, recorded a memorandum which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to breathe the very spirit of the present instructions of the Government of India. Sir Donald McLeod observed—

"The genius of the natives is essentially suited for municipal organisation, and, as rightly observed by the Supreme Government, municipal institutions are as well adapted to the natives of India as to those of England. This Municipal organisation still exists in every trade, and did exist, previous to our rule, in every village. But their experiences have been of a microscopic character. In social matters the representative element was almost the only regulating principle. In the affairs of State none was ordinarily allowed to interfere. Hence municipal organisations among the natives have been limited to small sections of society having common interests.

"This should be borne in mind in all our endeavours to turn municipal organisation to account. We should commence with the atoms of which native society is composed and work upwards in such a manner as they may themselves suggest, or as may be found most congenial to them.

"To give the people a real interest in the arrangements contemplated, it is *absolutely essential* that they should be given a large discretion in the matter of expenditure. To work any practical use out of the people, they should not continue ever to be treated as children or imbeciles."

Sir Donald McLeod then proceeded to advise the following plan:—

"First determine whether the organisation shall be the castes, municipal trades or any other sub-divisions of the people or locality. Then direct each sub-division to elect its own managing Committee, and entrust to it the entire executive management of the duties as it may be determined to make over; and lastly, leave it entirely to these bodies to elect a general or central Committee of management, investing this body with real authority and discretion to manage and control all general questions and to exercise a supervision over the subordinate Committees. No Government official ought to be associated with them in their deliberations, or allowed to interfere in any way with their nomination, though each member, when elected, should be recognised, and, if necessary, invested by the local representatives of Government; and these should also have the power of declaring ineligible, or removing from the post any one of bad character, or convicted of any serious offences.

"In short, the municipal body should be, as regards essentials, really independent, so far as the interference of our officials goes.

"If, however, we begin as we have been wont to do, from the top instead of from the bottom,—*i.e.*, nominate a council of men of rank and consideration, and [illegible] to

details as best we may,—the whole thing will become a sham and a delusion; and still more so, if we associate our own officers with them in their proceedings, whether deliberative or executive."

Commissioners of Divisions were consulted; and the result was the issue of Sir Robert Montgomery's well-known Resolution of 1862, directing the establishment of municipalities in towns near the head-quarters of districts. The Committees were to be composed of representatives of the townspeople elected annually by delegates or *punchayats* of trades and callings. They were to exercise a real control over conservancy, drainage, water-supply, the construction of local buildings, lighting, the regulation of bazaars, and the like. No new local taxes were to be imposed, nor were the rates to be increased, without their consent. The District Officer was to be their friend and adviser; he was to encourage them to act boldly and independently; and he was not to overrule their designs without previous reference to the Commissioner of the Division.

Operation of the orders of 1862.

7. The evidence as to the practical operation of these orders during the next five years is scanty and inconclusive; and it seems doubtful whether they were carried into full effect by local officers. In December 1862 the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Cust, reported the results in 35 towns where Committees had been elected in various ways, by wards, by castes, by the suffrages of income-tax payers divided into trades, by householders, by delegates from different classes, by headmen of trades, by an electoral body chosen by license-tax payers, by general consent, by sects, and by acclamation at an assembly of citizens. In one town out of the 35, *viz.*, Bannu, the Committee was nominated by the District Officer, and consisted of the *panch* associated with *chaudris*; in another, Peshawar, some members were similarly nominated and others elected. Mr. Cust was sceptical of the success of these new municipalities, decrying their capacity for administrative undertakings, and evidently holding that, in many places, the measure had been incautious and premature. In the Administration Report of the year, however, it was stated that the members of the Committees had worked together harmoniously and had transacted business with zeal, spirit, and efficiency. "Hitherto," it was said, "the experiment of thus enfranchising a people full of energy and good-feeling has been attended with nought but the happiest result, and, properly supervised and fostered, there is no reason to fear danger to the body politic from this plan of leaving the people to manage their own affairs for themselves."

Municipal Committees from 1862 to 1872.

8. In 1863 a brief further report was submitted from the Amritsar Division which had been omitted from the previous returns. At Amritsar the Committee was elected by delegates from constituencies formed by circles of trades and tribes. The citizens were satisfied with the result of the polling, and the Committee was said to have worked well. In 1864 there were Committees in 49 towns, the members in 28 towns being elected. In 1866 doubts were felt as to the legality of the octroi tax in several parts of the Province; and in 1867 an Act was passed to remove uncertainty as to the legal constitution of the existing Municipal Committees and to empower the Local Government to extend the system and to define the relations between the Government and the Municipalities. Immediately afterwards rules were issued largely importing the official element into the Committees. It was further laid down that the manner of appointment of members would vary according to the circumstances of each town. "Ordinarily," it was said, "a system of appointment by careful selection and nomination will be preferred to one of popular election; but whether the mode adopted for appointing non-official members of Municipal Committees be that of nomination or election, the object kept in view will be the same, *viz.*, to secure a fair representation of the interests of the people in all parts of the town." It is very remarkable that these orders, entirely at variance though they were with the views expressed by Sir Donald McLeod when Financial Commissioner, five years earlier, were issued during his Lieutenant-Governorship. No record has been traced explaining the grounds for this change of policy, and some further observations will be made below on this part of the subject generally. As some of the provisions of the Act of 1867 were of a temporary character, it was so framed as to expire in five years. The rules remained in force till 1872,

when they were revised under the orders of Sir Henry Davies, who considered that the proportion of officials upon the Committees was unduly large, the administrative officials such as the Commissioners and several Inspectors General being thereafter excluded from the municipal bodies.

Visit of Lord Mayo to Lahore.

9. Before this, at the close of Sir Donald McLeod's administration, the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, visited Lahore, and on a public occasion testified to the progress which had been made in municipal government in the Province during Sir Donald's tenure of office in the following words :—

"When he entered office only three or four towns in the Province were provided with written bye-laws and regularly constituted Municipal Committees. I am, however, now told that there are upwards of 100 towns endowed in some shape or other with the means of self-government, and I do say that any man who has succeeded in establishing municipal institutions, which have always been in every country in the world the basis of civil government and the first germ of civilisation, is entitled to the highest praise."

Elective representation had by this time almost died out of the country; and this was the inevitable consequence of the rule laid down in 1867, prescribing that ordinarily a system of appointment by careful selection was to be preferred.

Municipal Committees from 1872 to the present time.

10. In 1872, Act XV of 1867 was continued for a year; and in the next year the present law, Act IV of 1873, was passed. The rules made under that enactment, and issued in Circular No. 31 of the 23rd May 1874, are in force at the present time. It was observed that the system of appointing members from amongst the leading citizens of towns or recognised representatives of class interests was generally in force, and it was said that this method of nomination would be found better suited to the circumstances of the towns of the Punjab and more in accordance with the feelings and habits of the people, than a system of appointment by popular election. At the same time readiness was expressed to sanction a system of election wherever there might be a *bonâ fide* desire for it on the part of the people, and a reasonable prospect of the privilege of voting being intelligently and honestly exercised. The position of the Deputy Commissioner, and generally of the officers of Government, in relation to the Committees stood practically as defined by the successive orders of 1867 and 1872; and the distribution of municipalities into first, second and third class bodies was continued. The annual reports show that municipalities have worked satisfactorily, and in the summary of the Report for 1880-81 the following observations occur :—

"The growth of the municipal system in the Punjab is one of the most interesting features in the development of the country. The Municipalities in existence during the year were 195 in number, and contained a population of two million inhabitants, or more than one-tenth of the whole population of the Province. Nothing has done so much to develop the capabilities of self-government in the people as the municipal system, and nowhere have public improvements been carried on so vigorously or with such good effect as in the towns where the system prevails."

This testimony affords a great encouragement in considering the prospects of the present scheme. It was further said that on the whole the funds entrusted to the Committees had been loyally and usefully administered, and that the authority delegated to the municipal bodies had had the best results, not only in promoting the welfare of the town population, but also in engendering cordiality and sympathy between the officers of the Government and the people. This consequence, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, could hardly fail to ensue; and he believes that it will follow in a more marked degree upon an expansion of the system. In one respect it was noted that the results had been disappointing. The system of elective representation was pronounced to have proved a complete failure, partly, it was believed, from want of interest in the voters, and partly from the reluctance of candidates to enter the lists in a competition. In time, it was thought interest would be awakened. Finally, Sir Robert Egerton recorded that "whatever drawbacks there might be to the introduction of the elective system of representation in the important centres of the Province, the Municipalities afford ample evidence of a growing capacity for administration and of steadily increasing popularity."

History of District Committees.

11. The District Committees have had a shorter, a less varied, but an equally promising history. Act XX of 1871 (The Punjab Local Rates Act) empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint Committees in each district for the purpose of determining the manner in which the rates should be applied. In accordance with the rules framed under that enactment, Committees, consisting of official and non-official members, have been formed in all districts. The Deputy Commissioner is President and, in his absence, the senior Assistant Commissioner presides. The non-official members are appointed by the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the veto of the Commissioner and the sanction of the Local Government. The powers of the Committees which ordinarily meet at the head-quarters of districts, are generally assimilated to those of the second class Municipal Committees. Year after year the annual reports show that these Committees have proved most useful and popular institutions. As an illustration of the better understanding between Government and the people which the extension of local self-government may be expected to promote, it is interesting to observe a statement in the annual Report for 1873-74 to the effect that any dissatisfaction which might have existed at the time when local rates were first levied had died away, the people perceiving that the funds were expended for their benefit, and that they had a voice in determining works to which they were applied. Sir Henry Davies considered the establishment of these bodies to be essentially a wise and liberal measure; and in the Report for 1880-81 the interest taken by the District Committees in the administration of funds placed at their disposal for district purposes was noted as indicative of advance in intelligence and full of promise for the future.

The same continued.

12. Previously, in 1878, Act V of that year had been passed for the purpose of enhancing the local rates in orderd to defray expenditure on famine relief and prevention; but this legislation effected no change in the functions and constitution of District Committees. In February 1879, it was decided that the budgets of these Committees should be regulated exclusively by the estimated income of the year, their balances being thus withdrawn from their control and held in reserve to deal with unforeseen contingencies of a more serious character than could be met out of the small sums set apart yearly for the purpose. However necessary this restriction may have been under the pressure of considerable financial embarrassment and in view of possible difficulty and distress, it must obviously have deprived the Committees of many incentives both to economy and enterprise. Against the recurrence of such a measure local boards should for the future be secured.

Character of local self-government by District and Municipal Committees as now constituted.

13. The District Committees have thus only been in existence for eleven years. Their present constitution necessitates a vast preponderance of official influence; and, no doubt, the system is capable of great extension on the lines now laid down by the Government of India. The measure, so far as it has been carried out, has been attended with success, but the advantage reaped has been that of counsel to District Officers rather than increase of self-reliance on the part of the people. It is, however, the latter, the creation of a spirit of self-help, at which the Government chiefly aims. Municipal Committees have perhaps evinced a greater independence. It is probable that they form a better school for individual character; and it is certain that they have done much useful work and accomplished many public improvements. The proportion of unofficial members in Municipal Committees is always greater than in District Committees, being two-fifths in the former cases as against one-third in the latter, or as six to five; but, unlike the District Committees, the Municipal Committees, subject to the sanction of Government, exercise powers of taxation, and can frame their own bye-laws. If their authority has been less real and their initiative generally less original than is to be desired, the circumstance is probably due, not so much to any defect in the law, as to the operation of the existing rules relating to their constitution. Officials, as a consequence of their position, carry weight, in such

Committees, out of all proportion to their numbers. So long as the president is a high officer or, indeed, any officer of Government, the acts of a Municipal Committee tend to be his rather than theirs.

Resolution of 18th May 1882.

14. The two most important points in the Government of India Resolution of the 18th May 1882 relate to—

(1) the position of the officers of Government in relation to local bodies; and

(2) the application of the principle of election in this country.

Bearing these points in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor will now proceed to explain in what manner he would propose to adapt to the Punjab the general observations of the Government of India in the 9th and following paragraphs of the Resolution of May.

Formation of local boards.

15. As regards the constitution of local bodies, one important novelty contemplated is the institution of local or subdivisional boards as distinguished from the District Committees which are now appointed for districts at large and usually assemble, as already said, at district head-quarters. In the composition of the new local boards, no less than in the mode of appointing town and District Committees, uniformity of system is no more essential in the Punjab than it is in India generally. On the contrary, a diversity in the arrangements will be presumptive proof that the varying requirements of different localities have not been disregarded. No scheme of local self-government in the Punjab should overlook the fact that the population is made up of tribes, castes and village communities. Representation should be the representation of existing organic groups of the people. How far the endeavours now to be made can proceed in the various districts seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be, to a great extent, a question of *personnel*. Men must be found who are willing and at least fairly competent, under judicious guidance, to do the work of local self-government; and the operation of the scheme must be widened or contracted according as such men are numerous or the reverse. The limited amount of funds which will be at the disposal of local boards no doubt constitutes a difficulty. The largest amount provided in the District Fund Budget for 1881-82 for any district is less than Rs. 1,20,000 on either side of the account; and the smallest allotment, omitting that of the Simla district, does not exceed Rs. 12,000. If such sums are divided amongst the tahsils, the sub-divisional boards will have little scope for expenditure. But this objection is not conclusive. The same difficulty was felt on the first establishment of Municipal Committees, and as time goes on the resources placed at the disposal of local boards will increase. Moreover, funds will be largely localised under the financial orders issued in a separate Resolution of this date. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks the local boards should be established throughout the Province, except where (1) there are not enough people fit to be members; (2) the funds at the disposal of the board would be so insignificant as to make its proceedings ineffectual; or (3) political circumstances exist which would render any such change in present arrangements really a matter of risk. In places where local boards are not proposed, local officers should clearly state how far all or any of these conditions obtain.

Jurisdiction of local boards.

16. Probably these local or rural boards will sometimes be nothing more or less than local sections of existing district boards formed by splitting up District Committees according to localities. But it will be preferable, wherever practicable, to constitute separate local boards with distinct functions. In determining the local limits of the jurisdiction of rural boards, it will ordinarily be most convenient to follow the several administrative sub-divisions of the district; but this need not be an invariable rule. The test should be not symmetry or uniformity, but the possibility of forming a useful board. The *iláka* or circle of the rural board might follow the limits occupied by a particular tribe or by several tribes which could act well together; or it might coincide with one or more old parganas not yet forgotten by the people; or it might even be based neither upon the ethnical distribution of the people nor upon traditions, but

merely upon convenience, regard being had to the places of residence of the men who form the board, and the distance they would have to travel to a meeting. The obligatory principle is that stated in the Resolution of the Government of India, *viz.*, that the jurisdiction of such boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members.

Size of local boards.

17. What should be the size of these new local bodies is a question of some consequence. The Municipal Act lays down that the Committee shall consist of not less than five members; and the smallest number permissible in the case of District Committees is six. The Lieutenant-Governor would take five as a minimum in all cases for local bodies of all descriptions. It is always easy to enlarge a Committee if good men are forthcoming for membership. On the other hand, small Committees are more amenable to reason, more easily replaced, and more keenly alive to their own responsibilities. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Committees, tahsil, district and municipal, should ordinarily be limited in number to what is necessary for the due representation of the chief classes of the community in each locality or town; but on this point also full consideration must be given to local circumstances, and there is no objection to the formation of large Committees if they give promise of efficient working.

Classification of local bodies.

18. The powers of the rural boards would necessarily vary. Some boards might have the full powers of a district board except as regards general questions and questions affecting more than one local body. Others, again, would require personal guidance for some time. But all, even with the most limited powers, would be useful to the Deputy Commissioner as a consultative body on questions both of local and of general interest. It would thus be expedient to make a classification of local boards; and the Lieutenant-Governor would here follow the principle of assimilating the law and rules for town, rural and district boards. He would have first, second and third class *local bodies*; and it seems to him probable that the same, or nearly the same, gradation of authority would do for all, whether municipal or rural. Municipalities and rural boards of the lower grades would be advanced to the higher from time to time as they showed themselves fit for it.

Relations of different local bodies and control of those of the lowest class.

19. Municipal Committees will, as observed by the Government of India, continue to be the local boards for municipal areas. The mutual relations of the various local bodies will require careful consideration and settlement. For localities where the whole scheme might be introduced in its full extent, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the principle laid down in paragraph 10 of the Government of India Resolution, namely, that sub-divisional boards should work independently, and that common affairs should be determined by periodical District Committees at which delegates from time to time selected from the local boards should attend, is the right one. But in many places this state of things would be distant as yet, and more diversified arrangements must be adopted. Everywhere the present classification of Municipal Committees should be maintained. The Lieutenant-Governor would make second class local boards and municipalities tolerably independent, and he thinks that the control which it may be necessary to maintain over any boards or municipalities not yet prepared for the ordinary amount of independence would probably be better exercised by the Deputy Commissioner than by the District Committee. That Committee should deal with questions affecting (*a*) the district as a whole, or (*b*) more than one sub-division, or (*c*) arising where municpal or local interests may overlap or conflict. In respect to these matters the local boards and municipalities would, subject to the general control of the Local Government, be bound to obey the instructions and carry out the decisions of the District Committees. The district boards thus having to deal mainly with matters of common interest should be largely composed of delegates both from tahsil boards or municipalities or groups of municipalities. In some cases where the new Local Boards are merely sub-committees of existing District Boards, the latter might themselves define what powers the newly-formed bodies should exercise.

On all these points, however, as well as in regard to the best system for controlling third class municipalities, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with an expression of the opinions of Commissioners of Divisions.

Proportion of non-official members.

Term of office.

20. In regard to the rules proposed in the 12th paragraph of the Government of India Resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that in Committees of all kinds, district, tahsil and municipal, no less than two-thirds of the members should be private persons other than officers of Government, unless officers of Government be chosen by election. Non-official members and officials when elected should hold office for three years. They might be eligible to serve again after the expiry of that period; or perhaps better after the lapse of three years from the time of vacating office.

The principle of election. Its alleged failure.

21. Coming now to the question of election, and having regard to the alleged failure of the system in the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor finds no evidence to prove that the principle has ever been fairly tried in this Province for any sufficient length of time. Even supposing that the experiment was allowed a due chance of success between 1862 and 1867—and the probabilities of the case, vague as they are, seem to point the other way—five years are a mere span in the education of a people; while it is manifest that, since 1867, the idea of election has been officially discouraged by the provisions of the municipal rules. It is true that Government has often announced its readiness to grant an elective system to any municipality which might really desire it; but the rules have not been altered; and, looking to the necessary bent of official influence under their guidance, it is difficult to see how under the circumstances a wish for a system of election should be fostered or find free expression. It may be frankly admitted that even within the limits of the narrow experience gained, abuses have not been unknown. There are instances on record of the purchase of votes, and of at least one other form of corruption. On one occasion, in 1862, a rebel, whose property had been confiscated and who had been dismissed from public employ, was returned as chairman of a municipality. Apathy has been exhibited in recording votes and in candidature. At a recent election in Amritsar only seventeen persons presented themselves to fill sixteen vacancies, and one of them had been convicted of a criminal offence. In the election of zaildars there have been absolute absurdities, numbers of village headmen either refusing to vote or manfully voting for themselves. But acknowledging all this, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to face some failures and occasional scandals rather than to assume that the people do not possess, and cannot acquire, the intelligence, honesty and capacity to choose representatives for themselves. It has always been an avowed object in connection with the local institutions of the Province to secure a fair representation of all classes. Sir Charles Aitchison thinks that by mere nomination this object cannot be attained. Individuals of different classes may no doubt by selection be brought together on a board. But there is no guarantee that such individuals really represent the feelings and interest of the classes concerned unless they are elected by them, not chosen for them by external authority. One weakness of a Government situated like the British Government in India is its want of detailed knowledge of class interests and class feelings. Enough is not known of these subjects to ensure a real representation, in the proper sense of the term, if the supposed representatives are simply appointed by the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore deprecates any too hasty assumption that election, which in one form or another is not altogether unfamiliar to native ideas, will fail. It is not too much to say that the final and complete success of the whole project of local self-government depends in the main upon the introduction of the principle of election. In no other way can the power and responsibility of local undertakings be shifted from officials on to the people. So long as a majority of the members of the boards are nominated by Government they will be regarded in the light of servants of Government, and the distinction between the acts of the Government and the local authorities will not be generally recognised, or, in fact,

Its essential connection with the scheme.

very generally exist. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore express his cordial approval of the policy of the Government of India in this matter, and he hopes that the officers of the Punjab Commission will endeavour earnestly to carry it out wherever practicable.

Conditions under which the principle of election is to be tried.

22. But Sir Charles Aitchison would not attempt to introduce election where the people are decidedly opposed to it, for there he would not regard the measure as a practicable one. No doubt there are some parts of the country in which resort to election would be attended with greater difficulties than others. On the frontier, for example, where personal animosities are high, an election might be a signal for disturbance or outrage. But even there the constant references made by District Officers to tribal assemblies, or *jirgas*, show that it may be practicable to utilise the popular element. In backward parts, also, or in *kasbas* or small towns, election in any elaborate form could only be exceptionally introduced. This is fully recognised by the Government of India, who desire, however, that in these backward places and small towns election in some form that harmonises with native ideas should be encouraged, and that in one form or another it should be introduced in considerable towns. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that there is nothing to prevent this in the circumstances of the country or the genius of the people, whether Hindus, Sikhs or Muhammadans, to all of whom, in connection with their own social or religious affairs, election in some form or another is familiar. If the qualifications for voting and for holding office are carefully framed, and care is taken that good men, or traditional representatives of the people, are not deterred from coming forward, he has no doubt that election will eventually succeed, provided always that Sir Donald McLeod's caution is observed, and the boards are vested with real power and responsibility, and are not overshadowed by a preponderance of official influence. The remarks in the Administration Report of 1862-63 show that at the outset the elective system was both successful and popular. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it could not but fail under the discouragement afterwards thrown upon it.

Election should be introduced where efficient constituencies can be formed.

23. Though popular opposition to the introduction of election would be a good reason for not attempting it, the existence, on the other hand, of a wish for it on the part of the people is not an essential consideration, however gratifying it may be as an augury of probable success. The question whether measures should be taken to introduce the elective system or not should depend upon the probability of forming efficient constituencies, and the marks which denote a proper constituency are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, two, *viz.*, (1) capacity for giving an honest and intelligent vote; and (2) a substantial interest in the proceedings of the local bodies based on payment of the rates or taxes which they administer. In the abstract, apart from political considerations and class antagonism, voting qualifications, His Honour believes, are merely rules for giving effect to these principles, and for regulating the weight to be given to capacities and interests of varying kinds and degrees. It is to be hoped that in course of time electors will come to entertain a due sense of the honour and responsibility of their functions. Everything should be done to bring this about by investing elections with some little ceremonial, by encouraging constituents to attend the meetings of the boards which should generally be public, and by holding annual assemblies at which the proceedings of the year should be published and made known and honours and rewards distributed.

Methods of election.

24. In a few large towns and advanced districts it may perhaps be practicable at once to fix upon a property or taxation qualification for voting and holding office, or to determine those qualifications in some other way by general definitions. In such places it is not unlikely that the election arrangements may more or less follow the English model. A high qualification for the electors will generally be needed at first in order to get the best men returned: and this is contemplated in the Government of India Resolution. The object is to get together a sufficient body of representative men who will act reasonably and fairly in the matter. Elsewhere and in backward parts of the country the arrangements must necessarily be much less elaborate both in respect to the

manner of election and to qualifications. Different modes of election may be tried varying from show of hands or public acclammation, which although a loose method has from its publicity certain advantages in preventing corruption and abuses up to formal registration of votes. For some places the old system, which was reported to have worked satisfactorily in Amritsar, might be suitable, whereby delegates or *panchayats* were selected in the first instance by the castes and trades, and the votes of the artificial constituencies, thus formed recorded. In others the Deputy Commissioner might consider the various castes, tribes and trade guilds in the town or district, and decide how many electors each should be invited to appoint, accepting those who satisfied the conditions of capacity and interest. Or, if this would lead to the nomination of electors for the purpose of naming particular candidates, he might on exceptional occasions himself directly appoint the electors. Again, in other places, it might be best to nominate five or six candidates for each seat on the board, leaving the electors to choose the nominee most acceptable to them. In none of these cases would the successful candidates be mere Government nominees. Eventually in these places also the method of election may be systematised and the qualifications for voting and for holding office may be laid down in general definitions. But in the infancy of the system great latitude must be allowed throughout in devising measures for obtaining a really popular representation both in large towns and in parts of the country more or less advanced. The leading men of the various social groups should be freely consulted, and any preference expressed by any organic group for any particular principle to guide either the selection of electors or the return of candidates should be carefully considered and effect given to it as far as possible. Wherever the elective system in any form is adopted, it is essential that the district authorities should in no case show a preference for any one duly qualified candidate over another.

Control over local bodies to be exercised from without.

25. It remains to consider what control the Government must continue to exercise over the local bodies. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the ultimate aim of the Government of India Resolution is the right one, and that we must endeavour gradually to effect a complete separation between the functions of the official body and those of the local and town boards. The principle to be kept in view is check, not dictation. On this point paragraph 17 of the Resolution seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be almost exhaustive. Doubtless the official members of all the boards, not exceeding one-third in each, should be nominated by Government, and should ordinarily be the same for tahsil boards and minor Municipal Committees. Generally the Deputy Commissioner would not be on any board, unless the board was so weak and uninstructed as to be unable to move alone; and in the latter case it would be understood that the connection would be severed so soon as the board showed capacity for independence. Any board in which an official might be President should be empowered to appoint by election a Vice-President who, in th absence of the President, would exercise his authority. Such Vice-President should ordinarily not be an official. As a general rule Tahsildars might be on District Committees, but the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer that they should not be members of rural or town boards. Like Deputy Commissioners they should be required, in respect to rural boards, to act from without. There may be difficulty, however, under these circumstances, in employing tahsil establishments in the execution of local works; and this is a point which will have to be carefully considered.

Official members.

District Officer to be the channel of communication

26. All boards, rural, municipal and district, might communicate with each other direct; but the District Officer should be the channel of communication between all local, district and town boards on the one hand, and all Departments of Government on the other.

Powers of District Staff.

27. The powers of District Officers and Tahsildars must be most carefully regulated. This part of the subject presents much difficulty, and will require very

careful treatment. The detailed suggestions of Commissioners are invited, and the Lieutenant-Governor will merely here sketch in a tentative manner the proposals he would be disposed to make.

28. The powers of local bodies may be considered under the heads of (*a*) taxation; (*b*) check by the Local Government or its officers; (*c*) expenditure on works; (*d*) expenditure on establishments; (*e*) miscellaneous. Each of these matters will be considered in order.

Powers of local bodies.

29. (*a*) *Taxation.*—Under this head the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to suppose that the existing law and rules will not suffice as regards municipal bodies. It is true that considerable modification of the Municipal Act will probably be required, and that contemporary Indian legislation on the subject must be examined with the object of selecting all that is best for embodiment in a new Act for the Province. The same will be done in regard to the Local Rates Act; but so far as municipalities are concerned, this process will not affect taxation. The questions of equalising municipal taxation and of preventing its interference with trade will be dealt with separately; and on these points some amendment of the rules may be requisite. But this matter is distinct from the subject of the present orders.

Taxation.

30. In accordance with paragraph 21 of the Government of India Resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it will be right to confer on local and district boards powers of taxation analogous to those exercised by Municipal Committees. Such powers should be confined to district boards and first class rural boards. It is proposed to consolidate all the local rates (namely, those under Act V of 1878 and road, school, and dâk cesses) into one impost to be levied at a maximum percentage on the annual value of land, both the maximum and minimum of this percentage being fixed by law. District boards and first class rural boards might be empowered to declare the percentage which the consolidated local rate should bear to the annual value for a year or two years or a term of years as might be thought proper, subject to sanction, in each case, by the Local Government. As the dâk, road, and school cesses would have been fixed for term of settlement, a sum equal to their proceeds should be set apart for expenditure on the objects for which they are levied during that period; and until its expiry the district board would have no authority to revise this arrangement.

The same.

31. (*b*) *Check by the Local Government and its officers.*—In order to facilitate the separation of official and popular agency, Section 17 of the Municipal Act* should, for the present at least, be retained; and the Lieutenant-Governor would also extend it so as to cover the case of all local bodies. Moreover, power should be taken (1) for the absolute supersession of rural or district boards and of Municipal Committees; and (2) without the suspension of the general functions of the local body, for the performance, under the special sanction of the Local Government, of particular duties at the cost of the board, but by officials, when the board, after remonstrance, had failed to discharge them. No board should be absolutely suspended without the sanction of the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor would make this proviso in order to foster a sense of self-reliance. It is to be hoped, however, that District Officers will at the outset be patient with such shortcomings of the boards as are naturally to be expected in the infancy of the movement, and may not be due to wilful neglect or misuse of power; and that they will exhaust the powers of advice and check which are vested in them before recommending severer measures which should not be had recourse to unless really demanded in the public interests. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor is advised to resort to extreme measures, the recommendation should invariably be accompanied with an explanation from the board, which they should be allowed full opportunity of making.

Exercise of control.

* Section 17. "The Local Government may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed."

32. (*c.*) *Expenditure on works.*—Rules might be laid down similar to those now in force for first, second and third class municipalities, and extended to first, second and third class boards. The powers of first class local bodies would be raised. The quorum might perhaps be three for third class bodies, and five or more for first and second class bodies. The number should be larger for district boards, and the point might perhaps be best settled by a bye-law to be approved by the Local Government. The requirement of the present rules that one or more of the quorum must be an *ex-officio* member should be omitted.

Expenditure on works.

33. (*d.*) *Expenditure on establishments.*—The recent Financial Resolution No. 2078, dated 30th June 1882, gives local bodies plenary authority in this matter, subject to legislative restrictions and special reservations made by the Government of India. For first and second class bodies some modification of the rules proposed in Bengal might be suitable, *viz.*,—

On establishments.

(*i*) Department Public Works salaries and absentee allowances should not exceed 20 per cent. of the income available for the Department Public Works expenditure during the year.

(*ii*) No new appointment on Rs. 200 a month or more should be created without the sanction of the Commissioner. On this head the Accountant General and other authorities must be consulted.

34. The proceedings of third class bodies should be fully reported to the Deputy Commissioner within three days of the meetings. The Deputy Commissioner would carefully supervise them and assist the boards with his advice, pointing out what might be wrong, and suggesting improvements; but he would not overrule or disallow the proceedings except for important reasons and in exceptional cases, to be duly reported to the Commissioner.

Powers of third class bodies.

35. The existing rule No. 29 for District Committees binding them to observe the general principles which Government has approved in the several Departments of the administration should be retained and applied to all local bodies; and probably all the illustrations to that rule, including illustration (*d*), which precludes a Committee from creating a new grade of officers or from increasing or diminishing the pay of officials in any existing grade without the sanction of Government, should continue in operation. These general principles should be explained in simple language in the vernacular, and the system of accounts and audit should also be made as simple as possible. On this subject the Accountant General should advise.

General principles of administration to be observed by local bodies.

36. (*e.*) *Miscellaneous.*—Loans and, as already said, taxation should be subject to the sanction of Government. In the case of the alienation of moveable property vested in local bodies, the sanction of the Commissioner should be required where the value of the property exceeded a fixed amount. The sanction of the Local Government should be required for the alienation of immoveable property or money invested in the public funds. Without suspending the ordinary powers of the local body in other respects the Deputy Commissioner should be authorised to interpose and regulate matters affecting the public peace. Some portions of the income of each local body should be classed as obligatory expenditure, and proposals are specially invited on this point. Probably no general rule is possible. Subject to the final sanction of the Commissioner or the Local Government, each body should make its own scheme of obligatory expenditure, which, when once sanctioned, should be binding till modified with the sanction of equal authority. It would be necessary to prohibit reductions of establishment in certain cases; and here the present rule No. 28 for District

Loans.

Alienations of property.

Interposition in certain cases.

Obligatory expenditure.

Prohibited reductions.

Committees appears suitable. Under this rule such committees have no power to abolish any existing school, dispensary or other institution without reference to the head of the Department concerned. The principle might be applied in the case of all local bodies—town, rural or other, the reference being made of course through the Deputy Commissioner in each case, and not direct to the Department concerned.

Chairmen to be elected as a rule. Relations of local officers to local bodies.

37. Wherever possible each local body should elect its own Chairman. Ordinarily the District Officers and Tahsildars, unless in the exceptional cases referred to in paragraph 25, should be the guides of the local bodies, acting always as outside advisers and critics, and would still be responsible for their general efficiency. These officers should be regularly supplied with the recorded proceedings of the boards, which in the case of rural boards of the lower grades at least would usually be in the vernacular; but, as often as possible, the proceedings should be in English as well as in the vernacular; and whether in the vernacular, in English, or in both, they should always be in such detail as to render scrutiny and check, which should be promptly and thoroughly applied, effective guarantees for a satisfactory course of conduct. When a local body exceeded its powers or failed to perform its duties, the Deputy Commissioner of his own motion or on the report by the Tahsildar, as the case might be, should forthwith direct the attention of the board to the matter. If such remonstrances should remain unheeded, the power which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to reserve would fully enable the authorities to deal with the case. The initiative in projects should ordinarily come from the boards; but Deputy Commissioners would more freely and frequently offer formal suggestions to third class bodies than to others. In the case of first and second class bodies, the Deputy Commissioners would usually, in conversation and by unofficial advice, induce members to bring forward useful schemes of their own motion.

Measures to promote self-government in certain districts or parts of districts not prepared for the full scheme.

38. On examination it may perhaps appear that in some parts as well of the Province generally as of particular districts, little can be done directly upon the lines of the Government of India Resolution. In such cases there are still plans for consideration, which, if adopted, would fall in well with the general principles of the scheme. Thus,

Village unions.

for example, where villages were too small for constitution as municipalities, they might, if the inhabitants were of the same tribe, and would work well together, here and there be combined into unions to which the municipal law might be extended. Again, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioners

Village *panchâyats.*

would consider and report whether any thing can be done in the way of creating or reviving village councils or *panchâyats*. It may be that such councils have ceased to exist, and have been superseded by the lambardari system which, from its hereditary character, is necessarily not of a representative type. Still there might be an advantage in giving some formal and legal recognition to the institution of the village *panchâyats* where such could be formed with any benefit, and could be entrusted with any definite public functions. Such a measure would at least tend to train up men who would be capable of serving on the more important rural or town boards of the district. In districts where none or few members of the District Committees could be delegated from town or rural boards, it would be proper, nevertheless, to examine the question whether all or a certain proportion of the non-official members could not be returned, from one part of the district or another, by election.

Possibly in some divisions of the Province the rural boards may be strong enough to divide among them nearly all the duties, other than questions of mutual interest, which devolve upon the District Committees. In such cases there may be little or nothing left for District Committees to do, and the expediency of substituting a Divisional Committee in their place may be considered.

Form of reports now required.

39. The reports which District Officers should frame in compliance with this Resolution should take the form of a project for the introduction of the scheme

in each district. No project must be carried out until it has been sanctioned by Government, and this rule must be strictly observed.

Classification of districts as regards local boards.

40. The results would show districts in the following categories:—

I.—Districts where nothing can be done in the way of forming rural boards. Here the extension of the principle of local self-government would be affected by general rules raising the powers of District Committees and first class Municipal Committees; by general proceedings about to be taken for the purpose of further localising finance; by forming village unions of villages of the same caste, to be constituted as petty municipalities; and possibly also by reviving, in some way, the village council or *panchâyat.*

II.—Districts where it would be possible to form local sub-committees of the district board to work locally. The relations between the sub-committees and the general committee would be set out in the Deputy Commissioner's project in detail. This might usually be determined by the general committee.

III.—Districts where one or more rural boards could be formed, either for tahsils or for parganas; or tracts occupied by similar tribes or the like. If only one such board could be formed in some particular tahsil or tract, the Deputy Commissioner should not be deterred from proposing to form it by the resulting diversity in district arrangements.

IV.—Districts throughout which the scheme of rural boards could be introduced in its integrity, *i.e.*, every part of the district outside the municipal towns would be parcelled out so as to fall within the jurisdiction of one rural board or another.

Classification of districts as regards the principle of election.

41. So far the reports would deal only with the formation of the boards or other local bodies. The question of election should be treated separately, and the reports should show—

I.—Districts where the system of election should be introduced or extended in one or more municipal towns.

II.—Districts where the system might be applied in the formation of one or more rural boards.

III.—Districts where some of the members of the District Committee might be elected.

IV.—Districts where nothing can be done in the matter of election.

Further particulars to be entered in the reports.

42. The reports should describe carefully the existing organisation of the District Committee. A list of members should be annexed showing their caste, tribe or occupation and religion, and specifying the quarter of the district in which each lives. It should be stated how far the present District Committee might be said to be representative of the ethnical elements of the population, *i.e.*, the chief castes and tribes of the different classes connected with agriculture and of the well-marked local divisions of the district. Any tendency of the work of the committee to fall into the hands of men living at or near the head-quarters of the district should be noted in the report.

Free expression of opinion invited.

43. The Lieutenant-Governor invites a full and free expression of the opinions of Commissioners upon all the details which will be necessary to give effect to the main outlines of the scheme. Commissioners should carefully consult leading natives on all the principal questions involved, and should endeavour to the utmost to get the Government policy carried out both fully and in a way most acceptable to the people. The task imposed by these orders on Deputy Commissioners is one demanding much administrative skill and intimate knowledge of their districts and of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that both Divisional and District Officers will ably respond

to this request for their cordial help in this important matter, and that they will spare no pains to devise schemes likely to work in practice and to conduce to the real progress of the country.

If Commissioners have any suggestions to make on questions of principle, it is requested that they may be submitted not later than 30th November. Longer time will be needed for the preparation of the detailed district reports. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the latter could reach him by 28th February 1883 at latest. Commissioners need not wait till all the reports from the districts of their divisions are received, but may send them up separately from time to time as they come in, with such remarks and recommendations as may seem necessary. Indeed, there will be a distinct advantage in this course.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information, and to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for consideration and report with reference to paragraph 43.

Also, that it be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

No. 1477, dated Simla, 19th September 1882.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1777A., dated the 7th instant, forwarding copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the extension of the system of local self-government in the Punjab.

2. In reply, I am requested to convey the thanks of the Government of India to Sir C. Aitchison for this excellent Resolution, which shows a thorough grasp of the policy of the Government on the question, and a cordial desire to give effect thereto. His Excellency the Governor General in Council will await with interest the result of the reference made by the Lieutenant-Governor to his local officers for the practical development of the scheme so ably sketched out by the Local Government.

No. 3584, dated Bombay Castle, 19th September 1882.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward herewith, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject, a copy of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 3583 of this day's date, regarding the extension of local self-government in this Presidency, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the views expressed and the instructions given in the Resolution will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

2. I am to invite attention particularly to paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Resolution, and to request that, for the reasons stated therein, you will be good enough to move the Government of India to reconsider the instructions conveyed in paragraphs 16 and 17 of their Resolution No. $\frac{17}{747\text{-}59}$ of the 18th May last, to the effect that the courtesy titles of Ráo Bahádur or Khán Bahádur should in all official correspondence be applicable to native members of all local boards during their term of office, and that the Local Government should not possess the requisite authority to direct the absolute supersession of such boards in cases in which it is necessary to do so. The reasons which have induced His Excellency the Governor in Council to solicit a reconsideration of these points are so fully stated in the Resolution that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here.

3. I am also to enclose copies of two printed collections of important papers on the subject of the extension of local self-government in this Presidency, in which will be found, among other papers, the reports of the District Officers referred to in paragraph 1 of the Resolution forwarded herewith.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Financial Department,—No. 3583, dated Bombay Castle, 19th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India in its Resolution dated the 18th May last, communicated to the various Local Governments, at considerable length and in full details, its views and orders on the subject of the extension of local self-government, and indicated the principles upon which, in its opinion, measures should be adopted to render the further advance in the direction of such government real and substantial. On the receipt of this Resolution reports were called for by this Government from the Commissioners and Collectors on the various points touched upon by the Government of India. Those reports have now been received and have been considered by His Excellency the Governor in Council with the care and attention due to the deliberate opinions of officers who, from their general ability, their long experience, their acquaintance with the views, modes of thought, and habits of all classes of the population, and their official intercourse with all sections of the community, are peculiarly qualified to give valuable and sound advice on so important and difficult a subject.

2. The population of this Presidency, both urban and rural, has for many years enjoyed a large share of local self-government secured to it by the provisions of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act. The constitution of the Municipal and Local Funds Committees was popular; the non-official element predominated; and the large and influential class of Inamdars elected its own representatives on the Taluka and District Local Fund Committees. The District Municipal Act contained provisions authorising Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and Government possessed the power of elevating town municipalities to the status of city municipalities whenever the inhabitants displayed sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure. The improvements which have been effected, and the progress in all that constitutes civilization, are hardly credible to those who can remember the state of this Presidency even twenty years ago. Education has advanced, water-supply and sanitation have been provided for, and even the most remote and rugged districts have been opened up by excellent roads. It may well be feared that the newly constituted and less experienced Boards could ill spare the guiding influence of the Collector which has hitherto enabled the Committees to overcome caste enmities and the conflicting influence of local factions. Political education is a tender plant of very slow growth, and it cannot wisely be forced into a premature development. Before subverting a system which has been found in practice to work so well, this Government would have preferred to proceed more cautiously, to create and educate a public spirit, and to ascertain the fitness of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees to exercise more extended powers. Such powers are often abused even in countries where the people have been accustomed to free institutions, the growth of centuries; and His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot but regard with uncertainty and anxiety the bestowal by one step of unlimited powers on communities so new to their exercise. In its recent orders, however, the Government of India insists on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of self-government, and having placed on record his opinion that measures so extensive are somewhat premature, it will now be the duty of His Excellency the Governor in Council to carry out those measures to the utmost extent which he considers compatible with safety.

3. The main features of the Government of India scheme are an increase of the powers of local boards, urban and rural, a more full emancipation of those boards from the control of local officials, the grant of a wider discretion to the boards in all matters of expenditure, the placing of larger funds at the disposal of those boards, the resuscitation of taluka boards from their present state of suspended animation, and the introduction of a system under which the members of the boards would in the main be elected, and would be the representatives chosen by the mass of the rate-payers.

4. The chief points for consideration and orders would accordingly appear to be—

1st, the constitution of the various boards, Municipal and Local Funds;
2nd, the mode of appointment of the members of such boards;
3rd, the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by such boards;
4th, the funds to be placed under the management of such boards and the functions to be discharged by them;
5th, the nature and extent of the power to be reserved to Government in connection with the administration of the boards.

5. One of the first points to be determined is what are the powers which a Collector of a District is to be allowed to continue to exercise. He now is President of all City and Town Municipalities in his District, and also of the District Local Fund Committee. As President of a City Municipality he presides at meetings of the Commissioners, watches over the financial and executive administration, submits questions of importance for the decision of the Commissioners, has a casting vote, and can suspend, pending the receipt of the orders of Government, the operation of any Resolution carried against a minority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members voting. As President of a Town Municipality he is vested with "the power and responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the Act;" or in other words, he is, subject to appeal to the Commissioner and to Government, invested with plenary powers. As President of the District Local Fund Committee he decides any disputed questions between that Committee and the Taluka Committees; he presides and has a casting vote at meetings of the former Committee; he places the Budget and other business before the Committee; and he possesses the power of veto. The Collector, in his turn, is subject to the control and orders of the Commissioner of the Division, and under the system now in force the latter is in many respects practically the principal authority in Local Fund matters.

6. It is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, essential to the success and the safe working of the new scheme that the Collector should, for the present at least, continue to be the President of the Municipalities and the District Local Fund Committee of his Collectorate. It may not be necessary that the Collector should retain all the powers which he now possesses, and exercise the control in minor matters and questions of detail which he now holds; and it is desirable that his interference in the management of the affairs entrusted to local and municipal boards should be minimised as far as possible; but it is requisite that he should still enjoy a voice in the administration of those affairs, and that the power of directing the deliberations of the urban and rural committees of his district should, for at all events some years to come, be vested in him. After experience has been gained, and when in the course of a few years the more intelligent portion of the population has attained to a degree of political education which it as yet has not reached, it may be found practicable in the more advanced towns and collectorates to appoint non-officials to be Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards; and even now instances may be found of private persons fitted to undertake such functions, of whose services His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to avail himself, but such a step as a general measure would at present, in the opinion of His Excellency, be both premature and calculated to ensure the failure of the experiment now to be introduced. To entrust at once with full administrative functions persons who, however estimable and public-spirited they may be, have never before exercised such powers or had any previous training, and to deprive them at the same time of the counsel and guidance of the officers who have hitherto devised and carried out all reforms and superintended the operations of the various local committees, would be a hazardous step and a measure which Government is not prepared to adopt. It is the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Municipal and Local Fund Committees should be self-governing to the fullest possible extent compatible with efficient, impartial, and judicious administration. It appears to him, however, to be absolutely necessary that for the present at least the Presidents of the various boards should be the district officials, and that a general power of supervision should continue to be vested in those officers. The power may be used sparingly and discreetly, but it should exist, and this Government cannot therefore consent to a step

which it is convinced must frustrate the object in view and ensure the utter failure of the experiment.

7. In accordance with the views above expressed, the Collector will, in the case of City Municipalities, continue for the present to be President, and to direct the deliberations of the Committees, save in the few possible exceptional cases where private persons qualified to perform the duties of a President may be available. He will, as now, watch over the financial and executive administration, but he will no longer possess the power of suspending the operation of a Resolution passed by the majority of the Commissioner's and will abstain from all interference with the action of the Commissioners. It will merely be his duty to report to Government through the Commissioner of the Division the adoption by the Municipal Board of any course which he deems prejudicial to the public health, safety or interests generally, and Government will in future, as now, have authority to disallow any order passed by the Municipal Commissioners. Under ordinary circumstances the Collector when presiding at a meeting, whether of a Municipal or a Local Fund Committee, will not vote. His vote will be purely a casting vote, and only given when on a division the number of members voting on each side is equal.

8. In the case of Town Municipalities the powers of a Collector will in future be limited to those which he now enjoys in respect of City Municipalities. The powers of the Assistant or Deputy Collector as Vice-President will be similarly curtailed, and neither he nor the President will in future have the power of overruling the opinion of a majority of the Commissioners. It will suffice if the President possesses authority to refer to Government for orders any Resolution of the Commissioners from which he dissents, and of which the operation would, in his opinion be prejudicial to the public health, safety or other interests. The Committees of both City and Town Municipalities will be required to forward at once to the Collector for his information copies of all Resolutions passed at meetings of the Committees.

9. To consider now the question of the constitution of the various boards, and to take municipal boards first, it may be observed that under the present law a City Municipality Committee consists of from 4 to 10 (generally 9) *ex-officio* members including the Collector, and twice as many non-official as there are *ex-officio* members. It is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, expedient to diminish the number of official members, and the City Inspector or Chief Constable, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Educational Inspector, and the Executive Engineer may be removed from the list of official members. The *ex-officio* members would then be—

(1) The Collector—President.
(2) The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Táluka.
(3) The Civil Surgeon
(4) The Huzúr Deputy Collector,
} when resident in or near the place and not otherwise.
(5) The Mámlatdár of the Táluka.

Whilst, however, it seems unnecessary to retain the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Educational Inspector as *ex-officio* members, it appears desirable that they should be authorised, but not necessarily required, to attend the meetings and act as professional advisers of the Committee, and to take a part in the discussion of questions within their respective provinces, although not entitled to a vote. The number of non-official members may be fixed at not more than 19 and not less than 13, the number varying according to the population of the Municipality. Of the total number of members, which consequently would range from 18 to 24, one-half should be elected. The remainder would consist of the *ex-officio* members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by the Governor in Council or any officer duly authorised by him. The Chairman should, whenever possible, be a non-official member, but the choice of a Chairman may well be left to the body of the Commissioners, subject to the approval of Government.

10. A Town Municipality Committee now is composed of—

(1) The Collector—President,
(2) The Assistant or Deputy Collector,
(3) The Mámlatdár,
(4) The Chief Constable,

and of non-official persons, not exceeding 12 in number, appointed by Government (*i.e.*, by the Commissioner under the powers delegated to him).

Of the total number of 16 members not more than one-half may be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government.

It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council unnecessary that the Chief Constable should be an *ex-officio* member. The number of *ex-officio* members may consequently be reduced to three, and the total number of members of the committee of a Town Municipality may be fixed at not more than 18 and not less than 12, of whom one-half should be elected, the other half being composed of the *ex-officio* members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by Government or any officer duly authorised on its behalf.

11. It has been urged, not only by some of the officers consulted by Government, but also by some of the exponents of Native opinion, that the system of elective representation should not be introduced in the majority of the Town Municipalities, and it has been contended that the populations of the minor towns are as yet unfitted for the exercise of the franchise. In this view, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to concur. It is the expressed desire of the Government of India that the elective system should be introduced generally as far as may be found practicable, and in order to comply with this wish it is expedient that, as a general rule, save in exceptional cases where special reasons exist against the adoption of such a course, the system of election of representatives should be carried out in Town, as well as in City, Municipalities. There would seem *primâ facie* little ground for supposing that if the experiment proves successful in one class of Municipalities it will result in failure in the other class. Whether it will succeed at all is a matter of opinion. His Excellency in Council trusts and believes that eventually, if not immediately, it will, but in any case the attempt has to be made; and considering that the bulk of the populations of Indian towns in this Presidency differs rather in numbers than in degrees of culture and intelligence, it is difficult to perceive why the same system should not produce similar results in various towns. It is customary to speak of Poona as the most advanced Mofussil Municipality and the city in which the principle of election can with the best chances of success be introduced; but after all the Poona merchant, shop-keeper or artisan is in all respects very much the same as his *confrère* in a táluka town, and the general educational status of the mass of the citizens is probably not materially higher in Poona than it is in Kaira or Vengurla, Bársi or Bhusáwal, Bhiwndi, Hubli or Karád.

12. A Táluka Local Fund Committee now consists of—

(1) The Assistant or Deputy Collector—President.
(2) The Mámlatdár.
(3) A Public Works Department officer, *or* in educational matters, the Deputy Educational Inspector.
(4) An Inámdár elected by the other Inámdárs.
(5, 6, 7) Three landholders (or if there is no Inámdár member, four landholders) nominated by the Collector.

Here, too, a reduction may with advantage be effected in the number of *ex-officio* members, and henceforth the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Mámlatdár should be the only members of this class. The Public Works Department and Educational officers should be entitled to be present at the meetings of the Committee and to advise the members but should not be members or have any vote. The Committee should have the power to require the attendance also of the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School of the Táluka should it consider it desirable to obtain his advice on any educational question coming before it for decision. In future, as now, the holders of inám villages in the táluka may be represented by a member, elected from amongst themselves. If there is a Municipality containing a population of over 5,000 souls situated in the táluka, it should return a member to the Committee, such member being elected by the body of the Municipal Commissioners. It seems unnecessary to confer such a privilege on smaller Municipalities, whose wealth, population and stake in the material interests of the táluka would bear but a very slight proportion to those of the aggregate mass of villages in the táluka. In addition there should be a certain number of members, being holders or proprietors of land in the táluka, of whom some would be elected and some nominated by the Collector.

This number would vary according as there was or was not in the táluka a Municipality returning a member to the Táluka Committee. Where such a Municipality existed, the number of members so elected and nominated would be 8, of whom 4 would be elected and 4 nominated. Where no such Municipality was found, the number would be 9, of whom 5 would be elected and 4 nominated. In either case, then, each Táluka Committee would consist of 12 members, of whom 2 would be Government officials and members by virtue of their office, 4 would be nominated by the Collector, and 6 would be elected. The power of nominating members to both Municipal and Local Fund Boards thus given to Government will prevent the undue exclusion of representatives of any particular class, creed, caste or interest, and will meet the objection to a scheme of election raised by some of the Collectors; whilst the limited number of *ex-officio* members and the great preponderance in number of the non-official members will preclude the possibility of allegations that the interests, wishes and aspirations of the non-official element in the Committees are overridden by official votes and defeated by official influence.

13. A District Local Funds Committee is now constituted as follows:—

(1) The Collector—President.
(2) The Assistant and Deputy Collectors (generally 3) in charge of tálukas.
(3) The Executive Engineer, *or* in educational matters, the Educational Inspector.
(4) The Huzúr Deputy Collector.
(5) An Inámdar elected by the other Inámdárs of the district.
(6) Six landholders or proprietors appointed by the Commissioner, or in all 13 members, of whom 6 are *ex-officio*.

Following the policy adopted in other cases of diminishing the number of *ex-officio* members, His Excellency the Governor in Council would remove from the list of *ex-officio* members the Huzúr Deputy Collector (who has no territorial charge) and the Educational Inspector and Executive Engineer. As in the case of the Taluka, so in the case of the District Local Fund Committee, the two latter officers should cease to be members, and should become merely professional advisers of the Board. The number of *ex-officio* members would accordingly be reduced to four, taking the average number per district of officers in charge of tálukas. The Inámdar member should continue as now. Each táluka should be represented on the District Committee by a member of its Local Fund Committee, to be elected by the members of the Táluka Committee (the Mámlatdár not being eligible for election). In districts in which a City Municipality has been created, such Municipality will be allowed to return to the District Local Fund Committee a member, who will be elected by the Commissioners from amongst their own body. In addition to the *ex-officio* and elected members, each District Local Fund Committee will also contain a certain number of members to be nominated by the Collector subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commissioner. The number of members so to be nominated will be so regulated that the number of *ex-officio* and nominated members combined shall exactly equal the number of elected members.

14. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that the claim put forward in the memorials of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, that the educated and professional classes should be allowed direct and separate representation on the various boards, can be entertained. There would appear to be no more valid cause why graduates and pleaders and the other members of these classes should be permitted to return their own special representatives than there is for adopting a like course in the case of money-lenders, shopkeepers, or persons of any other class or occupation. A vakil has no more, and often not as much, interest in the administration of a Municipality than has a seller of ghee or a dealer in cloth; and a graduate has no greater claim to a share in the management of the roads, schools, wells and rest-houses in his native táluka than has the farmer of 20 acres of land or the cultivator who grows grain and breeds horses and bullocks. The educated classes and the professional men will, if qualified to vote, enjoy their share of the power of electing representatives; but there appears no sufficient reason why they should be granted an exceptional and special representation for which no precedent

exists in India or in England. It seems improbable that the alterations now to be effected in the mode of appointment of members to the various boards will lead to much change in the present *personnel* of those boards. The Native gentlemen now nominated by the Commissioners are, as a rule, selected as being the most intelligent men and the fittest representatives of the Native community in their respective towns and districts. Under the new system they will stand the best chance of being returned as members of the urban and rural boards by the different constituencies who, it may be trusted, will choose men of known merit and local influence to give expression to their views and wishes. It may therefore safely be assumed that the classes for whom the Sarvajanik Sabha solicits direct and special representation will furnish many, if not the majority, of the elected members, and will have no cause for complaint that they are swamped by the mass of voters of lesser intelligence and lower social position, and have no means left of giving utterance to their views and assuming their share of local self-government. Although the educated and professional classes may be numerically in a minority, their superior education, social status, and personal influence must in the long run effectually secure them from being in any way effaced.

15. The next point is the question what should constitute a qualification for the franchise. In the case of Municipal Boards His Excellency the Governor in Council can perceive no advantage in requiring varying qualifications for electors and for candidates. He is of opinion that any person qualified to vote should also be qualified to be voted for. He also considers that the same standard of qualification should be prescribed for City and Town Municipalities alike. It is desirable that the constituencies should not be so large as to be unwieldy, and that the franchise should be extended only to those persons who are by position and education qualified to exercise it judiciously, and to persons whose contributions towards the municipal revenues are sufficiently large to justify their having a voice in the administration of those funds. On the other hand, it is expedient that the qualifications for a vote should not be too restricted or too high, as in such a case the number of persons entitled to a vote would be inconveniently limited, and the mass of the inhabitants would possess no more direct concern in the management of the municipal affairs than they at present enjoy. Bearing these considerations in mind, His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that the following persons should be entitled to a vote at the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality, whether Town or City, of the town in which they are residents :—

(1) All graduates of any University, Indian or European.
(2) All Pleaders holding sanads granted by the High Court.
(3) All Licentiates of Medicine, Surgery, and Civil Engineering.
(4) All Jurors, Assessors and Conciliators.
(5) All Government pensioners in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 20 monthly.
(6) All persons in Government service in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 30.
(7) All persons paying Imperal license tax of Rs. 20 per annum and upwards.
(8) All person paying Rs. 5 per annum direct municipal taxes (in Sind the pecuniary qualification should be a payment of Rs. 3 house tax, or Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes).

The possession of any one of the qualifications entitling to a vote will entitle its possessor to stand as a candidate. Females should not be disqualified to vote merely on account of their sex if qualified to vote as coming within classes 5, 6, 7, or 8, but will not be qualified to sit as Municipal Commissioners. No person should be entitled to vote or be eligible for election who—

(1) is under 21 years of age,
(2) has been dismissed for misconduct from Government employ,
(3) has been sentenced to imprisonment by any Criminal Court, such sentence having been upheld on appeal ;

and no person shall be qualified to be elected or appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner who—

(1) is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent ;

(2) is a Municipal Executive officer or a clerk or servant of the Municipality,
(3) has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Municipality ;

Also any Municipal Commissioner who during the term for which he has been elected or appointed—

(1) becomes disqualified for any of the above reasons,
(2) is absent for more than 4 consecutive months from the municipal limits,
(3) is sentenced to imprisonment,

shall cease to be a Municipal Commissioner.

16. In municipal towns the voting should, as a general rule, be by wards, though in special cases, and when exceptional circumstances render the adoption of such a course advisable, the different sections of the community, as, for instance, the Christians, the Mussalmans, the Parsis, and the Hindus, may be permitted to return their own representatives. In those places where the voting is by wards, the town should be divided into a number of wards corresponding with the number of elected representatives, and the wards should be so mapped out that each will contain as far as possible the same number of voters. Each ward should then elect its own representative, who may be a resident in that or any other ward. Where this scheme would be difficult of execution, owing to arrangement of existing wards or recognized sub-divisions of the town, the number of representatives of each ward should, as far as may be practicable, be regulated in accordance with the number of persons qualified to vote residing in that ward. No person should have more than one vote, *e.g.*, a person should not be entitled to two votes because he is a graduate and also pays Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes, or because he is an assessor and also pays Rs. 20 Imperial license tax. The Collector should prepare annually lists of the persons qualified to vote and copies of such lists should be fixed up and be open to inspection in the Mámlatdár's kacheri, the Municipal Office, and any other large public building in the town. Due notice should be publicly given at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for the elections of the day on which the elections will be held. The votes should be given personally by the voters at the Municipal Office, or at such other places as may be appointed, in the presence of the Municipal Secretary or other municipal officers nominated for the purpose. The names of the successful candidates, and the number of votes recorded for each candidate should then be reported to the Collector, who will cause the names of the candidates, elected to be notified in the *Government Gazette*. The names of the persons nominated by the Governor in Council or any officer duly authorised on his behalf would at the same time be notified.

17. Next for decision comes the question as to whom should be entrusted the power of electing members of the Táluka Local Fund Committees. On full consideration of the various opinions and representations received, it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following persons should be entitled to a vote :—

(1) All persons holding or occupying land paying an annual Government assessment of not less than Rs. 48,
(2) All officiating Revenue or Police Patels.

Here, again, it has been urged by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha that jurors, assessors, pleaders and graduates should be granted a voice in selection of the members, but Government cannot admit that such persons have any valid claim, merely on the ground that they possess a general or special education, to control the expenditure of funds to which possibly they contribute nothing. A vakil *per se* has certainly no greater, probably not so much, direct interest in the construction and maintenance of roads and tanks in his táluka than has the fairly well-to-do cultivator who uses the roads for the conveyance to markets of his produce, and needs the tanks for the supply of water to his cattle. Nor should the education of his children and those of his neighbours be a matter of greater concern to him than it is to the average ryot, who is, moreover, more nearly affected by the establishment of the primary schools, which are supported from Local Funds, than is the pleader or graduate who resides at the táluka town and sends his sons to the more pretentious and advanced Anglo-Vernacular School.

Pleaders, graduates, &c., who hold Government land or pay the requisite sum on account of the assessment will, in their capacity as holders or occupants, be entitled to a vote, but that they should be allowed a vote simply because they have received a special or University education, and have passed examinations in law, medicine, mathematics or languages, appears to the Governor in Council undesirable and unnecessary. The Commissioner, C. D., has recommended that a payment of Rs. 10 on account of Local Fund cess should be the qualification for the vote. The proposed limit seems, however, to be far too high. It implies the payment of a sum of Rs. 160 yearly as Government land assessment, and this involves the restriction of the franchise to a comparatively small number of men in most districts, and an exceedingly small number in some. If the franchise is to be given at all it should be granted generously, and unfettered by conditions which render it beyond the reach of the vast mass of respectable rate-payers. It may be said that the great bulk of the *contribuens plebs*, the majority of the smaller landholders, will not care for a vote, and would not exercise intelligently any power conferred upon them. This may be the case, but in any event it is necessary to give the experiment the fairest and fullest trial, and to furnish no opportunity or occasion for allegations that in determining the pecuniary qualification for the franchise it has been fixed at so high a figure as to render the concession valueless, and to restrict the enjoyment of the privilege to an unduly limited number of individuals.

18. The qualification for candidature for membership of a Táluka Local Fund Board should be the possession of unencumbered real property in the táluka of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000, or of other property of not lower value than Rs. 15,000. A like qualification should be required in the case of members appointed by the Collector. The disqualifications alike for voters and members should be the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as in the case of municipal voters and Commissioners.

19. For election purposes each taluka should be divided into groups of villages corresponding in number with the number of members to be elected to the Local Fund Committee of the particular táluka, and each group should return its own member to the Taluka Committee. The distribution of villages should be so arranged that the amount of land assessment and Local Fund cess paid by each of the various groups should be approximately the same. The grouping of villages should be carried out by the Collector. Only persons resident in the táluka should be eligible for election as members, but it is not essential that the member for a group of villages should be an inhabitant of any of the villages composing the group. A list of the persons in the táluka qualified to vote and to serve as members should be prepared annually by the Collector, and copies of the list should be posted in the Mámlatdár's kacheri and be open to public inspection. A list of all the cess-payers qualified to serve as members and of the persons entitled to vote in the town or village should be sent to each town or village and posted up in the chavdi or other public building. A central place should be selected in each group of villages at which the votes of the voters resident in that group should be taken, and one month before the date fixed for the election the Mámlatdár should send to each voter a notice informing him of the day on which the election will be held and the place at which votes will be received. The votes of the voters then appearing in person should be recorded by the Mámlatdár or other officer appointed for the purpose by the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, and as soon as the results of the election have been ascertained, the latter will report to the Collector the names of the successful candidates. The names of the persons elected and of those nominated by the Collector should then be notified in the *Government Gazette*.

20. The procedure in the case of the election of members of the District Local Fund Committee will be simple. Each Táluka Committee will send a representative selected by his brother members. The election will take place at a special meeting of the Committee held for the purpose, and the result will be communicated to the Collector by the President—the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka. In case of an equality of votes the choice can be determined by lot.

21. All Boards, Local Fund and Municipal, should consist of two committees—a general and a managing. The number of members on the managing committee should in no case exceed one-third of the total number of members of the Board. The chairmen of both committees should be elected, the appointment being subject to the confirmation of Government, and should as a rule, and when possible, be non-official members. The preparation of rules for the guidance of committees, the distribution of their duties, regulation of their meetings, &c., may be entrusted to the Commissioners, who should submit for approval the rules they would propose for adoption. The head-quarters of Local Fund Boards should be the huzur stations or taluka towns. As regards remuneration it appears unnecessary to grant any fees or salaries to the members or chairmen of Municipal Boards who at present receive no money payment. In the case of members and chairmen of Local Fund Boards any actual travelling expenses incurred by them should be allowed, and they may further be granted an honorarium of Rs. 3 each for each meeting at which they attend, care being taken to limit the number of meetings for attendance at which they should be entitled to fees. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and it cannot be expected that men of the means and status of the ordinary Local Fund Committee member will be willing to attend frequent meetings and to devote their time and attention to the work unless they receive some direct and tangible recompense.

22. The Government of India have in paragraph 16 of their Resolution dated May 18th last, directed that "the courtesy titles of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur shall in all official correspondence be applicable to Native members of all local boards during their term of office." There is an almost unanimous consensus of opinion on the part of the officers consulted by this Government against this measure, and the Government of India should be requested to reconsider this point, and in place of directing that titles which have hitherto been highly valued, rarely bestowed, and only earned after years of assiduous and successful labour in the service of Government, should be scattered broadcast over the land, to order that such temporary marks of distinction should only be conferred on the chairmen of general and managing committees of Local and Municipal Boards. It should further be pointed out that as all Mámlatdárs and all Subordinate Judges, save those of the highest class, now only possess the honorary title of Rao Saheb or Khan Saheb, it seems undesirable and invidious to grant the higher title of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur to even the chairmen of Town Municipalities or Taluka Boards, who would, as a rule, be men of lower social status, inferior education, less ability, and smaller means, than the average Mamlatdar or Subordinate Judge. As regards the members, other than the chairmen, of the various Boards, it would seem sufficient to confer on them the honorary title of A'zam formerly allowed to Mamlatdars.

23. To give effect to the views expressed in the foregoing paragraphs it will be necessary to amend the existing laws relating to District Municipalities and Local Funds. There are, however, many portions of the Presidency, as for instance Thar and Parkar, the Upper Sind Frontier District, and parts of the Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Panch Mahals Districts, which probably are not yet fitted for a system involving election of representatives and a far greater independent local non-official power and action than any they have yet enjoyed. It will be expedient, therefore, in any legislative measure which may be introduced to reserve to Government the power of deferring the introduction of these advanced forms of local self-government in any district or local area in which, owing to local circumstances, the backward condition of the people, or the sparseness of the population, the carrying out of the new system would meet with insuperable difficulties. A failure in any particular case would tend to throw discredit on the entire scheme, and this it is most desirable to avoid. The Commissioners should report at their early convenience what portions of their respective Divisions they consider to be as yet unsuited for the introduction in its entirety of the new system, in so far as it relates to the election of members of Local Fund Committees. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is desirable that Government should possess the power to suspend the operation of the new system and to direct a reversion to the old order of things in cases where experience has

proved that the novel arrangements are in practice unworkable, and have, as a matter of fact, broken down and brought the local administration to a deadlock. It appears however questionable, to judge from paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India dated the 18th May last, whether that Government would sanction such a course. In that paragraph it is ruled that the "power of absolute supersession" of any Board "would require in every case the consent of the Supreme Government." On this point also the Government of India may be invited to reconsider its order. It should be observed, that in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a Government exercising in other respects the wide and varied powers possessed by the Administration of a Presidency may well be entrusted with the authority to suspend a Taluka or Municipal Committee, and to appoint other men to do the work which the Committee has neglected or refused to do. To prohibit a Local Government from adopting such a measure when deemed by it to be requisite without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government is virtually to declare that the Local Government is unfit to discharge a function which properly pertains to it, unless indeed the power of local self-government is to be granted alone to Local Fund and Municipal Boards and is to be refused to the Government to which those Boards are subordinate.

24. The period for which members of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, whether elected or appointed, should serve, may be fixed at three years, but they should be eligible for re-election or re-appointment on the expiration of the term of three years. In the case of the resignation, disqualification, or death of a member before the expiration of the period for which he was appointed, a successor should be nominated or elected, according as the member resigning, dying, or become disqualified was nominated or elected, and should serve as a member for the residue of the term of the member whom he succeeds. Chairmen of committees, general or managing, should be elected for one year only, but should be eligible for re-election.

25. As regards the question of the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by Boards, it appears to the Governor in Council that no very extensive change is required in the case of Municipal Committees. Those Committees should enjoy the powers they now possess, freed however, as already proposed in paragraphs 7 and 8, from the local official restraint which now checks their action. Subject to the limited control specified in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th May last, each Municipal Board should have the entire and unfettered administration of the affairs of the Municipality and the disposal of its funds in accordance with the provisions of the Act. To meet the popular wishes to satisfy the requirements of the Government of India, and to render local self-government a reality and not merely a name, it is essential that the Boards should have full powers and be liable only to the general control and supervision of Government. In minor matters and questions of details there should be no interference from above. In like manner, in the case of Local Fund Boards the allotment and expenditure of the moneys placed at the disposal of each Board should, subject to the provisions of a new law as to the purposes on which local funds must and may be expended, and to a general power of supervision to be reserved to Government, be left entirely in the hands of the Boards.

26. It is now necessary to consider not only the question of the continuance in future of the seven years' budget system for Local Funds works, but also whether the budgets recently framed under that system, and now regulating Local Fund operations, should not be cancelled. If those budgets are to be allowed to stand, the new representative Boards to be brought into existence within a few months will, for years to come, find their hands tied, their post a sinecure, and their power of deciding upon expenditure a fiction. The works to be carried on have been mapped out for years in advance: to execute those works the Local Fund revenues for years are pledged; and if the Budgets are to hold good, the new Boards will for the most part have nothing to do but to look on and see the money spent on projects which were decided upon before they were created. On careful consideration of the question and of the various opinions expressed, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to decide that it must be left to the discretion of the new Boards to accept or to modify, as

they may deem fit, the seven years' budget schemes which they may find in operation when they assume office. When deciding on the subject they will have to be guided by their knowledge of the most pressing wants of the district, by engineering considerations, and by the amounts already expended on the various works. If a road or bridge, for instance, is half completed, it would be folly to stop operations on it, and thus virtually throw away the money already expended on the undertaking. Ordinary prudence will dictate the finishing of the work and the postponement of other works not yet commenced until it is completed. In granting, therefore, to the new Boards power to review and revise the seven years' budgets already sanctioned, it must be understood that this power is conferred subject to the condition that waste of money is not caused by stoppage of works in progress. Hereafter the budgets to be framed by the new Boards should be co-extensive with the tenure of office of the Boards, and should therefore embrace only a three years' scheme.

27. As concerns funds, the Municipal and Local Boards will in the first place have at their disposal the various funds they now have. The Municipal Boards will have the municipal revenues derived from municipal taxation and any other miscellaneous receipts which are now made over to them. In Municipalities where Dispensaries are established the Government grants for such Dispensaries should be handed over to the Municipal Boards in whom the management of the Dispensaries should vest, who should have entire control over the subordinate Dispensary establishment, and without whose assent the medical officer in charge should not be removed or transferred except on promotion. It has been proposed by Messrs. Crawford and Jervoise that Local Committees should be allowed complete discretion to indent for medicines and instruments, and that their indents should be accepted without alteration. The Governor in Council, however, does not consider that this suggestion can be adopted. Such Committees can, as a rule, know absolutely nothing concerning what medicines are needed, and how large a quantity of each drug is required. They can only be guided by the assertions of the medical officer— often merely a junior man in a low grade—and experience has shown that the Dispensary officials frequently ask for medicines concerning the use of which they know nothing, and demand supplies greatly in excess of the real requirements. Moreover, as the medicines are supplied by Government, it is but proper that in determining what and what quantities should be given Government through its responsible and experienced officers at the head of the Department should have some voice. It is true that in grants-in-aid Dispensaries the cost of the medicines supplied is paid for from the Dispensary Funds, but even in these cases a portion of the cost of the drugs, &c., provided is in reality paid by Government. In the case of Dispensaries located in towns in which no Municipality has been created the management of the Dispensaries and the expenditure of the Government grants should rest with the Táluka Local Fund Committees, which should possess in respect of such Dispensaries the same powers as those enjoyed in regard to Municipal Dispensaries by Municipal Committees.

28. It has been decided that the management of Civil Hospitals should remain with Government.

29. On the subject of vaccination there is little material divergence of opinion. The Sanitary Commissioner is strongly opposed to the grant to Local Boards of any control over the expenditure from Local Funds on this very important object, fearing that the grant of a discretionary power of expenditure and of authority in the administration of the Department might lead to results prejudicial to the success, and even the existence, of the Department in some districts. Government in their Resolution No. 1093 of March 25th last expressed an opinion that "as regards vaccination and sanitation the expediency of any change in the existing system appears questionable," and no sufficient cause has since been shown to lead the Governor in Council to change his views on this point, and to direct that the control over vaccination and sanitation should be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards. The Commissioner, Southern Division, suggests that Dispensary Committees should "control vaccination in all the villages around the Dispensary," but on the whole it seems expedient that the present arrangements should not be disturbed. It may, however, be

decided that no increased expenditure on account of vaccination should be thrown on any Board without the assent of that Board, and at the same time it appears necessary to rule distinctly that the vaccination and sanitation establishments are to be maintained as heretofore, and that no decrease in the expenditure now incurred on them can be permitted, as otherwise an obstructive or ignorant Board might suddenly refuse to make any provision for vaccination. In considering this branch of the subject it is essential to bear in mind the strength and deep-rooted tenacity of Native social and religious prejudices, and also, as regards sanitation and the cleanliness of towns and villages, that the views of the uninformed masses of the Native community differ widely from those entertained by educated Europeans. It is not improbable that if native communities and their representatives were allowed absolutely unrestricted discretion, vaccination and sanitation would in some districts, ere many years, become completely things of the past and be utterly disregarded.

30. Government have directed that a moiety of the charges for the maintenance of Government stallions in a district should be defrayed from local funds with effect from April 1st last. This order may continue in force for the present. It seems unlikely that in any district in which Government stallions are now stationed the District Local Fund Committee would refuse to make any provision for this charge on account of a popular and useful object. There may in some cases be some demur about the amount of the charge, and then each case would have to be considered on its merits and in view of the particular circumstances. In Ahmednagar, for instance, the District Local Fund Committee have recently expressed an opinion that the number of stallions posted in the Collectorate is in excess of the requirements of the district. In such a case Government could either reduce the number, or if no reduction was held by it to be desirable, would have to keep some of the horses entirely at its own cost. The management of the stallions must be left as a whole to the Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, but he should act as far as possible in consultation with the District Committees. It seems inadvisable to place the control of the stallions which are the property of Government in any way under Táluka Committees, whose members, as a rule, possess no knowledge concerning the breeding and management of valuable horses.

31. The income of the Local Fund Committee of a district is at present derived from the following sources :—

(1) the one-anna cess, of which $\frac{2}{3}$ are devoted to roads, communications, dharmshalas, water-supply and other useful public objects and $\frac{1}{3}$ is expended on education ;
(2) the Ferry Fund, including the proceeds of ferries, whether farmed or managed departmentally, and of fines inflicted under the Ferries Act ;
(3) the Toll Fund ;
(4) the Cattle Pound Fund ;
(5) the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund ;
(6) license fees for the sale of poisons ;
(7) contributions towards works of public utility given by ryots ;
(8) grants given for specific purposes from Provincial Revenues.

It is *in limine* desirable to decide what part or share of the Local Fund revenue should be at the exclusive disposal of the District Committee, and what portion should be made over for control and expenditure to the Táluka Committees. The latter at present, it may be said, have hardly any power to spend money, for they have virtually no money to spend. The District Committee is the chief spending body : the great bulk of the Local Fund income is expended by it; but it too in many respects possesses but a merely nominal authority and discretion. Its members may have and may express an opinion as to the way in which the funds available can be laid out most advantageously for the benefit of the district, but in practice the decision, more especially of late years, has rested with the Commissioner of the Division and Government, and it may be taken for granted that in many instances the orders passed and the works undertaken are not those which the Native members would have sanctioned had the power of determining the question been vested in them. The seven

years' budget system means the triumph of the big works and the long roads policy: it signifies a few large and important works, and a still fewer very small works. The system has undoubtedly possessed certain advantages. It has resulted in the construction of works which, though costly, are of great value and importance. It has prevented the expenditure of money on little works of questionable utility, and has checked the frittering away of funds on trivial objects and under inefficient supervision. But it also has had its drawbacks, and these have been of a serious nature. When nearly all the money is required for trunk roads and costly projects, little remains for the humbler, but to the villagers most useful and valuable, works, such as wells, local roads, rest-houses, and the like. The principle that taking the taluka as the unit local contributions to the fund should be locally expended has been of late years, if not altogether lost sight of, at least departed from to a great extent. Hence have arisen dissatisfaction on the part of many officers, much discontent on the part of committees and cess-payers, and the idea, for which there has only been too much ground, that the Taluka Committees were powerless, and therefore useless. A return—partial at least if not entire—to the original scheme seems to the Governor in Council to be now desirable and necessary. The amount of money annually at the disposal of Taluka Committees should be materially increased, and the sums expended on minor works in each taluka should more nearly approximate to the amount of the proceeds of the cess and miscellaneous receipts in the taluka.

32. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion, therefore, that each Taluka Committee should have the disposal of the expenditure of one-half of the Public Works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the taluka, and of the entire receipts from the Cattle Pound Fund and the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund, together with the receipts on account of fees for licenses for the sale of poisons, and any contributions which may be given by ryots in the taluka for public works in the taluka. It seems, however, desirable that in deciding on the expenditure of the funds at its disposal a Taluka Committee should, where possible, act on the grant-in-aid principle, giving in the case of local works of interest to one village only a grant equal to the amount locally subscribed. It also appears expedient to direct that the unexpended balances at the close of the year should lapse to the District Committee.

33. The funds available for public works which will be administered by the District Committee will accordingly be one-half of the public works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the entire district, the Toll Fund and the Ferry Fund, any lapsed unexpended balances of Taluka Committee Funds, and any grant which might be given by Government from Provincial Revenues. It seems desirable that all the main Local Fund roads should be constructed by, and maintained at the cost of, the District Committee funds, and that the management of those roads and of the tolls levied on them should rest with the District Committee. This arrangement would obviate the possibility of any inter-taluka disputes concerning the location of toll bars and ferries and regarding the division of the receipts from roads and ferry tolls. The principle should be that all large works and important projects should be carried out by the District Committee, whilst all minor and purely local works would be executed by the Taluka Committees. The division as now directed of the receipts which go to form the Local Fund revenue appears just and reasonable. The chief source of income is the ¾ share of the one-anna cess proceeds. Of this one moiety would be allotted to the District Committee and the balance to the Taluka Committees. In consideration of its bearing all charges connected with the main Local Fund roads, the District Committee would receive all revenue derived from tolls and ferries, whilst to the Taluka Committees would be credited the receipts obtained from the minor sources of revenue.

34. As regards the Local Funds public works establishment, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the permanent establishment should be under the sole control of the District Local Fund Committee, and should be paid by that Committee. Each District Committee should maintain its own staff of overseers and other subordinate officers. It will not require a separate Local Funds Engineer. The District Executive Engineer can perform also the duties of Local Fund Engineer. The question has been considered whether any, and, if so,

what, proportion of the salary of the District Engineer should be paid by the District Committee, or whether a certain fixed sum should be charged annually for his services irrespective of the amount of his salary, which would of course constantly fluctuate according to his grade and seniority, or whether no charge should be made at all, and after full deliberation His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that no charge should be made on this account. Government is prepared and willing to place the services of its District Executive Engineers at the disposal of Local Fund Committees for works of so useful a nature without demanding any payment, and this may be regarded as one, and not the least valuable, of the Government contributions to Local Funds. The charge of 15 per cent. for supervision should in any case be abolished. No ground for imposing it will exist when each district supports its own staff of overseers, and the only aid furnished by the Public Works Department is that of the District Executive Engineer. This system will, moreover, enable reductions to be effected in the district staff paid for in the Public Works Department from Provincial Revenues, as Public Works Department subordinates will no longer be employed upon, or required for, Local Fund works. The District Local Fund Committee will determine the strength and cost of the staff to be kept up by it, after consideration of its own requirements and those of the Taluka Committees. Any special purely temporary establishment which a Taluka Committee may need from time to time, as also cost of the labour on any work carried out by it, will be paid by the Taluka Committee, but no separate and permanent establishment will be maintained by any Taluka Committee. The orders now issued will necessitate the transfer of the great bulk of the subordinate establishments from the Provincial to the Local Public Works Department at the outset of the new system, as it would obviously be inexpedient and unwise for the District Committees to entertain an untried and inexperienced staff to supervise their works.

35. It appears to the Governor in Council to be at present undesirable to make over to District Local Fund Committees the maintenance and repairs of public buildings now constructed and kept up at the cost of Provincial Revenues. There would, however, seem to be no valid reason why the maintenance of existing Provincial lines of roads should not be entrusted to District Local Fund Committees, who would at the same time be given lump grants from Provincial Revenues to meet the cost of keeping those roads in repair, whilst the adoption of such a course would probably tend to economy and result in a reduction in the cost and strength of establishments. It will be the duty of the District Engineer to see that the roads are maintained in efficient condition, and to report to Government if the District Committee fails in the discharge of its duty in this respect. The Governor in Council trusts that such failure would rarely, if ever, occur; but in the event of a Committee omitting to devote sufficient funds to the maintenance of what now are Provincial roads, to enable those roads to be kept in proper order, Government would be compelled to reduce or to withhold the grant allotted to the Committee from Provincial Revenues. The assignment to be granted each year to each District Local Fund Committee will be determined by Government in the Public Works Department, bearing in mind the fact that the cost of the District Engineer and his office and of the construction and maintenance of public buildings will continue, as now, to be defrayed from Provincial Revenues.

36. The question of local self-government will now be considered in respect of educational matters in relation to (1) Municipalities, and (2) District and Taluka Boards; but it should be noted that the question of female education is reserved for future and separate consideration.

37. It is necessary first to refer to Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last, by which it was decided that the first experiment should be limited to three selected Municipalities, namely, Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad. The Director of Public Instruction was directed to offer to these Municipalities the management of primary schools, together with grants from the Provincial Treasury about equal in each place to the Provincial payments by which the school fees and other local receipts are at present supplemented, but on certain conditions, of which one was, that the expenditure on the

schools from sources other than the Provincial grant was to bear a ratio to that grant not yet determined.

38. The result of the negotiations between the Director of Public Instruction and the three Municipalities has not yet been reported to Government, and in the meantime the Government of India has expressed its wish that the experiment should be greatly enlarged. The Governor in Council has therefore decided (1) that the negotiations directed in Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last should be entered into with all the ten existing City Municipalities in the Presidency, and with the other town Municipalities shortly to be raised to the status of City Municipalities; and (2) that the management of Anglo-Vernacular as well as Primary Schools should be included in the offer.

39. As regards High Schools, the transfer of the management to the Municipal Boards is a step upon which the Governor in Council will not determine until it has been considered specially with reference to the stipulations which are necessary to maintain the status and interests of these flourishing and promising institutions. For the present, therefore, no change will be made in their administration.

40. Referring to the condition, as yet undefined, of the ratio which the Provincial grant to Municipal (Primary Schools) should bear to the expenditure on such schools from other sources, it occurs to the Governor in Council to note that the whole question of the distribution of the present Provincial grant to primary education requires reconsideration, before a commencement can properly be made in the transfer of schools from State to Municipal or other local management. The present distribution is founded on the principle of regarding the whole Presidency as an educational unit; and whereas the varying circumstances and dispositions of different portions of the Presidency community have led to inequality in the funds locally forthcoming for primary education in different places, it has been left to the Educational Department to ensure an even progress by supplying deficiencies from the Provincial Revenues. But a first consequence of breaking up the Presidency into a number of educational units for the purpose of local management will be a close examination of the fairness of the way in which the Provincial grant is distributed, as affecting the amounts that must be raised in different places, whether for the maintenance or the extension of schools.

41. Excluding the sum expended in Bombay, the Provincial grant amounts to Rs. 2,63,919, and of this sum Rs. 1,74,822 are expended on schools in municipal towns, and Rs. 89,097 only on schools in non-municipal towns and villages throughout the Presidency. The latter schools are mainly supported by the local cess, but the inhabitants of municipal towns pay no educational rate analogous to the cess. Municipalities indeed make discretional assignments from their general incomes for education, but these assignments, with a few exceptions, are unequal in rate, and generally small, if not niggardly. Moreover, these assignments are frequently not for primary education, but for English classes in primary schools. Many Municipalities make no assignments for education at all. If note be taken of the ratio which the Provincial grant bears to the funds raised locally, whether in the shape of cess and school fees in the case of the districts, or of cess, school fees, municipal grants, interest on endowments, and popular contributions in the case of municipal towns, it will be found that the Provincial grant amounts to barely $\frac{1}{5}$ of the funds locally raised in the districts, and to rather more than twice the funds locally raised in the municipal towns.

42. It further appears that not only do schools in municipal towns generally obtain so much more than their proper share of the Provincial grant, but actually in some places they obtain, besides, a portion of the cess money raised in the districts beyond their limits. Thus in Sind the whole allotment from Provincial Revenues being an insufficient supplement to the local receipts to meet the expenses of schools in the municipal towns, no less than Rs. 24,027 are taken besides from the district cess collections to make good the deficiency. And, again, in Broach the former Provincial grant having been reduced to provide for the wants of other districts, Rs. 8,000

of district cess money are taken to make both ends meet in paying for the schools in municipal towns. Dharwar has also been mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction as another district in which the same thing has been done, and the Dharwar Municipality makes no contribution whatever to the cost of Dharwar schools.

43. The Director of Public Instruction should therefore be requested to consider and report in what way the Provincial grant should be redistributed on equitable principles with a view to the clear understanding by each Municipality invited to take charge of its schools of the proportion of the Provincial grant available for its assistance, and of the remaining liability which it will have to meet through economy, or increase of taxation. In towns it will probably be found that a given sum of money can be made to go much further in providing education by the substitution of a system of municipal aid to privately managed schools for the system of direct maintenance of schools. But whatever means may be adopted for the attainment of the desired end, the Governor in Council will be prepared to assist by spreading the reduction of the Provincial grant to its proper amount over a number of years instead of insisting on such reduction being carried out at once.

44. In regard to the smaller Municipalities other than those mentioned above in paragraph 38, the Governor in Council trusts that in a short time it may be found expedient to entrust to several of them the same control of primary and Anglo-Vernacular education as in the case of the present City Municipalities. In the meantime all the present Town Municipalities should be vested *mutatis mutandis* with the control provided for Taluka Committees in the following paragraphs.

45. Referring, lastly, to the management of schools, primary and Anglo-Vernacular, in the non-municipal towns and villages throughout the districts in this Presidency, note is first taken of the "cardinal principle" laid down by the Government of India "as essential to the success of self-government in any shape," namely, "that the jurisdiction of the primary Boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members."

46. It has been decided that the smallest area for local self-government is to be the taluka, and that the Taluka Committee is to be composed of the Assistant Collector and Mamlatdar (*ex-officio*), of landholders to be elected or nominated, a representative Inamdar, and a delegate, in some places, from the Municipality of the taluka town. And the Governor in Council can find little encouragement to believe that, speaking generally, the members of Taluka Committees will be found either competent or inclined to undertake the management of schools throughout a taluka. It would in fact be impossible to ensure local knowledge and local interest on the part of non-official members of rural Boards, unless a separate board were established for every village.

47. In these circumstances two courses have been submitted for the consideration of Government—(1) that the management of non-municipal schools throughout a whole District should be entrusted to the District Committee, or rather to a School Board in dependence on such Committee, the members of which School Board being specially chosen for interest in educational matters would not necessarily be also members of the Committee; (2) that the management of schools in each taluka should be divided between the Taluka Committee and the District Committee by rules distinguishing the matters which could most suitably be entrusted to each.

48. The plan first mentioned is founded on no principle of representation, or of local knowledge and interest. It amounts merely to the transfer of school administration from the State Educational Department to a School Board of Native gentlemen who will have other occupations, and little or no opportunity of informing themselves personally of the condition and wants of the district in educational matters.

49. The second plan does not commend itself to the Governor in Council as convenient, and it would needlessly interfere with the principle of making the Taluka Committees as independent as possible.

50. It appears to the Governor in Council that for the present it will be the best plan to leave to the Educational Department the actual teaching, discipline, and management of schools, including the appointment and dismissal of masters, and the grants of leave of absence. It is not to be expected that matters involving such constant trouble will be properly looked after by the unpaid and often unwilling agency of a Taluka Committee, unless the work is left to the *ex-officio* members. But while spared this trouble, it is possible to assign to these Committees a very real and large control of education in their talukas, easily exercised at occasional meetings in such matters as—

(1) the determination of the places at which schools shall be established, including the transfer or abolition of existing schools;
(2) the determination of the class of each school in point of cost, selection being from classes recognised by the Educational Department.
(3) the determination of the standard of teaching in each school, the selection being from standards recognised by the Department;
(4) the rate of fees to be charged to the pupils in each school, whether children of cess-payers, or non-cess-payers;
(5) the number of free scholars in each school;
(6) the assignment of money to be expended through the Educational Department on grants-in-aid in places where it may be decided to rely on privately managed schools;
(7) the assignment of sums necessary to provide accommodation for primary schools, whether by building, purchase, or hire, and the determination of the way in which such accommodation shall be provided wherever wanted;
(8) the assignment of provision for secondary education. But for this the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction should be necessary.

51. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that on the revised constitution of the Taluka Committees being effected, rules should be put in force vesting in them the powers above detailed.

52. The question of the funds to be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards has been considered already. The Governor in Council would merely here add that he is unable to agree with the Commissioner Central Division in the opinion that "all ground-rent now credited to Government, the sale proceeds of lands sold for non-agricultural purposes, and all fines and penalties for converting land to such purposes," should be credited to Municipal Funds. As long as the land is the property of Government, all the receipts on account of it should be paid to Government. There is no more reason why Government should give up the ground-rent on its land to a Municipality then there is why a private landlord should do so. Fines and penalties for breaches of Municipal rules may, however, in all cases be credited, when recovered, to Municipal Funds.

53. The Government of India in paragraph 21 of their Resolution of May 18th last have suggested that "the license tax assessments and collections might very well be made over to the Local Boards, Municipal and Rural, in many parts of the country, subject to the control provided by the existing law." The majority of the officers consulted are strongly opposed to the adoption of this proposal, and it is contended that if this course is followed, it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent favouritism and injustice, and the receipts from the tax will almost certainly be materially diminished. In deference, however, to the wishes of the Supreme Government, the Governor in Council is prepared to entrust to Municipal and District Local Fund Boards the assessments and collections of this tax, subject to the condition that no reduction is allowed in the aggregate proceeds recovered in each Municipality or District as compared with the proceeds in 1882-83. Each Municipality will be responsible for the assessment and collection within its limits, and a like responsibility will devolve on each District Local Fund Committee for the assessment and collection in its district. One-half of the sums realised will be credited to Imperial Revenues: the balance will be credited to the revenues of the Municipal or District Committee by which the assessment and collections are made, a set-off being taken in the form of a deduction from the grants now or in future to be granted

from Provincial Revenues to the Municipal or Local Fund Board in question for public works, education or other objects. For the purpose of deciding the precise amount of the deduction thus to be made, the receipts on account of license tax for the present financial year will be regarded as the basis of calculation.

54. The Commissioners, Central Division and Southern Division, urge that the present Local Funds are insufficient for the purposes for which they are required and inadequate to meet the numerous demands made upon them. Mr. Crawford suggests that the District Committees might be allowed to impose special additional local taxation under restrictions necessary for the protection of Imperial interests. Mr. Robertson holds a like view, and would further impose the Local Fund cess on abkari contracts, and would give to Local Funds a larger proportion of the increase of land assessment derived from revised survey settlements. The adoption of the latter portion of the recommendations of the Commissioner, Central Division, must inevitably result in a loss of revenue to Government, for which no sufficient cause has been made out. The Commissioner contends that "the abkari revenue would not suffer by such an arrangement," and that "even if it did, the grant would be a fair and proper one to make." If by "the abkari revenue" the Commissioner means the total abkari revenue (Government and Local Funds under his scheme), his statement may be well founded; but if he means the Government abkari revenue, then the assertion must obviously be incorrect. In the latter case Government would lose $\frac{1}{16}$ or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of its abkari revenue derived from farms of spirituous liquors, as it seems perfectly clear that no farmer would give a single rupee more for his farm than he otherwise would pay, simply because he knew that $\frac{1}{16}$ of any sum he might give would go to swell Local Fund revenues. It is altogether immaterial to him how the money paid by him for his farm is credited. His sole object is to make as much profit as he can out of his contract, and the smaller the sum he pays for the farm the greater is the gain he will derive from his speculation. No reasons are assigned by the Commissioner in support of his statement that in any case "the grant would be a fair and proper one to make"; and His Excellency the Governor in Council fails to see what valid arguments could be advanced in proof of the assertion. The abkari revenue of a district is not affected by the Local Funds administration. The establishment of schools, the construction of roads, and even the provision of a water-supply, do not tend to increase the income obtained by Government from abkari; and unless it can be shown that the Abkari Department and revenue are benefited by the action of Local Fund Committees, any claim put forward on behalf of those Committees to a share in that revenue at the expense of Government can hardly be regarded as meriting favourable consideration. As concerns the proposal of the Commissioner, Central Division, that the Local Fund receipts on account of increased assessments imposed at revision settlements should be doubled, it may be pointed out that this would involve a loss to the State of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the increase in the land assessment levied on revision of settlements. Where it now gets a rupee it would then only get 15 annas. The 16th anna would have to be paid by the State to Local Funds, as it would be impossible to require the cultivator to pay a Local Fund cess of two annas on every rupee of increased assessment. Part of this loss would fall on the Provincial Government under the new financial arrangements and part on the Imperial Government, the Provincial Government being the heaviest sufferer. Neither Government, however, can afford this sacrifice of revenue, and the Commissioner's proposal must accordingly be regarded as impracticable.

55. It seems therefore to His Excellency the Governor in Council that if Municipal and Local Funds, even when supplemented by any Provincial grants which may be given for specific purposes, are unable to meet the wants of the districts and municipal towns, the only course open is the imposition either of additional taxation by Government *suo motu*, or of such special local taxation as the Boards may consider requisite, always provided that no fresh taxes shall be levied without the previous sanction of Government. Whether the Committees, Local or Municipal, will ever voluntarily consent to devise and impose fresh taxes is a matter on which considerable doubt may be entertained. The simultaneous introduction of the scheme of local self-government and of

additional taxes to provide larger funds for the operations of the representative Committees is not likely to render the new system highly popular. The mass of the rate-payers would prefer the old system without the new taxes, and it is not improbable that the majority of the non-official members of Local and Municipal Boards would decline to support any proposals for the levy of further taxation. If therefore the District and Municipal Committees refuse to recommend and levy fresh taxes, it is for consideration whether this power should not be exercised by Government. The Commissioner, Central Division, suggests that "an enactment should now be passed making a house-tax a general tax," and that the proceeds of such a tax should in municipal towns be credited to Municipal Funds, and elsewhere presumably to the funds at the disposal of District Local Fund Committees. As regards this proposal, it may be noted that whilst such a tax would undoubtedly bring in a very large sum, it would equally certainly be in the highest degree unpopular. In place of passing a law directing that every house should be taxed, it seems to His Excellency in Council that it will suffice to introduce a less sweeping legislative measure authorising Government to order the imposition of such a tax in any District or Municipality in which on the evidence adduced and after sufficient inquiry the Governor in Council is satisfied that the necessity for additional taxation to meet the local wants of the District or Municipality in respect of works of public utility has been established.

56. The last point for consideration is with reference to the nature and extent of the power and control to be reserved to, and exercised by, Government in connection with the action and proceedings of Local and Municipal Boards. This point has already been touched upon incidentally in several of the preceding paragraphs of this Resolution, and it seems unnecessary now further to refer to it at any very great length. Government clearly must possess the powers mentioned in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India dated May 18th, 1882. It must have a general authority to modify or set aside altogether the orders and proceedings of Boards on subjects of importance when such orders and proceedings are obviously unjust, impolitic, improper, opposed to the public interest, injurious to the public health, safety or convenience, or prejudicial to the Government revenues. It should also have the power to supersede absolutely a Board for gross and continued neglect of duty, and this power it should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the reasons already assigned in paragraph 23, be entitled to exercise without the previous sanction of the Government of India. In all minor matters the interference of Government should be minimised to the utmost possible extent. When conferring greatly increased powers on Municipal and Local Boards, it is necessary to allow those powers subject to the conditions above specified and to the following stipulations:—

1*st*, that no loan shall be raised without the previous sanction of Government;

2*nd*, that no new tax shall be imposed without such sanction;

3*rd*, that no existing tax shall be abolished or decreased without such sanction;

4th, that no Municipality shall be allowed to abolish itself without such sanction;

5*th*, that no property belonging to any Local Fund or Municipal Board shall be alienated without such sanction;

6*th*, that no Local Fund or Municipal employé in receipt of a salary of Rs. 100 or upwards shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division;

7*th*, that in the case of all pensionable servants an appeal shall lie to Government from an order of a Board directing dismissal, suspension or degradation;

8*th*, that without the previous sanction of Government no interference by any Board in any matter involving a religious question or prejudices of caste or creed, or affecting the public peace, or the public food or water-supply, or the public health shall be permitted.

57. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to prepare at his early convenience, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, draft Bills for the amendment of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, to give effect to the orders contained in this Resolution where such orders necessitate alteration of the existing law. It will be understood that it is not necessary to insert in the Bills themselves full and minute provisions on all the points referred to in this Resolution, as for instance the mode of elections, or the exact nature and proportion of the receipts to be placed at the disposal of Taluka Committees. Instructions on these subjects can most conveniently be contained in rules to be framed under the Acts, and it must be remembered that the measures and arrangements of which the adoption has now been directed must be of necessity experimental to a certain extent, and that experience may show that in some respects they are capable of improvement, and stand in need of modification. Should changes hereafter be found necessary, it would be a simpler task to affect alterations in the rules than to resort to further legislation to amend the law.

58. Bearing in mind the delay which must attend important legislation of the character contemplated, and also the modification of financial arrangements which has to be effected, and the interval which must be allowed for the elaboration of minor details and the preparation for elections, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be impossible that the scheme now sanctioned should come into operation before April 1st, 1883.

59. Orders will hereafter be issued as to the conversion into City Municipalities of some of the most populous, advanced, and thriving of the present Town Municipalities.

60. Measures will be adopted for the relief from the charges on account of contributions towards the maintenance of the Police employed within their limits of the Mofussil Municipalities now paying a portion of the cost of the Police force, when the question of the adjustment of Provincial grants to Municipal and District Boards is being determined.

61. Copy of this Resolution, which is issued with the full concurrence of Government in the Educational and Public Works Departments, should be forwarded to the Government of India and placed on the Editors' table. It should also be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

No. 1521, dated Simla, 4th October 1882.

From—A MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3584 of the 19th September 1882, forwarding a copy of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 3583 of the same date, on the subject of the extension of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency; and in reply I am to communicate the following observations of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

2. Accompanying your letter are copies of two printed collections of papers, being the reports of Commissioners, Collectors, and other officers of Government, bearing upon the subject. The Government of India, while recognising the full value of such opinions, was particularly desirous that those of leading Natives should also be invited upon the suggestions put forward in the Resolution of the Home Department of the 18th May last; but apart from the letters of the Poona Sarwajanik Sabha printed in the second 'collection,' and which seem to have been volunteered by that Association, there is no record of any reference to Native or non-official opinion to be found in the papers; nor have the opinions of Local Fund Committees, which were specially called for in paragraph 7 of my letter No. 831 of the 31st May last, apparently as yet been received and considered by the Local Government.

3. In paragraph 2 of the Resolution it is represented that the population of the Bombay Presidency, both urban and rural, has for many years past enjoyed a large share of local self-government under the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the District Municipal Act, 1873. The

constitution of the Committees under these Acts is stated to be already popular in character, with a predominating non-official element; while in respect of the large and influential class of inamdars, the elective principle of representation is said to be adopted both for Taluka and District Local Fund Committees. It is further remarked that the Bombay District Municipal Act already contains provisions authorising the Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and to elevate town municipalities to the status of city municipalities, whenever the inhabitants display sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure. Under this system it is claimed that large advances in civilisation have been made and improvements effected, hardly credible to those who knew the Presidency twenty years ago. The Government of India is then represented as proposing to 'subvert' this system, which has in practice answered well, by substituting for Committees working under the guiding influence of the Collector 'newly constituted and less experienced Boards,' on which it is proposed to 'bestow by one step unlimited powers.' The Governor General in Council is said to 'insist on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of self-government' which, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, are 'somewhat premature,' and not, in their full application, 'compatible with safety'; the system advocated by the Supreme Government being further described in paragraph 3 as one under which the members of the boards would in the main be "the representatives chosen by the mass of the rate-payers."

4. The Governor General in Council has perused with regret these remarks of the Government of Bombay. His Excellency in Council finds it difficult to understand how the Government of Bombay can have so seriously misapprehended the plain statement of the views and intentions of the Government of India, set forth in their Resolution of the 18th May last. In that Resolution, as in the previous Resolution in the Financial Department of the 30th September 1881, the Governor General in Council explained how the recent further extension of the principle of financial decentralisation made it at length both possible and desirable to give practical effect to one of the principal objects of Lord Mayo's Government, when inaugurating the system in 1870,—as described in paragraph 23 of their Resolution of the 11th February of that year, in which it was stated—

> "But beyond all this there is a greater and wider object in view. Local interest, supervision, and care are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to Education, Sanitation, Medical Charity, and Local Public Works. The operation of this Resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of Natives and Europeans, to a greater extent than heretofore, in the administration of affairs."

After meeting certain preliminary objections which have been occasionally urged against any decided advance in the direction of local self-government in India, the Governor General in Council in the Resolution of the 18th May proceeded to indicate, for the guidance of the Provincial Governments and Administrations, the general principles upon which measures of this tendency should be framed, intimating at the same time the necessity not only of making the advance real and substantial, but also of observing a due amount of caution in connection therewith. In the 9th paragraph of the Resolution His Excellency in Council deprecated any attempt to lay down rules of universal application in a country like India, and left a 'large latitude of application' in every case to the local authorities. In the matter of the appointment of members to boards it was left to the Local Governments to decide in what districts the system of election should be adopted, the Governor General in Council expressing his hope that this system would ultimately prevail generally, and meantime be as widely established as might be practicable. So far from proposing to make the elected members in all cases the representatives of the mass of the rate-payers, as stated in the Resolution of the Bombay Government, the determination of the qualifications for electors and of the modes of election was left entirely to the Local Governments, an opinion being, however, given that the qualifications "might ordinarily at first be fairly high"; and reference being made to a great variety of methods of election in order more distinctly to mark the discretion which it was intended to leave to

Local Governments in this matter. The desire of the Government of India therefore is not to force upon all parts of the country a uniform system of its own devising, but to secure the gradual training of the best, most intelligent, and most influential men in the community to take an interest and an active part in the management of their local affairs.

The Government of Bombay do not seem to attach much importance to the attainment of this object. The Government of India have distinctly explained that they consider the extension of local self-government to be chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. The Governor of Bombay in Council would, it appears, have preferred "to create and educate a public spirit" before entrusting more extended powers to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees. It is not explained what are the measures which His Excellency in Council would have proposed to adopt for the purpose of creating and educating public spirit; and in the absence of any information on this subject, the Governor General in Council cannot but feel much doubt as to the power of any Government to create public spirit otherwise than by affording to the public a practical opportunity for displaying and cultivating such a spirit in the management of some portion, however limited, of public affairs. It is far easier for an Executive Government, by its direct action, to check and hamper the development of public spirit than to create it.

5. The Governor General in Council is at a loss to conceive what can have led the Government of Bombay to suppose that the Government of India had any intention either of subverting altogether the existing system in Bombay, or of conferring unlimited powers upon municipalities and local boards. In the separate communication to the Government of Bombay noted on the margin stress is laid upon the advantages which the existence of a widely spread system of municipal and local fund boards gave to that Presidency in following out the principles advocated by the Supreme Government. Not subversion but adaptation and expansion of existing arrangements was what the Government of India desired. Furthermore, the powers which it is proposed to entrust to local boards are not in any sense unlimited, but are in fact most strictly limited. The local objects to be entrusted to their management are merely those which they already administer, and which are described in the Resolution of Lord Mayo's Government above quoted; and although it is contemplated that in the performance of their functions they should be less subject than at present to official direction, it is clearly laid down in the Resolution of the 18th May that in respect of several of those functions, such as the raising of loans, the imposition of new taxes, the alienation of property, interference with matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace, &c.,—the sanction of authority would be necessary, as heretofore, to give validity to their proceedings. Besides this general form of control, it was explained in the Resolution (paragraphs 17 and 18) that it was the intention of the Government of India that the district officer should supervise and control from without the proceedings of the local boards within his district, while the Government were to retain all necessary powers for dealing with any board that failed in its duty—powers extending from simple remonstrance up to an absolute, though temporary, supersession of the defaulting body, and of course including such intermediate measures for the prevention of serious and persistent neglect of duty as might be determined upon in consultation with Local Governments.

From Home Department, No. 831, dated 31st May 1882.

6. The Governor General in Council is not surprised that if the Government of Bombay really imagined it to be in contemplation to bestow 'unlimited powers' on local bodies, they should view the proposal with hesitation and distrust. His Excellency in Council cannot, however, but regret that, before issuing a Resolution attributing to the Government of India any intention on the face of it so improbable, the Local Government took no steps whatever, official or unofficial, to ascertain what the policy of the Supreme Government really was. The uncertainty and anxiety felt by the Governor in Council as to the "safety" of the measures contemplated by the Government of India is doubtless due to this misconception. Those measures are, as has been shown, of

strictly limited scope, and are only the natural development of the principles laid down by Lord Mayo's Government. Of their perfect safety when applied in the manner and with the restrictions contemplated by the Government of India, the Governor General in Council has no doubt whatever; but it may reasonably be questioned whether it would be much longer "compatible with safety" to continue to extend education, and especially that higher education to which the Government of India attaches so much importance and which the public so warmly desires, without affording to those whom the State has thus educated some more extended means than they have hitherto enjoyed, of taking a share in the conduct of their own affairs. It is one of the inevitable drawbacks of a widespread system of State education that it encourages to an unhealthy extent a desire for employment in the public service, not only as a mode of livelihood, but as a means of obtaining influence and distinction. No more effectual remedy for this evil can be provided than by affording to persons of education and talent fair opportunities for devoting their energies to the public service in a non-official capacity.

7. The Governor General in Council is not prepared to accept unreservedly the further suggestion which underlies the argument in paragraph 2 of the Resolution under acknowledgment, that the existing system in the Bombay Presidency is either in itself or in the mode of its administration so perfect as to make any change undesirable. On the contrary, a reference to the debates which took place in the local Council in connection with the passing of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1873 will show that that measure was from the outset regarded by the intelligent members of the Native community as limiting unduly the powers which Municipal Commissioners enjoyed under Act XXVI of 1850—the enactment that it superseded; there can be no doubt that the powers of control and veto vested by the Act in the President are such as it has not been found necessary to assert in any other province of India; and it is indeed sufficient to read the description of those powers which is given in paragraph 5 of the Bombay Government Resolution to see how inconsistent they are with anything like independent action on the part of the local bodies. The Bombay Government point, indeed, to the powers given them by the Act of granting the elective franchise to city municipalities, and of elevating towns to the status of city municipalities. They refer also to the great advance that the Presidency has made since the Act was introduced. But the fact is that the number of city municipalities is now but ten throughout the whole Presidency, only one town (Sukkur) having been raised to that rank since the Act came into operation,* while the elective franchise had not up to the date of the issue of the Resolution of the 18th May last been granted under the Act to any city or town, however flourishing or far advanced. Such a state of things cannot in the opinion of the Government of India be regarded with complacency in a Presidency which on account of its enlightenment and general advancement would seem to be capable of exercising with safety and advantage more extended powers of self-government than could be wisely conceded to many other parts of the country.

It is admitted frankly enough by some of the more experienced officers consulted by the Bombay Government that the system of control hitherto in force has been "(to some extent) too strict and elaborate to encourage much really independent action."† One officer‡ declares that "as popular institutions the municipalities and Local Fund Committees (in Sind) are (with the exception of some city municipalities) little better than shams." Another officer‖ notes "a tendency somewhat increasing to dictate to Municipal Committees in a manner which may secure uniformity of municipal administration at the cost of the spirit of independence, which is the life and soul of municipal self-government." A third officer§ writes: "If the principles enunciated in our Municipal and Local Fund Acts had been fairly

† Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, Northern Division.

‡ Mr. Erskine, Commissioner of Sind.

‖ Mr. Lee Warner.

§ Mr. Pratt, Collector of Satara.

* The Administration Report of 1874-75 shows 9 city municipalities as then constituted, 3 of them being in Sind; but the Act was not formally extended to Sind till 1879. No addition has been made to the number of city municipalities in Bombay proper.

acted up to, we should have had some years of experience to show us how the natives, entrusted under these Acts with certain responsibilities, had exercised their power. As it is, though several years have elapsed since the Local Fund Act has been passed, the power reserved to the Native Committees has been gradually decreased until they are now a set of dummies with nothing to do and no money to spend. The District Committee is in but a little better plight, as all its funds but a small margin are budgeted for under the orders of superior authority. Municipalities are somewhat better off, but even they have had pressure occasionally applied to them, which has prevented them from exercising the powers entrusted to them by the Legislature." Other evidence to the same effect might be adduced from the reports of the District Officers enclosed in your letter under reply. It also appears from the papers that under arrangements recently made by the Local Government the admirable system of *taluka* Local Fund Committees has practically become extinct.

8. It is essential to the success of the policy, laid down by Lord Mayo in 1870, and repeatedly enunciated since that time by the Government of India, that freer opportunities of developing a capacity for local self-government should be given to the people of this country; and there is ample evidence before the Government of India, coming from all parts of the country, that it is only by removing the pressure of direct official interference that the people can be brought to take sufficient interest in local matters, and to devote to them the same amount of care and attention that enables them successfully to manage their own private concerns. There is nothing specially difficult or recondite in the work that is ordinarily entrusted to local Boards. The control of funds to be expended on the repair of local roads, the cleansing of local drains, the maintenance of local Primary Schools, and such like operations, constitute by far the greater portion of their duties. So long as the district officer is in a position to see that the necessary work is done, and to remonstrate and intervene if it is not done, the Governor General in Council can see no reason why he should be everywhere required to direct the whole deliberations of the Boards, and to relieve them of all real responsibility by his constant presence.

9. The Governor General in Council is therefore unable to regard the proposal of the Government of Bombay set out in paragraphs 5 to 8 of their Resolution under notice, that the Collector should continue as a rule to be President of the city and town municipalities and of the Local Fund Committees of his district, as anything but a temporary arrangement. His Excellency in Council trusts that the experiment which the Bombay Government declare themselves willing to make of appointing non-officials to be Presidents in the more advanced towns and collectorates will be tried in an ungrudging spirit; and he has no doubt that if the plan of outside control is only properly understood and fairly worked by District Officers, its advantages will very soon be appreciated, and that it will be more and more widely followed. In any case the new Act should provide for the adoption of this arrangement wherever the Local Government may from time to time think fit to resort to it. The system of elected Chairmen for both general and managing Committees, described in paragraph 21 of the Resolution, will, it may be hoped, enable the district officers in practice to leave much real authority to the Members of the Boards; and the Governor General in Council does not doubt that the Bombay Government will advise its officers to confine as much as possible the range of their presidential functions, so as to bring them more into harmony with the policy of the Supreme Government on this important matter.

10. The Governor General in Council is glad to observe that, while not prepared generally to abandon the system of official Presidents, the Bombay Government is ready to give up the power of suspending resolutions passed by a majority of the Commissioners which is now held by the President of a city municipality, and also to limit the powers of the President in town municipalities. The President will also in future have, it is understood, in both cases only a casting vote. There is also an intention expressed in paragraph 59 of converting several of the larger town corporations into city municipalities.

11. The Government of India approve of the proposals of the Local Government (paragraphs 9 to 13) for reducing the number of *ex-officio*

members on the various local Boards, and for introducing a system of election. It is expected that in the course of a short time a less restricted system will be adopted in many places. The new Act should be so framed as to enable the Government to adapt the details of the system of appointment and election to varying local circumstances.

12. As regards the qualifications for the franchise and for election to the local boards (paragraphs 14—18), and the manner in which elections are to be conducted, the Governor General in Council has already said he would be prepared to leave much to the Local Governments. He trusts that the working of the system now about to be adopted in Bombay will be closely watched, and that opportunity will be taken to improve or modify it as experience may dictate.

13. Referring to the objections taken in paragraph 22 of the Resolution to the grant of honorary titles to members of the boards, I am to explain that the titles of Rai or Rao Bahadur and Khan Bahadur are those given in other parts of India as a matter of course to all members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Service. If the practice in Bombay is different, there would be no objection to the Local Government adopting for members of local boards any complimentary mode of address that seemed to them suitable.

14. The Governor General in Council accepts the statement made in paragraph 23 of the Resolution, that there are tracts in Bombay, as in other Presidencies, where it is not possible at present to introduce the more advanced forms of local self-government. It is left to the Governor of Bombay in Council to determine in what places the new system may be introduced with a fair prospect of success. The Governor General in Council, however, trusts that a narrow policy in this respect will not be followed by the Bombay Government.

15. The Governor General in Council is glad to find from the announcement made in paragraph 26 of the Resolution that the system of seven-years budgets for Local Fund works is to be given up, and to gather from other paragraphs that the Taluka Committees are again to be utilised and have funds placed at their disposal for petty local works. The paragraphs of the Resolution (27—53) dealing with the question of the funds to be made over to local boards, and the powers to be entrusted to them in respect of local works, education and other matters, have evidently been very carefully thought out by the Government of Bombay, and the Government of India are content to await their development in practice. It is, however, hoped that the Government of Bombay will be able to include both sanitation and vaccination among the matters for which the boards will be held responsible.

16. On the question of taxation, discussed in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the Resolution, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it is highly undesirable to resort to increased taxation at present. It is quite possible that under an efficient system of local self-government local bodies may hereafter desire to raise larger funds for the important objects which they will be called upon to administer; but nothing could be further from the intention of the Government of India than that the development of self-government, which they desire to promote, should be used as an engine for imposing additional burthens upon the people. On the contrary, taxation is one of those matters over which, especially in the interest of the poorer classes, the Government must retain a strict power of control; and this is provided for in Bombay by the reservation laid down in paragraph 56 of the Resolution under notice. The Government of India would approve of the substitution of a house-tax for the present system of octroi, should that course commend itself to any of the city or town municipalities, but not otherwise.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd OCTOBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops continue in good condition; a little more rain is needed in a few places. In the Bombay Presidency rain has fallen in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects are generally good; locusts are doing much injury in three districts. In Mysore and Coorg more or less rain has fallen everywhere; crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories there has been beneficial rainfall. Berar reports no rain; but crops are progressing favourably. In the Central Provinces light rain has fallen in some districts, and a heavy shower in Seoni; prospects of *kharif* crops are good. In Central India and Rajputana a little rain has fallen in a few States; a very heavy fall of over eleven inches is reported from Sutna. In the Punjab no rain has been reported; prospects of crops, excepting in four districts, continue good everywhere. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain has fallen in Benares and Allahabad and a little in parts of Oudh; more rain is still needed in four districts. Bengal, Behar, and Orissa have had more or less rain in all reporting districts; transplanted rice has thereby greatly benefited and prospects have generally been improved; sugarcane is everywhere progressing. Assam has had light rain in most parts, and prospects of crops are good. British Burma shows good rain everywhere, which has been favourable to standing crops.

Harvest operations are now in progress in several parts of the country. In Assam the *aus* rice is being cut. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh autumn crops are being reaped; outturn average. In Central India, Rajputana, and the Nizam's territories the reaping of *kharif* crops has commenced here and there; also in the Bombay Presidency.

Preparations for *rabi* sowings are in progress in parts of the Bombay Presidency, of the Central Provinces, of Central India, and Rajputana, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Bengal.

The barometer, after falling in all parts of India and Burma, rose again first over Southern and Western India and Burma, and then over the whole country, the latest readings received indicating the rise as more marked in the north than in the south of the Peninsula. The most marked feature in the week has been the heavy fall of rain at Benares, Allahabad, and Sutna.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 4th)		
Bellary ...	2·12 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest gingelly, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	2·54 (average of nine stations).	Standing dry crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·55 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops thriving; harvest *ragi*, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	1·48 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops promising; harvest dry crops, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and small-pox slight; cattle-disease generally prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·58 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops good where water available, drooping elsewhere; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·60 (average of six stations).	Standing crops paddy good; dry grains require rain in parts; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; small-pox, fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·36 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	·37 (average of four stations)	Standing crops withering in parts; paddy being harvested; slight cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	1·15 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crops nearly over; sowing second crops progressing; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	1·67	Agricultural operations progressing; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospect good.
Bombay—(Oct. 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	**No rain**	**River at Kotri on 2nd, 11 feet 11 inches against 11¾ feet on same date last year; early crops being harvested; in three talukas worm now doing some injury; in Sehwan fever generally prevalent; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 36 and 37, in Sehwan 28, 44 and 48, in Sujawal 22, 44 and 46, and in Tatta 24, 36 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.**
Hyderabad ...	.....	**River fallen much; *kharif* reaping has commenced in some parts, but the crops have been slightly damaged by insects in taluka Guni; small-pox still continues in Hyderabad, and fever in eight talukas; wheat 26, *juari* 52, *bajri* 45, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.**

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Crops doing well; fever continues in Dholka, Viramgaum, and Gogha; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cattle-disease in parts of Kari division; crops generally good; *bajri* 33 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	No rain	Total rainfall 44·18; standing crops healthy; *juari* 36 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Rain in most talukas, maximum at Igatpuri, 5·16.	Locust ravages continue in eight talukas; *rabi* not being sown in consequence; crops excellent in four talukas; cholera disappearing; wheat 28, *bajri* 36, and rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·37	**Total rainfall 68·43, being ·02 above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm on 27th and 28th, 2° warm from 29th to 1st, and 1° cool on 2nd and 3rd; vapour in air in excess of normal on 30th and 1st, normal on other days; wind normal from 27th to 2nd; abnormal wind southerly on 3rd; thunder on 29th and 2nd; distant lightning on 1st.**
Poona ...	Maximum at Indapur, 5·47; minimum at Sirur, ·40.	Standing crops slightly injured by insects in two talukas; *bajri* 47 and *juari* 62 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Jhamkhed, 5·47; Rahuri, 3·26; Shrigonda, 3·93; Karjat, 2·60; Sangamner, 1·43; Nagar, 1·37; Sheogaon, ·67; Newasa, ·67; Akola, ·58; Parner, ·45; and none in Kopergaon.	Total average rainfall of the district 24·27; *kharif* crops injured in Kopergaon, Newasa, Rahuri, Akola, Sangamner, Nagar, and Parner; sowing of *rabi* not yet commenced in Kopergaon and Akola; cholera—in Sheogaon 15 attacks, 4 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 39 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 42 in Sangamner per rupee.
Sholapur ...	7·26	Total rainfall 38·79; *rabi* sowing a little retarded owing to excessive rain in Sholapur, Madha, and Malsiras; cholera—11 cases, 4 fatal; *bajri* 63 lbs. 11 tolas and *juari* 79 lbs. 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations; maximum at Navalgund, 5·28.	Rain has not been beneficial to *juari* which was in ear and has been damaged; in some talukas sowing of late crops retarded and in others ground is being prepared for them; cotton sowing nearly completed, young plants are good; cholera in three villages of Navalgund taluka, but not severe; cattle-disease in three and slight ague in one taluka; prices of food-grains stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, ·87; Kumpta, 3·22; Sirsi, 1·58; **Hallial, 1·86.**	Total rainfall 104·66; harvesting rice crop in taluka Karwar in progress; crops ripening on coast and in ear above ghat; **sugarcane, *ragi*, and garden produce thriving; fever in two talukas; common rice at Karwar 11¼, in district average 13 seers per rupee.**
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; rain much wanted in Halar; general health fair; *bajri* 27 and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks—Rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, none in Guzerat and Sind; harvesting of *kharif* and preparations for *rabi* in progress; locusts doing much injury in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Násik; elsewhere prospects generally good; slight cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Oct. 4th)		
Chittagong ...	3·51; heavy rain on 28th ultimo.	Weather still hot; prospects satisfactory; transplantation of *amun* continues; prices steady; general health good.
Dacca ...	1·59	Early rice harvest continues; jute nearly gathered but of poor quality; winter rice and sugarcane doing well.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 2·17	Harvesting early rice and jute nearly finished; outturn above the average; late rice and sugarcane doing well; high lands being prepared for *rabi* crops; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; fever prevalent in some villages in Diamond Harbour and Baraset thanas.
Moorshedabad ...	2·69	Rain beneficial to transplanted *amun*; *bhadoi* harvest completed, fair outturn; fever prevalent in some places, especially in and about Rangamati; cattle-disease reported from one taluk.
Rajshahye ...	**2·34; Nattore, 1·20**	**Rain doing much good; prospects of crops improved; winter sowings proceeding.**
Burdwan ...	1·6; Cutwa, 1·0; Raniganj, ·95.	Rain beneficial to *amun*; prospects bad in some places and generally unfavourable, *aus* crops being reaped; sugarcane doing well; fever as usual at this season.
Rungpore ...	1·93	Weather cloudy and showery; prospects of crops favourable; jute harvest not yet over; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·64	More rain wanted for winter rice; prospects of crops fair.
Purneah ...	2·27	Prospects of crops fair; *bhadoi* yield 11 annas; lands being prepared for *rabi* crops; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	·50	Rain of night of the 2nd will do much good to rice; high lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops; public health good.
Darbhunga ...	·55	Rain has done much good; more rain wanted; *bhadoi* below the average; prices stationary or falling slightly; health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	·6	Weather seasonable; rain general and beneficial to rice; a few cases of cattle-disease reported; general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	1·19	Prospect of crops excellent ; earlier winter rice in ear ; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects generally improved ; rain during week, has greatly benefited transplanted rice ; autumn harvest generally average ; in a few districts only crops indifferent ; sugarcane everywhere progressing ; ploughing for *rabi* crops progressing ; fever prevalent in some districts ; cholera reported from Furreedpore and a few other places, and small-pox from Manbhoom and Singbhoom, otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 3rd)	4·80; Chandausi, 5·90; Gangapur, 8·70.	Weather cloudy ; the recent rains have done immense good to the *aghani* rice and to the *rabi* sowings ; no sickness among men or cattle ; there has been a slight rise in the prices of wheat, barley, gram and *bajri* ; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 4th)	Heavy rain, averaging 3·90 on 1st and 2nd.	Crops will be benefited largely ; cholera still lingering in two villages ; prices nearly stationary, that of rice falling.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd)	Showers during the latter half of the week.	Weather cloudy, with high winds ; outturn of rice up to average ; general health fair ; prices rising slightly.
Jhánsi („ 2nd)	No rain	More rain wanted for *rabi* cultivation ; cotton, *tili*, and *bajri* are flowering ; *kharif* prospects generally good ; prices falling in cheaper grains ; slight cholera in pargana Garotha ; no more cattle-disease reported.
Agra („ 3rd)	No rain	*Rabi* ploughing in progress ; *bajri*, &c., continue to be cut ; slight fever continues, but general health good ; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather sultry ; *kharif* excellent ; *rabi* sowings commenced ; cholera slightly on the decrease ; fever prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather clear and seasonable ; crops flourishing ; maize and early rice being harvested ; gram being sown ; health good ; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather fine ; health good ; *kharif* crop being harvested and filled ; operations for *rabi* in progress ; cattle-disease continues ; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil* ; Maliabad, ·20 ; Mohanlalganj, ·30.	Prospects of *kharif* fair ; more rain wanted ; prices stationary ; gram sowings commenced ; slight cholera ; no cattle-disease.
Partabgarh („ „)	Rainfall between 30th September and 2nd October ; Sadr, 3·55 ; Kunda, 3·05 ; Patti, 4·30.	This rain has done an immense amount of good ; sky still cloudy, with occasional showers ; cholera has not abated ; cattle-disease in tahsil Kunda.
Sitapur („ „)	Sidhauli, ·10	Weather again cloudy ; cholera still in Hargam and part of Misrick ; ague in three tahsils ; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·50	Prospects good ; fever and cattle-disease in part of district.
Rae Bareli („ 2nd)	Slight fall of rain on Sunday.	More rain needed ; fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowings ; cholera has not yet disappeared ; health of cattle good ; prices rising.
Cawnpore („ 3rd)	·70 ; Ghatampur, ·90	Weather still cloudy ; some damage to *juari* from insects ; outturn of *kharif* estimated to be above average ; cholera and fever declining ; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable, but rain greatly needed ; occasional clouds and wind variable ; fever has spread more extensively, and cases of cholera continue to be reported. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in Benares and Allahabad divisions and in part of Oudh ; more is still wanted in Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Farukhabad, and Jhánsi ; ploughing for the *rabi* crop is everywhere in progress ; the *kharif* outturn is average ; prices on the whole stationary ; slight cholera and fever still continue to be prevalent ; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh.
Punjab—(Oct. 4th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair ; price of *bajri* has fallen ; prices of other food-grains are stationary ; average yield of crops expected.
Hissar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent ; prospects of crops unchanged ; outturn, as last reported, generally below the average ; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair ; prices stationary ; yield of crops expected to be somewhat below the average, especially *makki* and rice ; land being prepared for *rabi* sowing.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good ; prices falling ; prospect of crops good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good ; prices stationary ; *kharif* crops good.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good ; prices stationary ; *kharif* harvest expected to be above the average.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good ; prices stationary ; prospect of crops good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good ; prices stationary ; prospect of yield of crops good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent ; prices stationary ; crops ripening ; prospects of yield good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Mild fever in parts of the district, and cattle-disease in Murree tahsil ; prices falling, except that of gram ; harvest above the average.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent ; prices steady ; *kharif* crops good.
Peshawar ...	.....	Fever prevalent ; prices stationary ; harvest prospects good.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in the districts reporting during the week ; the health of the province is generally good, but mild fever prevails in some districts, and cattle-disease has appeared in the Murree tahsil ; the prices of food-grains are still falling in Jullundur, but are generally stationary elsewhere ; the prospects of crops continue good in all districts except Sirsa, Hissar, Rohtak, and Umballa districts, where they are below the average as reported last week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 4th)	.....	Weather cloudy, and warm ; *kharif* prospects good ; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings ; cholera and fever reported ; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 3rd)	·22	Weather cloudy at times ; rain beneficial to crops ; ploughing for *rabi* sowings in progress ; cholera abating ; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 2nd)	.....	*Rabi* sowings commenced ; *kharif* crops excellent ; prices steady ; fever prevalent.
Seoni („ 3rd)	1·02 ; heavy shower on 29th.	Weather cloudy, with high north wind ; more rain required ; prospects of *kharif* good ; cholera reported ; prices steady.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·13	Weather hot ; *kharif* generally good ; fever prevalent ; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Sept. 30th)	.....	Weather cloudy and oppressive ; more rain wanted ; prospects good ; fever prevalent ; rice 40 and wheat 27 seers per rupee ; trade dull.
Khandwa (Oct. 3rd)	·08	Frost in Buranpur tahsil, which has caused slight damage to cotton ; small-pox reported ; prices steady.
Sambalpur (Sept. 28th)	.....	Weather bright and hot ; rain wanted ; prospects of crops good ; fever continues ; rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and warm, with slight rain in several districts ; prospects of *kharif* crop good ; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings ; fever and cholera still reported ; prices steady.
British Burma— (Sept. 30th)		
Akyab ...	1·94	Total rainfall 188·67 ; 6 deaths from cholera in town and 15 in district ; slight cattle-disease in two townships ; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	8·89	Total rainfall 90·64 ; 1 death from small-pox in the suburbs, otherwise public health good ; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	3·40	Total rainfall 119·30 ; public health good ; condition of crops good.
Prome ...	5·02	Total rainfall 45·61 ; 1 death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease in one township ; more rain has fallen, and harvest prospects are fairer.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4·44	Total rainfall 189·30 ; public health good both in Moulmein and district ; no cattle-disease reported ; transplanting finished and condition of crops good.
Toungoo ...	6·13	Total rainfall 81·18 ; public health good.
		General Remarks.—With the exception of a little cholera, public health good ; health of cattle much improved ; rainfall favourable ; crops doing well.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct. 3rd)	0·24	Weather seasonable ; transplanting of *sali* paddy over ; prospects of crops fair ; public health good.
Sylhet („ 4th)	1·50	Prospects generally very good ; water in river and *jheels* low for time of year.
Cachar („ „)	1·42	Weather warm ; prospects of *sali* crops good ; reaping of *aus* crop progressing ; common rice 24⅜ seers per rupee ; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 4th)		
Bangalore ...	1·45	Crops thriving ; prospects favourable ; public health good ; prices—rice 11, *ragi* 33, and gram 31 seers per rupee.
Mysore ...	·45	Seasonable rain in the district ; prospects and health good ; prices—rice 11, *ragi* 23, and gram 33 seers per rupee.
Mercara ...	2·31	Rice crops doing well ; the *ragi* crop harvest has commenced in the Naujarajapatna taluk ; yield deficient, in many parts consequent on heavy rains ; cardamoms are being picked, yield below average from similar cause ; prices stationary ; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain more or less all over the Mysore State ; standing crops in all districts in good condition ; pasturage sufficient ; planting operations continue active ; prices easy.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 4th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Crops progressing favourably ; prices—wheat 16 and *juari* 38 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Crops in good condition ; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	1·22	Total rainfall from 1st January 29·51 inches ; *abi* crops benefited by rainfall of week ; reaping of *kharif* crops commenced ; ground being prepared for *tabi* crops ; fever prevails in one taluka only, public health otherwise good ; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 19¼, white *juari* 22, yellow *juari* 31¼, and *tur* 26¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Oct. 4th)		
Indore ...	No rain	The cold weather is commencing, and days and nights are pleasant; there are occasional cases of cholera in Indore city, otherwise health good; agricultural prospects at present are excellent.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	11·42	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	1·37	*Kharif* being reaped; sowing of *rabi* commenced.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Crops good; fever prevalent in district.
Bhopal ...	No rain	Weather fair; prospects good.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	·06	*Kharif* prospects good; prices have fallen; health fair.
Manpur ...	.....	Health good; prospects favourable.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 4th)	·03	Occasional clouds; weather clear.
Sirohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar (Sept. 29th)	.....	About four months water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops in good condition where rain sufficient; weather quite clear, close, sometimes oppressive; winds very low; some indications of rain; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 30th)	·40	Tanks, wells, and health fair; *makki* harvested; ploughing commenced.
Harowti („ „)	.....	Health and prospects good; weather fine; prices firm.
Jhallawar („ 27th)	·10	Health fair; prospects good.
Ajmere (Oct. 3rd)	.....	Prospects excellent; land being prepared for *rabi*; health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prospects favourable; prices steady; fever still prevalent.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	*Bajri* and cotton being gathered; fever prevalent; prices falling; weather cloudy.
Nepal—(Sept. 28th)		
Katmandu ...	·26	Weather seasonable.

E. C. BUCK,
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	8 2	7 6	13 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	18 14	19 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	32 3	26 10	26 10	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	15 8	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 3	11 5	11 5	12 6	...	21 10	...	23 13	23 13	30 11	24 3	25 5	28 5	23 6	23 6	30 6	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	12 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	18 0	17 0	16 0	30 11	28 13	26 14	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	36 6	25 3	26 3	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	12 11	12 11	13 11	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 3	16 5	16 5	16 13	24 14	24 14	27 10	...	...	...	32 5	32 5	38 11	22 11	21 11	29 10	130 0	145 13	145 13	16 0	16 5	13 2	15 11	15 11	12 14	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 0	28 13	29 11	26 14	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	30 14	21 0	22 2	25 3	186 10	186 10	93 5	15 6	15 6	13 3	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	12 6	14 2	13 11	12 14	28 6	26 13	27 10	31 14	31 14	29 0	33 0	31 8	33 0	26 11	27 2	28 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 13	16 10	16 10	14 6	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	15 2	15 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	18 13	18 13	18 13	31 0	31 0	34 14	31 5	31 5	35 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	15 6	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	37 2	35 0	35 0	26 5	26 5	30 2	34 14	29 2	34 0	29 2	29 2	30 3	55 0	97 3	97 3	15 11	15 11	13 6	15 6	15 6	13 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 2	12 11	11 6	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	32 3	31 8	30 2	21 3	22 8	28 11	28 6	29 10	...	24 11	26 3	27 11	186 10	178 13	186 10	14 13	14 13	12 8	14 6	14 6	12 2	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 8	9 13	9 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	13 5	15 2	15 2	14 8	23 13	23 0	21 10	25 0	25 0	28 13	28 0	28 0	27 6	25 0	24 10	27 11	86 5	81 6	81 6	16 11	16 11	14 6	16 3	16 3	13 14	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	13 8	15 14	15 14	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	27 6	24 11	24 10	24 10	26 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	15 0	17 5	16 14	16 0	33 11	34 10	29 2	28 14	29 11	28 2	34 3	33 5	33 5	24 10	24 10	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	14 13	12 11	14 13	14 5	12 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	14 5	16 3	16 3	14 14	33 10	33 10	...	33 14	28 8	23 2	31 13	30 3	27 0	28 13	29 5	25 10	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 14	14 13	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 8	8 13	9 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	...	...	...	31 13	31 13	25 6	31 14	29 0	29 0	36 3	31 11	30 3	27 2	27 2	27 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	12 14	15 10	15 10	12 14	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	11 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 11	14 14	14 14	14 2	28 0	25 3	25 3	26 11	25 6	26 11	28 13	28 13	30 2	30 13	30 0	27 11	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 6	17 0	17 0	12 10	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 5	12 0	10 14	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	11 13	15 3	14 13	13 8	32 6	34 0	30 13	30 14	32 5	30 14	32 8	33 5	29 6	30 5	32 14	32 0	145 13	145 13	97 3	16 6	14 0	15 0	15 14	13 2	14 0	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	11 2	15 13	15 13	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	22 0	81 10	81 10	81 10	18 11	18 11	14 13	18 3	18 3*	14 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	10 11	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 10	14 14	14 14	13 10	26 2	24 5	26 2	28 10	28 10	28 10	27 14	27 14	27 14	30 6	32 5	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 3	14 10	14 10	11 11	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	10 6	11 3	11 3	20 0	20 0	21 10	19 10	18 8	19 10	20 3	20 3	18 11	20 11	19 14	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	11 0	11 0	9 3	11 0	11 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	10 3	10 3	12 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	28 3	27 5	27 5	28 13	28 13	28 13	27 14	27 5	29 2	31 8	31 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	14 5	16 13	16 13	13 5	Salem	
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	8 11	8 11	10 11	11 13	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	19 6	21 2	20 3	20 3	22 3	116 6	116 6	109 5	15 8	15 3	12 2	14 11	14 10	11 5	South Canara	
	Malabar	7 3	7 14	9 11	...	...	...	11 10	13 13	14 10	15 0	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 10	22 11	25 3	31 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	13 8	13 8	10 13	12 10	12 10	9 14	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 0	10 1	10 9	19 2	18 9	18 0	8 14	7 10	8 7	11 6	10 7	13 0	19 2	20 10	21 4	17 7	14 15	16 9	18 6	10 15	13 0	15 14	16 0	17 3	62 6	61 7	61 7	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	22 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	16 8	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 13	11 13	13 14	20 0	20 0	26 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	16 0	14 9	17 12	16 0	20 0	16 0	15 4	17 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 13	Kaira	
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 11	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 13	14 14	14 14	17 13	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	10 11	13 9	13 9	10 11	Surat	
	Broach	13 5½	13 5½	14 8¾	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1¾	12 9	12 9	12 4½	16 9½	18 13	15 4	15 4	17 12¾	17 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 12¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 4	15 4	12 12½	15 4	15 4	12 12¾	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	14 15	14 15	15 10	71 0	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 0	15 0	15 14	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 6½	23 13	34 0	19 13	19 13	24 4	...	...	...	15 10	11¼	25 2½	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 2	14 2	11 10	14 0	14 0	11 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	26 6	19 12	19 12	21 0	27 9	27 9	27 8	17 0	17 0	23 0	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	11 11	14 4	14 4	11 8	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	14 6	14 6	13 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 0	12 0	10 9	31 11	30 9	35 1	25 0	24 0	26 2	...	...	...	17 5	18 12	22 1	91 5	91 5	98 4	14 9	14 9	11 1	14 7	14 7	11 0	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 2	25 0	28 4	20 11	19 9	19 8	...	...	...	16 2	17 4	20 11	68 0	68 0	76 0	13 1	12 8	11 6	12 13	12 4	11 2	Poona	
	Sholápur	13 9	13 9	14 15	...	...	...	10 7	10 5	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 13	33 7	36 4	35 6	25 11	27 9	31 9	...	...	...	18 15	20 1	24 4	80 0	80 0	91 6	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	22 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	11 12	6 12	6 8	7 14	9 0	9 0	10 14	43 0	39 0	27 12	39 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	18 12	130 0	130 0	112 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 12	10 0	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	12 1	12 1	13 6	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 5	11 7	11 7	11 7	26 10	26 10	27 15	22 0	22 0	24 9	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	15 9	116 8	110 15	116 8	12 6	12 6	10 9	11 10	11 10	10 0	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	16 8	14 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	9 13	11 8	10 8	10 5	12 0	30 0	27 12	28 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	35 0	36 0	34 0	11 8	12 7	16 0	75 0	75 0	65 0	13 8	12 13	10 0	13 0	12 8	9 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 2	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	8 9	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 0	12 11	12 11	14 2	18 3	18 3	20 13	14 11	14 11	15 15	21 2	21 2	18 18	12 10	12 10	16 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	9 4	11 10	11 10	9 1	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	10 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	12 2	213 5	218 5	213 5	11 8	11 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	7 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	17 11	16 0	24 0	26 10	26 10	28 0	32 0	32 0	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 4	15 4	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	9 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	24 15	24 5	40 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 14	10 0	12 0	11 14	10 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 9	10 9	10 5	14 2	14 2	16 0	9 6	8 13	7 11	11 11	11 11	10 14	17 10	17 10	...	15 14	16 7	15 7	...	...	...	16 11	16 7	17 11	83 10	84 4	75 0	14 11	14 11	12 0	14 10	14 10	12 0	Baroda	
	Disa	15 8	14 8	13 13	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	17 8	18 11	18 3	18 8	17 7	19 9	...	...	...	19 4	19 15	18 7	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	Disa	
	Nimach	16 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	16 8	16 5½	17 9½	23 10	23 3	25 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 15	27 2	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	24 6½	28 6	22 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	†16 6½	†16 6¾	†...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Nasirabad	
	Rájkot	14 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	26 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 17	4 23	12	70 0	71 0	65 0	55 0	55 0	45 0	48 0	48 0	...	Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 0	13 0	11 8	24 4	24 4	17 8	11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	29 4	26 0	26 0	21 8	40 0	40 0	...	17 8	17 8	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	‡12 5	‡8 10¼	‡10 5	12 0	8 8	10 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	12 5	12 5	11 2	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	14 0	12 0	11 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	13 7½	12 6	11 8	25 0	24 0	18 14	12 4½	12 6	10 10	19 6	19 0	16 0	28 8	27 0	19 1	27 0	28 11	22 8	...	...	...	18 14	18 4	17 13	300 0	280 0	290 0	13 10	10 4	11 4	13 2½	10 2	11 2	Shikarpur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	18 0	18 0	15 2	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	21 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 0a	13 0	13 8	32 8	32 8	30 0	24 0	21 12	28 8	25 8	24 0	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 15 0	2 15 0*	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	13 0b	13 8	14 8	18 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 8	25 0	27 0	23 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	...	12 8	12 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	3 8 0	3 6 6	...	11 4	11 0	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	13 0d	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 5	13 8	9 8	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	15 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 12	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 4	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa and Ranegunge 13-4 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Rampore 12 seers, at Onda and Indas 16 seers, at Mejia and Bishenpore, 13 seers, and at Sonamukhi and Kotulpore 14 seers.

† Sambhur salt.
‡ In common use.

* The figure now quoted is correct.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13-5 seers.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Scrampore 15 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 14-8 seers, and Contai 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1882—*continued.*

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, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kutaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Retail. Present fortnight.	Retail. Past fortnight.	Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																																	*Central Districts.*	BENGAL—*continued.*
	Calcutta	14 9	14 0	15 4	26 14	26 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	21 5	24 11	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	14 9	14 9	10 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5*f*	12 5	14 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 8	16 0	17 4	...	...	26 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	14 4	13 5	9 0	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	13 14*g*	13 14	16 0	...	...	35 8	15 4	15 4	16 0	19 0	18 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	26 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 10½	11 10½	10 0	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...*h*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	13 0*i*	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 8	25 8	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	14 8*j*	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	13 0*k*	13 0	13 12	14 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	19 4	15 0	23 4	23 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	140 0	96 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	13 8*l*	13 8	15 0 to 16 8	32 0	33 12	45 0	13 4	13 8	16 0 to 18 0	19 11	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	13 8	24 0 to 25 5	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 5 3	...	12 12	12 0	9 6	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0*m*	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	Rungpore	
	Bogra	18 12	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	26 4	28 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	24 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 5 4	3 2 8	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	17 4*n*	13 0	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 4	24 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 3 6	4 0 0	12 12	12 0	9 12	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	11 0*o*	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 4 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	Darjeeling	
	Jalpaiguri	10 0*p*	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	64 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Jalpaiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																	*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	13 5*q*	13 14	13 5	32 0	32 0	35 8	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	26 10	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 8	106 8	106 8	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	12 12	12 12	9 14	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	20 0*r*	22 0	21 0	37 8	30 8	33 0	19 4	20 0	8 0	20 8	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 8	10 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	11 8*t*	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	12 4	12 4	9 0	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	11 8*u*	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 12	22 0	26 10	29 12	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 5 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	9 0*v*	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 4	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...*w*	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	17 12	17 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	360 0	320 0	3 4 0	8 4 0	...	10 9	10 9	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																																	*Behar.*	
	Patna	19 0	18 8	23 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	37 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	Patna	
	Gya	17 0*x*	16 8	18 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	18 8	18 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	16 0*y* to 17 0	15 0 to 16 0	17 0 to 18 0	28 0	25 0	36 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to	20 0	19 0 to 19 8	18 0 to 19 0	22 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 to 29 0	28 0 to 29 0	31 0 to 32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	14 0*z*	15 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 12	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	18 0*z1*	16 0	20 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	16 0*z2*	15 8	16 0	47 0	27 0	41 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	35 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	18 0*z3*	18 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 0 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	17 13*z4*	16 12	16 12	33 9	29 5	42 0	16 5	15 12	11 8	18 7	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 14	29 6	33 9	126 0	126 0	105 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 13	12 10	8 14	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	14 13*z5*	14 8	13 14	37 14	37 14	31 9	17 11	17 11	18 5	20 3	18 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	34 1	138 14	138 14	138 14	2 15 6	3 3 0	...	12 10	12 10	9 7	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	14 0*z6*	14 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	10 12	10 0	8 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 0	9 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0*z7*	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	...	11 4	10 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																																	*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	14 7	17 1	15 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 11	26 4	24 15	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	10 0*z8*	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	13 4	13 4	10 8	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0*z9*	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 14	11 10	9 3	Balasore	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																																	*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazaribagh	13 0*z10*	12 8	17 8	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	38 0	48 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	3 7 0	3 5 6	...	11 0	12 0	8 0	Hazaribagh	
	Lohardugga	14 0*z11*	15 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	48 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 8	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	12 0*z12*	12 0	13 0	...	...	40 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 12	10 12	8 8	Manbhoom	

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-10 seers, Choondanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h Retail price of salt in Bagirhat 11 seers, and Satkhira 10-10 seers.
i In the sub divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungypore and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Rangunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 11 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 14 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Falmcotta in Alipore sub-division 10-8 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-5 seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Baula 10 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 8 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberiah 11 seers, and Chaudpore 12 seers.
v Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Rathazaree 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 12 seers.
w In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jehanabad 12 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11-12 seers, and Bhabuah 10-12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 12 seers, and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-5 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions wholesale prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan Rs. 3-5-4 per maund, Gopalgunge Rs. 3-5 per maund.
z3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-12 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Beguserai 12 seers, and Jamui 12-5 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Soopole 10 seers, and Mudehpoora 10-8 seers.
z6 In the sub-division retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (Ranigunge) 10 seers.
z7 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deogurh 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
z8 In Khurda retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
z9 In Bhadruk retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
z10 Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers.
z11 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 9·50 seers.
12 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and at Burrabazar 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	31 8	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 12	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 2	3 4	...	12 12	12 8	9 6	Sylhet	ASSAM.
	Cachar	9 6	8 14	11 6	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	26 10	21 5	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	15 4	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4	3 7	...	11 10	11 2	8 14	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	22 0	22 0	26 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	...	12 0	12 8	9 6	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 5	3 5	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 0	8 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	3 12	3 12	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 0	19 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. PROVINCES.
	Saháranpur	20 7	20 7	21 0	31 3	32 4	37 12	9 11	9 11	8 1	12 11½	12 14½	11 14	32 4	32 4	30 3	23 10½	21 8	35 14	...	...	...	24 11½	24 11½	23 2	129 0	129 0	150 8	12 1	12 1	10 12	11 13	11 13	9 11	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	18 15	19 4	28 11	28 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	13 4	28 11	28 0	26 6	24 6	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 14	24 2	23 2	132 0	132 0	132 0	11 13	11 13	9 14	11 4	11 4	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	19 0	18 8	21 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 12	23 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	115 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 8	19 12	21 5	26 0	25 12	32 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 6	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 4	18 0	14 4	24 0	24 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	20 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 8	...	11 8	12 0	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	24 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	17 8	17 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	17 7	17 2	20 13	27 0	26 2	30 6	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 15	12 6	21 6	21 6	15 12	19 2	13 8	15 12	...	...	...	20 13	20 4	24 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 9	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	19 6	18 7	20 15	23 12	23 2	30 10	9 6	9 6	8 2	13 2	13 2	15 10	25 0	25 0	26 4	18 2	18 2	23 12	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	19 6	137 8	137 8	125 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 14½	Moradabad	
	Budaun	18 2	17 6	20 11	23 6	22 8	29 1½	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	16 0	13 12½	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12½	18 14½	21 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	10 12½	10 12½	9 9½	10 7½	10 3	10 10	Budaun	
	Bareilly	17 3	16 14	19 6	22 8	21 14	27 8	8 2	8 2	7 13	13 12	13 12	15 10	24 6	22 8	25 0	21 4	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 6	19 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	9 11	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 0	18 8	20 4	24 12	24 12	29 12	9 4	9 4	8 8	17 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 12	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	9 10	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 8	21 0	23 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 4	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 3	17 8	18 12	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	23 8	110 0	100 0	130 0	14 8	14 0	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	Muttra	
	Agra	17 4	17 8	18 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	14 0	11 0	13 8	26 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	17 10	17 9	18 14½	22 5½	22 0	27 8	6 13	6 13	6 2	13 2½	13 4	14 5	23 1	22 4	22 7	21 12½	21 4	23 0	...	...	...	22 2	21 9	21 7	156 8	156 8	156 12	12 4	13 2½	9 8	11 9	10 14	9 8	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	18 8	18 0	16 12	23 0	22 0	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	20 0	18 12	17 8	25 0	24 8	25 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	12 0	13 0	...	18 0	...	16 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	23 8	21 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 8	10 4	...	...	...	Etah	
	Jalaun	18 0	19 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	7 14½	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	21 5	20 10½	22 13½	33 2½	32 10	27 7	8 0	8 0	7 14½	15 0	15 0	13 13	23 0	27 4	25 8	...	...	21 5	...	...	...	27 14½	26 13	26 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	11 12½	9 7½	11 6½	12 0	8 15½	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	21 0	21 0	28 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 10	10 10	8 12	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 8	18 0	19 8	26 8	26 0	29 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	15 8	27 0	26 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 10	15 14	18 2	25 12	25 12	24 0	13 8	11 4	12 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	21 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	18 0	18 0	17 8	21 4	21 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	33 0	33 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 8	12 4	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 8	17 8	17 10	25 8	25 8	26 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	30 8	26 0	30 0	29 8	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 4	180 0	130 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	16 0	15 4	16 4	...	20 4	22 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	16 14	27 0	25 0	20 4	25 0	24 0	23 6	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	9 9	10 0	10 0	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	21 3	30 5	30 5	35 5	7 1	7 1	7 12	15 8	14 2	16 15	...	...	...	19 12	16 15	16 16	...	...	...	24 0	22 9	29 10	120 0	120 0	141 4	9 11	9 11	...	9 9	9 9	8 15	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 13	18 0	21 9½	27 0	27 0	50 6½	13 8	14 6½	14 6½	18 0	18 0	24 5	36 0	41 6½	46 12½	19 12	16 15	16 16	...	...	...	25 3	26 0	37 12¾	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 13	11 13	...	10 6½	10 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	22 2	27 12	27 5	38 10	11 9	11 9	8 14	17 11	17 11	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	20 10	20 8	181 0	181 0	147 8	10 8	10 8	7 15	10 0	10 0	9 3	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	27 10½	11 6	12 12	16 4	16 4	21 2	26 0	26 8½	24 15	27 2	27 10	29 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 8	16 13	17 10	25 3	24 15	27 10½	11 6	12 12	16 4	16 1½	16 1½	17 6	25 12	25 12	36 5	21 14	20 9½	31 8	...	...	...	21 11	22 4	23 5	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	7 14	Benares	
	Gházipur	17 6	18 0	19 10	27 11	27 0½	38 10	10 15½	10 15½	10 15	16 1½	16 1½	17 6	25 12	25 12	36 5	21 14	20 9½	31 8	...	...	...	25 12	25 11½	28 15	130 0	130 0	154 8	11 0	11 0	10 15½	10 0	9 10½	8 11	Gházipur	
	Balia	16 4	16 4	18 12	27 8	27 8	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	11 4	11 4	...	Balia	
	Pilibhít	18 13	19 0	21 4	28 0	27 4	37 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 9	16 4	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 11	22 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 12	12 12	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 0	Pilibhít	
OUDH.	Lucknow	17 4½	16 9	18 8	24 8	23 4	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 11	14 2	14 8	23 8	22 10	25 4	23 14	22 13	24 8	...	...	...	21 6	21 0	20 12	110 0	115 0	130 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	Lucknow	OUDH.
	Unáo	18 8	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	50 0	...	33 8	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	17 8	17 8	18 12	25 0	25 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	19 4	19 2	23 4	27 0	25 5	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 6	20 12	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	Sitapur	
	Bardwi	16 14	16 4	20 5	23 15	23 7	33 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	21 9	...	...	22 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	28 7	200 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	7 8	8 8	8 8	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 0	19 4	24 0	25 0	27 0	34 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	17 6	16 12	19 0	27 8	27 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	36 0	34 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 12	25 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	16 8	16 0	36 0	36 14	48 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	19 12	19 10	22 5	29 8	31 0	39 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	18 2	17 12	17 12	36 0	34 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 2	26 13	27 12	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 4	11 8	...	11 0	11 4	8 12	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	19 8	19 1	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	19 8	19 0	20 12	31 0	29 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	9 12	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	19 1	19 5	20 12	29 13	26 5	32 6	16 7	16 2	18 6	17 15	17 10	19 10	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 10	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 8	8 8	Partábgarh	
PUNJAB.	Delhi	18 8	17 4	19 0	24 8	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	21 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi	PUNJAB.
	Gurgáon	20 0	19 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	23 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	20 8	19 0	20 0	31 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Karnál	
	Hissar	17 8	17 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	29 0	26 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	17 12	17 12	21 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 1	11 1	...	10 5	10 5	10 8	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	21 0	21 0	19 0	39 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8	...	10 8	11 0	8 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa [a]	23 0	22 8	20 12	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 12	26 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 12	13 10	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	Umballa	
	Ludhiána [b]	24 0	26 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	38 0	40 0	27 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Ludhiana	
	Simla	15 8	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	16 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 12	...	9 13½	10 1	8 4	Simla	
	Jullundur	24 12	23 0	21 8	34 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	28 2	28 8	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4	...	13 4	13 12	11 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur [c]	25 8	24 8	21 8	25 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 12	14 0	...	13 8	13 12	11 8	Hoshiarpur	
	Kangra	24 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Kangra	

* Mandwa: Present 35 seers, past 35 seers, corresponding 25 seers. [a] Jowar falling. [b] Bajra rising. [c] Barley and bajra rising

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts	Provinces
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	25 8	24 8	20 8	41 0	39 0	29 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	29 4	29 4	26 8	22 8	22 8	16 8	...	...	...	32 4	30 4	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 0	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot	26 0	24 0	20 0	41 0	39 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	19 8	130 0	140 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 8	12 4	Siálkot	
	Gurdaspur	30 0	30 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore [*a*]	24 0	23 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	32 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	20 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore [*b*]	24 0	22 8	19 8	39 0	53 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	27 8	100 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála	26 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	38 0	32 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	20 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 4	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi [*c*]	21 8	20 0	13 8	33 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 8	8 12	7 0	31 0	30 12	19 0	24 0	24 0	17 12	...	...	...	23 4	22 6	17 8	95 0	80 0	52 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					Jhelum	
	Gujrát	25 8	24 12	19 4	43 0	41 0	30 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	19 8	28 8	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 4	19 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	15 0	15 0	12 2	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	20 12	20 12	15 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	14 4	29 0	28 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Mooltan	
	Jhung [*d*]	20 0	19 0	15 8	31 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 2	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	Jhung	
	Montgomery	20 0	19 0	15 8	34 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	18 8	15 8	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	19 3	19 4	16 15	27 8	27 14	28 6	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	7 8	30 6	30 0	30 0	25 1	22 8	20 3	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	27 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	55 0	55 0	...	53 0	53 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Ghazi Khán	17 8	17 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	21 4	21 4	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 12	19 6	18 2	100 0	100 0	125 0	31 4	31 4	...	27 8	28 12	26 4	Dera Ghází Khán	
	Bannu [*e*]	30 10	30 0	18 12	42 8	41 14	32 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	6 9	35 0	37 8	20 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 10	29 6	29 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu	
	Pesháwar	19 0	19 8	10 12	35 12	35 12	24 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 0	27 0	29 0	16 11	14 0	14 0	9 16	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	13 6	96 0	100 1	66 0	55 4	58 8	...	53 0	56 0	40 0	Pesháwar	
	Kohát [*f*]	17 8	17 8	13 1	31 14	31 14	23 10	...	...	...	11 8	12 2	9 0	21 10	22 14	16 9	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 15	16 9	102 0	76 8	63 12	96 15	99 8	...	84 0	85 0	51 0	Kohát	
	Házara	...	23 4	13 12	40 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	13 4	70 0	80 0	220 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	Házara	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 10	8 8	16 0	16 4	15 0	26 12	25 4	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	21 4	150 0	150 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	18 4	19 0	20 0	...	...•	...	10 8	10 0	9 12	21 4	20 8	16 8	22 8	24 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	Bhandára	
	Chanda	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	21 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	Chánda	
	Wardha	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					Wardha	
	Bálaghát	17 0	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	16 12	18 8	21 0	22 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 12	11 12	...	11 8	11 8	9 12	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	18 8	18 0	34 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	40 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	...	8 8	8 8	7 4	Saugor	
	Damoh	22 8	22 0	49 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 12	12 12	15 0	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 8	...	...	35 0	34 0	68 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	6 12	9 8	9 0	6 8	Damoh	
	Seoni	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	37 0	210 0	210 0	230 0	11 0	11 0	6 8	10 12	10 12	6 4	Seoni	
	Mandla	19 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	19 8	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	25 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	70 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	Mandla	
	Betúl	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	27 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	15 7	17 6	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	11 4	10 13	7 8	23 10	21 6	28 8	23 10	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 6	22 10	26 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	9 0	9 0	5 0	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	15 8	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	7 4	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 0	14 10	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 1	120 0	92 8	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	9 8	Nimár	
	Raipur	27 0	26 0	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	27 7	45 0	25 0	22 4	30 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	64 0	70 0	60 0	9 6	9 6	7 8	8 12	8 12	7 8	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	22 12	22 12	26 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	40 0	40 0	39 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	26 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur	
	Bilaspur	45 0	45 0	72 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	44 0	44 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	140 0	56 0	40 0	64 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bilaspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																		*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab																																		Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																																		Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																																		Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway																																		Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																		*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy																																		Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	
	Tharrawaddy																																		Tharrawaddy	
	Prome																																		Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																		*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada																																		Henzada	
	Bassein	No return received																											No return received					Bassein	
	Thonegwa																																		Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo																																		Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																		*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein town and Amherst																																		Moulmein town and Amherst	
	Tavoy																																		Tavoy	
	Mergui																																		Mergui	
	Toungoo																																		Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin																																		Shwaygyin	
	Salween																																		Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 12	17 4	15 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	7 2	9 13	9 13	9 13	25 14	24 14	24 14	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	20 1	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	9 7	10 3	10 3	9 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	19 7	18 10	16 11	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	9 8	9 4	9 5	29 9	28 4	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 4	21 11	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 5	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	14 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	46 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	23 0	22 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	52 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana	
	Wún	14 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún	
	Básim	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	5 4	13 8	12 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	26 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 4	8 0	Básim	

[*a*] Jowar falling. [*b*] Barley falling. [*c*] Firewood falling. [*d*] Jowar rising. [*e*] Bajra falling. [*f*] Barley and bajra rising. • No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1882 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 11	11 2	11 12	12 5	12 11	12 12	9 14	9 14	10 3	11 1	11 2	11 8	27 14	26 5	25 12	...	...	...	26 12	26 7	25 12	30 5	31 0	33 2	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 8	13 0	10 8	13 0	12 12	10 0†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 1	10 2	11 1	13 15	13 15	10 12	15 3	15 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 2	32 2	32 0	34 3	33 1	36 8	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 5	13 3	13 3	11 1†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	35 0	39 0	37 0	39 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	9 0†	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 1	10 0	11 4	11 12	10 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	72 0	72 0	84 0	8 8	8 8	7 10	8 4	8 4	7 8†	Mysore	
	Hassan	10 8	10 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	500 0	600 0	600 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 8	Hassan	
	Shimoga	13 10	12 10	12 10	14 11	13 10	13 10	11 9	10 8	10 8	13 10	12 10	12 10	29 6	31 8	36 12	...	...	...	29 15	31 0	38 14	30 7	29 6	35 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0†	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	16 0‡	Chitaldroog	
Coorg.	Coorg	8 14	8 14	7 11	8 7	8 6	8 14	10 10	10 3	10 6	13 10	13 3	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	20 13	23 0	22 2	21 5	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 10	8 10	...	8 2	8 3	8 0	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 4	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 0	17 8	24 8	24 8	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	26 8	20 8	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	17 13	16 0	16 0	22 8	18 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	22 8	19 0	18 0	19 10	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	22 8	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 1	...	13 8	13 0	10 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 1	19 1	18 1	26 13	26 3	23 11	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 14	11 10	11 6	23 8	23 8	23 8	19 5	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	24 3	23 8	18 11	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 6	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 3	17 8	17 0	26 0	23 8	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	22 3	22 0	19 8	17 3	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 1	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	15 8	17 8	23 12	23 0	27 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	21 8	70 0	70 0	60 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	17 5	16 1	19 9	22 5	20 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 2	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 12	20 12	22 8	...	...	...	21 10	20 4	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P.					
	Erinpura	16 12	16 12	17 13	28 9	28 9	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 9	20 9	23 8	24 11	24 15	23 8	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 2	3 1 2	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	15 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee	
	Abu	15 4	15 10	15 10	23 0	23 0	23 12	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	21 4	21 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	17 0	17 12	17 6	26 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	24 0	24 12	18 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	34 0	*	*	*	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 10½	15 8	14 13½	19 8½	19 11¾	19 24	9 12¼	10 2¼	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 13½	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12¼	9 14½	...	9 15½	9 12	6 10½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 14	21 14	21 4	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	7 8	18 12	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	18 0	17 10	17 8	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 8	12 3	12 13	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 2	Partábgarh („)	
																													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P.					
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 9	16 4	17 8	22 8	21 4	25 0	6 1	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	25 0	22 8	26 4	21 4	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 9 0	...	15 10	15 0	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	13 8	12 0	9 6	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	2 11	6 8	7 12	6 2	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	17 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	16 8	16 8	23 0	27 0	27 0	32 8	8 12	10 0	8 0	9 8	10 8	9 0	30 0	26 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	30 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	7 12	11 12	11 0	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	17 0	16 12	25 4	18 0	18 8	32 0	9 0	8 12	7 12	13 0	11 12	10 0	23 0	22 0	44 0	15 8	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	26 0	24 12	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 4	12 4	9 4	Kotah	
	Tonk	13 11	13 7	18 6	23 4	21 5	23 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 9	9 4	9 0	25 4	23 5	25 7	19 12	18 6	22 0	...	...	...	22 8	20 14	20 6	160 0	160 0	100 0	12 6	12 0	10 7	11 14	11 12	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	15 0¼	15 4	21 4	15 14	15 14	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	19 7½	19 1	28 5	14 9	13 6	18 3½	...	...	...	19 7¼	21 4	24 5½	...	...	...	10 8	9 15	...	10 4	9 11½	7 1	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	16 1	16 0	20 0	20 4	20 6	26 8	10 2	11 2	9 8	13 12	14 8	14 4	17 8	16 12	24 0	17 0	16 2	19 14¼	...	...	...	19 8	19 4	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 7	10 8	13 0	13 3	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 8	16 10	16 10	27 4	20 4	20 10	9 2	7 14	7 14	12 6	11 12	11 13	24 7	20 3	19 3	24 0	17 14	17 10	...	...	...	24 0	18 15	19 0	...	...	...	13 3	10 11	10 11	12 6	10 0	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	15 8	19 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 9	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 9	22 14	20 13	32 0	22 14	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	18 7	18 0	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	12 0	...	...	...	5 12	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	16 5	15 11	14 14	20 10	18 12	17 14	7 13	7 11	6 14	10 1	9 13	9 13	21 0	19 12	18 13	20 2	19 1	18 4	...	...	...	22 7	20 14	16 1	109 8	100 6	91 4	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	10 1	Gwalior	
	Goona	20 4	20 4	26 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	37 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	21 0	20 9	32 0	32 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 5	...	11 10	12 10	9	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 10th September 1881. Total mean length open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Receipts for week ending 9th September 1882. Total mean length open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th September 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th September 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.												
16th Sep. 1882	Eastern Bengal . .	172	1,63,030	948	172	1,63,769	952	21,11,108	524	21,27,553	539	16,445	...
9th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	86,880	159	547	70,809	129	21,30,078	167	21,91,114	173	61,036	...
9th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	676	1,49,387	221	676	1,41,056	209	37,98,955	241	40,79,446	261	2,80,491	...
9th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,14,364	133	861	1,16,952	136	28,41,828	142	31,73,352	160	3,31,524	...
9th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	80,100	122	655	74,756	114	17,37,549	114	17,39,117	115	1,568	...
9th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,489	4,79,647	333	1,450	3,07,780	212	1,41,09,709	419	1,45,55,705	433	4,45,996	...
9th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	444	1,01,952	230	461	1,04,112	226	43,32,205	419	45,84,406	430	2,52,201	...
	TOTAL .	4,791	11,75,369	245	4,822	9,79,234	203	3,10,61,432	278	3,24,50,693	290	13,89,261	...
	State.												
16th Sep. 1882	East Indian . .	1,504	9,78,449	651	1,507	6,37,001	423	1,84,45,292	526	1,92,04,601	551	7,59,309	...
9th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,195	78	33	2,800	85	67,288	103	85,390	119	18,102	...
9th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,365	51	27	1,228	45	27,773	44	29,946	48	2,173	...
9th ditto .	Northern Bengal. .	233	34,495	148	230	33,340	145	7,02,872	131	8,15,450	152	1,12,578	...
9th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	76	7,706	101	75	9,992	133	2,50,527	134	2,79,678	149	29,151	...
9th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	24,321	427	57	6,243	110	2,04,238	154	1,95,283	148	...	8,985
16th ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,972	102	29	2,991	103	62,664	93	50,820	76	...	11,844
16th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	4,616	54	87	4,948	57	1,16,365	58	1,44,874	72	28,509	...
9th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	478	40	12	487	41	17,846	64	19,959	72	2,113	...
16th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,016	1,37,738	136	1,117	1,40,385	134	35,84,070	151	43,73,640	169	7,89,570	...
9th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	7,836	174	45	8,432	187	2,17,601	208	2,34,683	225	17,082	...
9th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	53	3,813	72	98	3,286	34	1,27,531	93	2,52,769	111	1,25,238	...
2nd ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	20,971	130	...	(*a*) ..	...	(*b*)5,81,546	162	(*c*)5,92,463	166	10,917	...
16th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	4,676	62	75	4,102	55	1,26,001	72	1,37,183	79	11,182	...
9th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	49,857	137	409	52,177	128	12,71,434	150	12,87,949	138	16,515	...
16th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	80,070	121	650	1,02,033	157	19,91,981	130	18,56,469	122	...	1,35,512
16th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . .	...	...	...	23	2,312	101	...	...	29,349	55	29,349	...
	TOTAL .	2,921	3,83,109	131	2,967	3,83,756	129	93,49,737	137	1,03,85,905	143	10,36,168	...
	Native States.												
9th Sep. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	119	6,633	56	194	8,435	43	3,18,703	85	4,15,098	92	96,395	...
9th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	13,047	108	121	16,130	133	3,62,067	129	3,79,247	135	17,180	...
2nd ditto .	Mysore . . .	58	2,010	35	...	(*a*) ..	...	(*b*)60,484	47	(*c*)1,19,816	63	59,332	...
	TOTAL .	298	21,690	73	315	24,565	78	7,41,254	94	9,14,161	80	1,72,907	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,514	25,58,617	269	9,611	20,24,556	211	5,95,97,715	267	6,29,55,360	276	33,57,645	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,92,94,138	131	3,06,53,708	135	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,03,03,577	136	3,23,01,652	141	19,98,075	...

(*a*) Return not received. (*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd September 1881. (*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd September 1882.

SIMLA,
The 5th October 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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, Simla, on Thursday, the 5th October, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

PANJÁB UNIVERSITY BILL

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjáb be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—

"The Bill has received the very careful attention of the Select Committee, and we are greatly indebted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the assistance he has rendered to us in our work.

"It will be seen, I think, that the great object which the promoters of the Bill had, namely, to preserve the peculiar feature of the Oriental Department of the Panjáb College, has been carried out, and the new University will be able to create an Oriental Faculty, in which degrees somewhat similar in name, but with sufficient difference to prevent their being confounded with those given by the European Faculties, will be granted to those who pass such examinations as may be finally determined on by the University, with the sanction of the Government of India.

"It will be seen that the general management of the University will be conducted in communication with the Government of the Panjáb, the sanction of the Government of India being alone confined to the making and amending of the Statutes of the University, the Rules and Regulations for examinations, and the conditions to be fulfilled by the candidates for degrees. The provision that these two points should be left for the general sanction of the Government of India will, it is considered, prove a sufficient guarantee that the degrees and distinctions are properly conferred, while all other matters may justly be left to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, who is also Chancellor of the University.

"The Report of the Select Committee is so full, that I need not take up the time of the Council with any detailed account of the alterations we have made, but will content myself with saying that, in passing the Bill as now framed, I feel assured that the Council will be carrying out the wishes of those interested

in the scheme; and I sincerely trust that the new University may prove a blessing to the people of the Panjáb."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Panjáb said:—

"I trust the Panjáb University Bill will be passed at this sitting of Council, and that I shall be able at last to congratulate the chiefs, nobles and people of the Panjáb upon the success which has crowned their efforts after seventeen long years of waiting and working. If any proof be needed of the thorough genuineness of the demand for a University in the Panjáb, it is, I think, to be found in the steady perseverance with which, in spite of many and repeated official discouragements and refusals, this object has been pursued by the people, and the liberality with which Natives of all ranks in the Panjáb have contributed for its attainment. For the purposes of the University, there is now a sum of no less than Rs. 3,75,000 invested in Government 4 per cent. paper,—all derived from voluntary donations,—and a regular annual income of about Rs. 45,000 from interest, contributions and fees, exclusive of any support from Government. This is a magnificent illustration of the principle of self-help which Government are now beginning to insist upon as a cardinal point in their educational policy.

"The movement for a University originated in a letter of the late lamented Sir Donald Macleod, dated 10th June, 1865, in which he called for suggestions for the improvement of Oriental learning and the extension of a sound vernacular literature, by transfusing into the languages of the country the knowledge, literature and science of the West. The subject was at once taken warmly up by a literary society, called the Anjuman-í-Panjáb, which had just been founded at Lahore, under the guidance of Dr. Leitner, to whose devotion and untiring services in connection with the University movement it is impossible to give too much prominence. A separate committee of European officers, of whom I had the honour to be one, was at the same time formed at Lahore to consider the question. The suggestions for the improvement of vernacular literature were expanded by the Anjuman into a proposal for the establishment at Lahore of an Oriental University, which should be a supreme literary, examining and teaching body for Oriental literature and Western science, and which should utilize and develop the existing educational elements in the country.

"Besides endeavouring to revive an interest in Oriental learning, to teach as far as possible through the vernaculars, and to stimulate the production of original vernacular literature, one of the chief aims of the proposed University, which should never be lost sight of, was the introduction of a popular and national system of education on the principles of the Education Despatch of 1854, by giving the people a large and direct voice in the regulation of their own educational affairs. This was very strongly insisted upon by Sir Donald Macleod, who desired as far as possible to promote spontaneity of action on the part of the Native community, and who was opposed to their being too much guided by the opinions and advice of European gentlemen. In the University as now to be established, this popular element is fully secured. The learned and influential classes of the Province will, by the Statutes, be associated with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education. The Senate will be a consulting body in all questions of education, including primary education. It will assume, in fact, the position of a Board of Education for the Panjáb, and become in educational matters an embodiment of the principles of local self-government as recently enunciated by the Government of India.

"The name of 'Oriental University,' under which the movement was first started, was in some respects an unfortunate one. It gave rise in some quarters to the belief that the movement was a reaction against high English education and an attempt to revive the controversy between Orientalists and Anglicists, which had been fought out in the time of Lord William Bentinck. To this radical misconception of its objects and aims I believe the long-continued official discouragement and the direct opposition from a limited section of the Native community, which the movement met with, to be mainly due. So difficult, indeed, has it been to eradicate this misconception, that, only a few months ago, a number of English-speaking Natives presented to me a petition against the University on the ground that its establishment would be detrimental to high English education and lower the value of English degrees.

"In truth, however, the necessity for the highest study of English has been recognised from the very first. In one of the earliest papers published on the subject by the European Committee of support—a paper entitled 'Objects and Principles of the proposed Lahore University'—I find, for example, the following statement:—

"'It may be stated that, although the movement to which the University owes its origin has specially been termed '*Oriental*,' yet that, by the use of the term, no revival of the old warfare between the Orientalists and Anglicists is signified. While the revival of Eastern learning and the creation of a good vernacular literature will be the primary object of the University, yet English will be still considered as the natural complement of education, and of the highest value to the Native student whose mind has been thoroughly disciplined by a study of his Native classics.'

"And again:—

"'It has been stated that the present movement is in no way intended to inaugurate a reaction hostile to the present educational system. The advantages of English are so great, as the language of the ruling class, and as a vehicle for the direct communication of modern European thought and science, that it would not only be impolitic and foolish, but fatal to the success of the new University, to attempt to oppose it or limit its influence. It may, moreover, be added that the Natives of India have so keen an appreciation of the advantages they gain from a knowledge of English, that there is no fear of its study being neglected.'

"Again, at a meeting of those interested in the promotion of the objects of the University, held at Lahore on 12th March, 1868, the following resolution was passed:—

"'That education be conveyed, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular.

"'That, while the highest honours of the University be reserved for those who attain the highest form of education, which, it is admitted, can only at present be attained by those possessing a thorough knowledge of English, the University shall also recognize and honour literary merit and learning in the case of those unacquainted with the English language.'

"Later on, when the Panjáb University College was established, the use of English as the medium of examination and instruction in all subjects which cannot be completely taught in the vernacular, the study of English in all schools and colleges connected with the institution, and the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with English as a condition of obtaining the highest honours of the institution, were recorded among the fundamental principles in the constitution of the college, as published in the Government of India Notification No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869.

"Although, therefore, there was no good reason to fear that high English education would be neglected, it was nevertheless just and right that, before consenting to comply with the wishes of the chiefs and people of the Panjáb and to raise the University College to the status of a University with power to grant degrees, the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be thoroughly satisfied that examiners, at once competent and independent, could be obtained for a University at Lahore, that a sufficient amount of controlling public opinion could be brought to bear on teachers and examiners through the medium of the Senate, and that the tests to be applied for degrees should be not less severe than in other Indian Universities, and should be an index that the students possessed definite and sufficiently high acquirements. As regards degrees in Arts, these conditions have been fulfilled, and the Secretary of State has expressed himself satisfied with the evidence as to the sufficiency of the tests. The new University, however, will not be empowered to grant degrees in Law, Science, Medicine or Engineering till such time as the Government of India is satisfied that the proficiency of the Panjáb students in these branches of knowledge also is equal to that of students who receive degrees from other Indian Universities.

"The interests of high English education and of Western science having thus been carefully guarded, it became still more imperative, in framing the University Bill, that the reasonable hopes and expectations of the chiefs and people of the Panjáb, who would have taken little, if any, interest in a project for a

University of a purely English type, but who are intensely interested in the Oriental aspect of the question, should be satisfied. Anything short of this would not only disappoint the aspirations which they have all along entertained, but would make it impossible to carry out the understanding on which the large funds of the Panjáb University College have been collected. Indeed, the whole controversy regarding the status of the proposed University has really centred in the assumed impossibility of securing this essential object without lowering the English standard or confusing the Oriental with the English degrees. Sections 12 and 14 of the Bill deal with this question. They are, in my opinion, the most important sections in the Bill, and I trust the Council will be of opinion that they solve the difficulty in a satisfactory manner.

"It will be observed that by these sections a separate Oriental Faculty is created, with power to grant degrees of its own; and, in consideration of the origin and character of the whole movement, the Oriental Faculty is constituted the first Faculty in order of precedence in the University. I cannot describe the object and probable effect of this arrangement better than by reading from the Report of the Select Committee a short extract taken almost *verbatim* from the letter of the Panjáb Government in which the arrangement was proposed:—

"'At present, the Oriental Department in the College is a section of the Faculty of Arts. We propose to empower the Senate to appoint a separate Oriental Faculty, thus asserting, beyond the possibility of mistake, in the constitution of the University, the prominent position assigned to Oriental and vernacular studies. In the Oriental Faculty, degrees would be granted as separate and distinct from degrees in the Faculty of Arts as are the degrees in Law or Medicine. For the B. A. and M. A. degrees, English should be the obligatory instrument both of instruction and examination. For degrees in the Oriental Faculty, in which the vernacular would be the instrument of tuition and examination, we propose the titles of Bachelor, Master and Doctor of Oriental Learning. We would leave the Senate, after the passing of the Bill, to devise precise and detailed rules prescribing the conditions and examinations required for such degrees; and such rules would be submitted, in due course, for the sanction of the Government of India. Here it is only necessary to say that the Oriental degrees would attest general education, that they would be earned by a course resembling as nearly as possible the Arts course, and that they would differ from the ordinary B. A. and M. A. degrees because the Bachelors and Masters of Arts would be obliged to acquire their knowledge in English, while the Bachelors and Masters of Oriental Learning would not necessarily be required to know English at all. They might, of course, learn more or less English at their option. They might even be examined in English as a classical language, should the Senate desire this. But the important point would be that the B. A. and M. A. degrees would, and the Oriental degrees would not, guarantee English qualification. In this way we think that the wishes of the founders and benefactors of the Panjáb University will be properly met, because degrees will be given, as they have always desired, to students who do not know English; while the value to be attached to the degrees in the Oriental Faculty, thus distinguished by an appropriate designation, will not be confounded with that of degrees in Arts, and will be proportionate to the acquirements of the candidates who obtain them as prescribed in the standards of examination.'

"I trust, then, that the misunderstanding between the advocates of Oriental and of Western culture, in so far as it existed in the Panjáb, has been got rid of once and for all by this arrangement; that henceforth both parties will meet on common ground and work together hand in hand for the advancement of all sound educational schemes in the Province, whether English or Oriental.

"I will not longer trespass on the indulgence of the Council, though there are several distinctive features of the proposed Panjáb University to which attention might usefully be directed—for example, its freedom and catholicity, whereby students of every language or race or colour, no matter where educated, can be admitted to its privileges and honours, provided only they come up to the standards prescribed; its teaching capacity; its literary functions. All these were embraced in the scheme as originally planned in 1865, and are fully provided for in the University as now to be established.

"I will only add that, as I aided in a very humble way to lay the foundation 17 years ago, so now I deem it a great privilege and honour to have been permitted to help in putting on the cope stone of this magnificent edifice."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—

"I do not wish this Bill to become law without saying a few words about its provisions and the subject-matter to which it relates. My accidental connection with the introduction of the Bill, and, still more, the interest which I feel in any matter relating to education in India, must be my excuse for occupying the time of the Council.

"My hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor has called attention to the fact that this, the fourth and youngest of the Indian Universities, possesses some characteristic features which distinguish her from her three elder sisters.

"The University of the Panjáb differs from the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the circumstances of its origin, in the stage at which it comes before the legislature, and in the objects at which it aims. And, first, as to the circumstances of its origin. The Panjáb University, differing in this respect from the other three Universities, but agreeing with the older English Universities, owes its origin, not to the State, but to private liberality. The founders and benefactors of this University seem to have taken to heart the eloquent words of Sir Henry Maine in one of his addresses to the Calcutta University—words which, perhaps, I may be allowed to quote.

"He said:—

"'I think that if ever there was a country in which we might expect the wealthier classes to have the ambition of perpetuating their names by University endowments, it is India. There seems to me to be no country in which men look so far forward or so far backward, in which men so deliberately sacrifice their lives to the consideration of what their ancestors have done before them, and of what their descendants will do after them. I may surprise some of you by saying this; but it is my fixed opinion that there is no surer, no easier and no cheaper road to immortality, such as can be obtained in this world, than that which lies through liberality expending itself in the foundation of educational endowments.'

"At a time like this, when we are doing our utmost to stimulate private enterprise in every form, and to induce the people at large to co-operate with the official classes in the work of governing the country, such a manifestation of voluntary and spontaneous liberality is especially welcome, and deserves our heartiest recognition and support.

"Then the Panjáb University differs from the other Universities in the stage at which it comes before us. As my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor has remarked, the task on which we are engaged to-day is not that of laying the foundation-stone of a new institution, but of placing the coping-stone on an institution which has already been in existence for many years. This circumstance has had an important bearing on the character of our legislation. We were warned that the ground before us was not clear, that there were existing regulations to which we were bound to conform, and existing trusts to which we were bound to give effect. I venture to think that some of these warnings were conveyed in somewhat exaggerated language. Nothing can be more clear than that, when the promoters of a new institution, or the founders of an existing institution, come to the legislature and ask it to confer upon them powers and privileges which the legislature alone can give, the legislature is fully entitled to annex terms and conditions to its gift. At the same time, it is obvious that, in the case of an institution such as this, it was the duty of the legislature to give effect to the wishes and intentions of the promoters and founders of the institution, in so far as those wishes and intentions were compatible with public policy.

"Those, my Lord, were the views which guided the Committee to which this Bill was entrusted; and, accordingly, before going into the details of the Bill, we thought it advisable to ascertain, as accurately as might be, what was the existing constitution of the Panjáb University College, of what particulars its property consisted, and on what trusts, if any, that property was held; and we prepared a set of questions for the purpose of obtaining information on these points. Our apologies are possibly due for the trouble we have thereby caused to the gentlemen on whom devolved the task of answering those questions; our thanks are certainly due to them for the labour which they bestowed. We had a précis of their answers prepared for the convenience of the Select Committee. I believe that the lynx eye of Dr. Leitner has detected some inaccuracies in this précis, but he may possibly derive some comfort from the assurance that two at least of the members of the Committee, including myself, had carefully examined the original documents before the précis was prepared. The conclusion we drew from these documents

was that the trusts and purposes to which we were bound to have regard were of two kinds. First, there were certain scholarships, prizes and other emoluments held on specific trusts. With these trusts there has not been, and will not be, any interference. Then there were to be gathered from some of the documents certain indications, more or less vague, of the purposes for which the contributions to the Panjáb University College, to the Oriental College and to the projected Panjáb University were solicited and made. Those indications were not sufficiently precise or consistent to constitute a trust, but, such as they were, we considered it our duty to have regard to them; and I do not think that there is anything inconsistent with them in the Bill, or that there need be anything inconsistent with them in the Statutes, Rules and Regulations which will have to be made under this measure when it has become law. And this leads me to consider some of the special and characteristic objects which the founders of this institution apparently had in view.

"In the first place, it was to be a teaching as well as an examining body. In this respect, as in the circumstances of its origin, it differs from the other Indian Universities, but agrees with the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. I should be the last person to criticise a feature which brings this institution into closer conformity with the renowned and venerable Universities of England, but I think it may be worth while to call attention to a certain risk to which any body which combines the functions of teaching and examining is necessarily exposed—the risk, namely, that the examining staff is not sufficiently independent of the teaching staff. That this risk is real and substantial I know from my own English experience, but that due provision will be made in the Statutes of this University to guard against it I have no reason to doubt.

"Another and more important feature of the new University is the prominence given in it to Oriental and vernacular studies. This feature threatened at one time to involve us in a formidable, and apparently interminable, controversy. I remember being told, before I came out to India, that the peculiar characteristic of Indian controversies was that they never came to an end, and that I should probably find Indian officials discussing, with unabated zeal, the same questions which exercised the minds of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore. Accordingly, I was not surprised to find that the controversy which helped to make Lord Macaulay famous, and which some ignorant persons supposed that he had brought to a conclusion about fifty years ago, was still raging in the Panjáb. However, we looked this question in the face, and found that, when looked in the face, it was, like many other questions, not quite so difficult and insoluble as it had at first appeared. In dealing with it, we—and, when I say 'we,' I mean in particular my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, to whom more than to any one else is due the present form of this Bill—in dealing with the question, kept in view two or three guiding principles.

"In the first place, we bore in mind the comprehensive nature of the aims and objects of a University. In the days when etymology was not yet a science, people were fond of deriving the name of a 'University' from the universality of its aims. The derivation is erroneous, but the thought which suggested it is true. In any University which is worthy of the name, there is room, and ample room, both for Oriental and for Western studies. Next, we remembered that, whilst there are certain features which all Universities must possess in common, yet that, to give prominence to some one particular feature in one particular University, so far from being a matter for criticism, is a positive advantage. And, lastly, we considered that Oriental and Western learning differed from each other, not so much in degree as in kind, and that to confer, for proficiency in the one, marks of distinction which have been associated by usage with proficiency in the other, would be confusing and misleading. Accordingly, we have given effect to the wishes and intentions of the founders by the constitution of a special Oriental Faculty, and we have authorized the University to confer, for Oriental learning, degrees which are equally honourable with, but which cannot possibly be mistaken for, those which denote proficiency in the learning and literature of the West.

"Then, there was another difficult question which we had to consider, and that was, how far it would be possible to adopt the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination. Those who advocate the adoption of the vernacular for these purposes are fond of contrasting the thoroughness of the instruction which the student thereby obtains with the flimsy and superficial education obtained through the medium of a foreign language. That is one side of the question. But there is another side, and, for the purpose of illustrating that other side, I shall take the liberty of again quoting from one of Sir Henry Maine's addresses to the Calcutta University. He was remarking on the change recently made in substituting classical languages for vernacular or spoken languages as subjects of examination, and he went on to say this:—

"'But, independently of the difficulty of examining in languages, many of which have no true literature, which have only a fictitious literature, a literature of translations, you must see what a premium is placed upon flimsiness in knowledge when a young man is examined in a spoken dialect, which is picked up, half unconsciously, in conversation and by the ear, against another young man who is examined in one of those classical languages which, before they are mastered, bring out the strongest powers of the memory and the reason. There is really nothing in common between the linguistic attainments of a student who passes or obtains honours in Greek, or Sanscrit, or Arabic, and those of one who passes in Burmese or Urya, or—for this is, to a certain extent, true of those languages—even in Bengálí or Hindustání.'

"I do not say that these remarks express the whole truth, but they do express one side of the truth, and it is a side of which it is important not to lose sight. So far as my own opinion goes, I do not think that it is possible at present to convey through the exclusive medium of a vernacular language such instruction in science as ought to be given—I do not say by elementary schools, but by a University. I do not think it is possible at present for two reasons—*first*, the imperfection of the language, and *secondly*, the want of books. It is not until a comparatively late stage of its existence that a language is capable of expressing the ideas of science. No nobler language was ever written or spoken than the language of Homer, and yet I think that even the Registrar of the Panjáb University College would find some difficulty in giving instruction in chemistry or geometry in the language of Homer. Then, even supposing the language to be more developed than it is, the mere want of books opposes a fatal obstacle to the further progress of the student. It must not be forgotten that the real value of a University degree consists, not so much in the actual knowledge, as in the potentiality of knowledge that it implies. The student who has been educated through the medium of a vernacular text-book may have mastered thoroughly such knowledge as he possesses; but, when he has come to the end of his text-book, he finds himself brought face to face with a blank wall. On the other hand, the education of a student who has obtained an acquaintance with one of the Western languages may be flimsy and superficial; but, at all events, he has obtained a key which will open to him the storehouse of all the learning and literature of the West. I hope it will not be supposed from what I have said that I desire in the slightest degree to disparage the admirable work which has been done, and is being done, by Dr. Leitner and his colleagues in preparing vernacular text-books for use in the University College and kindred institutions. There is no nobler, no more patriotic task, than that of raising a mode of speech from the level of a spoken dialect to the level of a literary language, of enriching a national language and creating a national literature. To make such an effort at all implies much enthusiasm and much imagination; and perhaps there is no reason to marvel that those who make the effort are sometimes involved in some confusion between what they have accomplished, what they are in process of accomplishing and what they hope to accomplish. I doubt whether the day has yet come when adequate University instruction can be conveyed exclusively through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb. That day may yet come, and, when it does come, its arrival will have been materially hastened by the labours of Dr. Leitner and his colleagues.

"Perhaps I have dwelt at unnecessary length on the distinctive features of the Panjáb University. I have done so because I observed in some of the criticisms of the Bill in its earlier stage that we were charged with having overlooked

these distinctive features, and with having copied too servilely the enactments which constituted and incorporated the three elder Universities. Possibly there may have been some justice in this charge so far as it related to the first draft of the Bill. We all remember the philosopher who professed his inability to frame to his satisfaction an abstract idea of a Lord Mayor without his fur gown and gold chain; and it is quite intelligible that there may have been some persons who felt a difficulty in recognising the Panjáb University without those Oriental literary titles, diplomas and marks of honour which they had been accustomed to regard as its outward and visible signs. But I hope that the Select Committee, and in particular that master artist who a few days ago, in a speech of unrivalled terseness, opened to the Simla public the treasures of local art, have removed such defects and shortcomings as may have existed in the original sketch, and that, in the finished picture which I now hold in my hand, the founders and benefactors of the Panjáb University will recognize a more faithful and life-like portrait of the child of their hopes and their imagination. I have nothing more to add except to wish for the new University a long, a prosperous and a brilliant career."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

"After the very full exposition we have heard of the objects of the Bill in its present shape, and of the mode in which those objects will be attained under this measure when, as I trust, it becomes law, it would be quite unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the questions now before the Council; but I cannot let this Bill pass without expressing my great satisfaction that it should have fallen to my lot to occupy the position of Governor General and President of this Council at the time when this measure became law.

"Somewhat less than two years ago, on the occasion of my first visit to Lahore, I received more than one address from bodies in that city upon the subject of the proposal to create a University in the Panjáb. I then stated that I would give to the subject my careful consideration, and that I was very anxious to comply as far as possible with the strong wish evidently entertained by the leading men in the Panjáb that an institution of this description should be established in their midst; and I have fulfilled that pledge. I did not then state—for I had not sufficient information to enable me to state—what would be the result of the consideration given to this subject by the Government of India; but I am exceedingly glad that that result has been one which will, I trust, be greatly to the advantage of the population of the Panjáb and satisfactory to those who have, during the lengthened period to which my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor alluded, devoted themselves to further this great and important object.

"I entirely agree with one remark among many which fell from my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert when he said that it was not a disadvantage, but, on the contrary, was to be regarded with approval, that this University would differ in some respects from the other Universities in this country. I think that that variety in the character of the various educational institutions of the country is in itself a very great advantage, and, so far from considering it any drawback, I view it with great satisfaction.

"I also desire to express my very deep sense of the obligation under which the Princes, the Chiefs and the Native gentry of the Panjáb have laid the Government and the public by the manner in which they have come forward to support and endow this institution. The efforts which they have made are entirely in the direction in which, as it seems to me, it is most desirable that educational proceedings in this country should move; and I regard it as a most auspicious event that they should have come forward so liberally and based the foundation of this University, not upon Government contributions, nor even upon Government support, but upon the free and magnificent gifts of those who are the natural chiefs and leaders of the people of the Panjáb.

"I do not think I need now trouble the Council with any further observations. I hope ere long to have an opportunity of addressing the new University when it meets under the auspices of the law about to be passed. It only, therefore, remains for me to offer my hearty congratulations to the Lieutenant-Governor on the fortunate circumstance that it has been during the period of his administration—from which I anticipate so many benefits to the Panjáb—that the coping-stone, as he has said, has been put upon an institution in laying the foundation of which he himself so many years ago took a part."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879. He said:—

"That Act provides in the third section that—

"'No person shall kill, injure or capture, or attempt to kill, injure or capture, any wild elephant unless—

(*a*) in defence of himself or some other person;

(*b*) when such elephant is found injuring houses or cultivation, or upon, or in the immediate vicinity of, any main public road or any railway or canal; or

(*c*) as permitted by a license granted under this Act.'

"And the fourth section provides that—

"'Every elephant captured, and the tusks of every elephant killed, in any of the cases mentioned in section three, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), by any person not licensed under this Act shall be the property of Government.'

"The Act, however, does not provide for the case of where a person without a license captures or kills an elephant which may not be engaged in any of the amusements to which the clause refers. This question has, I believe, arisen out of the case of a person who captured three elephants for his own pleasure; in so doing, it became a question to whom the elephants belonged, and there were weighty arguments put forward as to whether the elephant was not a royal beast and the inheritance of kings, which arguments were found, however, not to be sufficient to solve the difficulty. The consequence is, that it has become necessary to repeal a portion of the fourth section of the Act, the effect of which will be that, in the case of any one killing or capturing an elephant without a license, the tusks or the elephant itself will become the property of Government."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Act No. XXVII of 1854. He said:—

"The necessity for this measure arises out of the arrangements which have recently been made with the ex-Nawáb Názim of Bengal. By Act XXVII of 1854 it was provided that legal processes which had to be served within the precincts of the Palace of Murshídábád should be served through the Superintendent of the Affairs of the Nizámat, or other officer discharging like functions. It will be in the remembrance of the Council that, by a deed executed in 1880, the Nawáb Názim of Bengal formally resigned the Nizámat, and, as part of the arrangements under that deed, the office of the Superintendent of the Affairs of the Nizámat has been abolished, and it is not likely that that office will be revived, or that any similar office will be created. Under those circumstances, it has become impracticable to give effect to the directions of Act XXVII of 1854, and it has been thought expedient to repeal that Act and to leave processes to be served within the precincts of the Palace of Murshídábád, as elsewhere, in accordance with the ordinary rules of law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee. He said :—

"It will be in the recollection of those Members of the Council who were here last summer that my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes introduced a Bill into the Council having in view the establishment of a circle of issue in British Burma. Subsequently, in conformity with the general policy of the Government in such matters, it was determined to incorporate the whole law relating to Paper Currency into one Act—that is to say, to repeal the existing law, and to re-enact it together with such changes as were necessary in order to provide for the establishment of a circle of issue in British Burma. The opportunity was at the same time taken to make some further amendments in the law. Most of these were of very trifling importance, and no objection was taken to them. One amendment, however, was of some importance. It was proposed, in conformity with orders which had been received from the late Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, in 1879, to relieve the Paper Currency Department of the obligation, at present incumbent upon it, to exchange notes for bullion. The result of this amendment of the law would have been that the charge for interest on the bullion whilst it remained at the Mint, and before it had been coined into rupees, would have fallen upon the importers of bullion and not upon the Paper Currency Department. This proposed amendment of the law met, naturally enough, with considerable objections from the importers of bullion. These objections found expression in this Council at the hands of my hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis. The subject was discussed at the last meeting of the Calcutta session. The importers of bullion asked for further time to represent their views, which was readily accorded by the Government. A memorial was in the course of the summer received from certain of the Calcutta banks. The banks raised one or two points into which I need not now enter fully, but as to which it will be sufficient for me to say that the thorough examination of them will take some little time. Further, before we come to any definite conclusion on the subject, a communication to the Secretary of State will probably be necessary. In the meanwhile, Burma wants its paper currency. The export season, when the notes will be especially useful to the mercantile community, is approaching. The notes themselves will be very shortly received. Under these circumstances, we propose to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee with a view to its being passed in its original form, but without the amendment in the law to which the importers of bullion take exception. It occurred to me last March that this contingency might possibly arise, and I therefore asked my hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis whether he saw any objection to the adoption of this course. In the course of the debate which ensued upon the subject, my hon'ble friend said that he saw no objection whatever to the measure being passed into law at Simla, provided it did not contain the provision to which the importers of bullion objected. As to the course which the Government will finally pursue in respect to the obligation of the Paper Currency Department of giving notes for bullion, I can at present give no pledge whatever. All I can say is, that, if any legislation on this point is required, it will take place at Calcutta and not at Simla.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 19th October, 1882.

SIMLA;
The 5th October, 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF REVENUE FOR FAILURE OF CROP.

Circular No. 58R.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Simla, 12th October 1882.

READ the following correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on a proposal to charge interest on suspensions and arrears of land revenue :—

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2350, dated the 9th August 1878.

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 571, dated the 6th September 1878.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3002A., dated the 5th October 1878.

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 26, dated the 14th January 1879.

Read the undermentioned correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on remissions and suspensions of land revenue in a time of general scarcity :—

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2738A., dated the 26th November 1877.

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 481, dated the 6th August 1878.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2636A., dated the 3rd September 1878.

and—

Letter to the Secretary to the Famine Commission, No. 28, dated 14th January 1879, forwarding for consideration a selection of the correspondence specified above.

Famine Commission Report, Part II, Chapter III, Section III on the system of collecting the land revenue.

[redacted] following correspondence [redacted] question of varying the revenue [redacted] with regard to the character of the seasons, which arose in connection with agrarian disturbances in the Dekhan in 1874-75 :—

Government of India (Home Department), Circular No. 6—265-274, dated the 6th March 1879.

Letters from the Government of Madras, { No. 2171, dated the 26th August 1879. / No. 2304, dated the 8th September 1879.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 617, dated the 4th February 1880.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 312, dated the 19th January 1880.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2615, dated the 22nd December 1879.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 155S., dated the 10th July 1880.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4207-233, dated the 17th October 1879.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 338, dated the 16th January 1880.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1010-56, dated the 10th January 1880.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1774, dated the 29th September 1879.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 66, dated the 3rd March 1880.

RESOLUTION.

Question of relief by remission and suspension of revenue in time of scarcity referred by North-Western Provinces Government in 1878.

THE question of the extent to which revenue should be remitted or suspended in times of famine and scarcity, and of the degree of elasticity which can be given to the revenue system without losing the advantages of a fixed demand, has been before the Government of India for some years. The matter was prominently brought to the notice of the Government of India in a formal manner by the North-Western Provinces Government in their Secretary's letter No. 2350, dated the 9th August 1878. The North-Western Provinces Government suggested the extension, to cases of general drought and other great calamities, of the principles of section 23 of the Provincial rent law, which provided for the remission or suspension of rent and revenue in the event of the destruction of crops by hailstorms, floods, or similar causes. At the same time it brought forward a proposal to amend the revenue law by allowing

the charge of interest on suspended instalments of revenue with the object of establishing a system under which suspensions of revenue would be more systematically and more readily granted in case of need. It was argued on the one hand that the derangement of Imperial finance and the loss caused by delaying the collections made the revenue authorities reluctant to show indulgence even in cases of plain necessity, and it was represented on the other that if interest was chargeable there would be no loss, and that the authorities would be left free to act in the manner best fitted to save the people from distress, and to serve the true interests of Government.

Considered by the Famine Commission.

2. Shortly afterwards the whole question of the system under which remissions and suspensions of land revenue might be allowed came under the consideration of the Famine Commission. The Government of India, therefore, after some discussion of the matter with the Local Government, considered it desirable to reserve its final decision on the questions raised by the North-Western Provinces Government until such time as it had received and considered the opinion of the Famine Commissioners.

Referred to Local Governments by the Government of India in connection with the Dekhan riots.

3. About the same time also the question of varying the revenue demand with reference to the character of the seasons came before the Government of India in connection with distress in the Dekhan; and the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and that of Bombay was submitted to each Local Government with Circular No. 6—265-274, dated 6th March 1879, with a request for an expression of opinion whether there were any districts or parts of districts within its administration to which the plan of a fluctuating or varying assessment might be applied with advantage.

Necessity of dealing with it confirmed by recent reports of agricultural distress.

4. The Government of India is in possession of the views of the Famine Commission as stated in paragraph 11, Chapter III, Section III of Part II of their report.* It has also before it the opinions of the Local Governments called for by the circular above noted. It is now, therefore, in a position to deal with the whole subject. The necessity of taking it up, and of following to some extent the lines indicated by the North-Western Provinces Government in 1878, has been forcibly pressed upon the attention of the Government of India by reports lately received on the agricultural condition of several parts of the country during the years immediately succeeding the famine, which show that the measures taken in 1877-78 for preventing the revenue from pressing too heavily on the people failed adequately to meet the difficulty, and that in many places serious and permanent mischief has been caused.

* Appendix A.

Present Resolution does not affect Bombay, Madras, and permanently-settled tracts.

5. In the present Resolution it is the intention of the Government of India to deal with the subject so far only as the temporarily-settled districts of Upper India and the Central Provinces are concerned, leaving for future consideration any questions concerning the provinces of Bombay and Madras, where the principles underlying the proposals which it contains already to a greater or less extent form part of the settlement system.

Rigid enforcement of revenue demand not absolutely intended by the authors of the revenue system.

6. There can be no doubt that the rigid enforcement of the revenue demand, irrespective of calamities and of seasons, was not part of the intention of the authors of the revenue system in Northern India. This is amply proved by passages in the published Despatches of Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose instructions formed the basis of the present system of settlement in all temporarily-settled provinces of Upper India, and from which some passages are quoted in Appendix B to this Resolution. As time has gone on, however, and as, owing to the extended area of cultivation and increase of prosperity, the relative pressure of the revenue has become less, the theory of a fixed unalterable demand, and of the duty of the landowner and cultivator to save in good years sufficient to meet the loss of bad seasons, has attained greater prominence.

Conclusions of Famine Commissioners.

7. The conclusion formed by the Famine Commissioners was that in the extreme case of a failure of the crop caused by drought so severe as to produce famine, nobody should be forced to pay the land revenue by borrowing when his crops have been such as to leave him no surplus above the amount needed for the support of himself and his family. They accordingly advocated a system of suspensions in the first instance, which should be given at an early period, and should be allowed to pass into remissions only in cases of severe and long continued loss. These principles are entirely concurred in, and on them are

based the following suggestions, premising that though the Government of India cannot in all cases expect the cultivator to lay by the surplus of good years in order to meet the deficiencies of bad years, it claims that the suspensions of bad seasons should as a rule be made good from the surplus of future good harvests.

Suspension, not remission of revenue, to be the ordinary mode of relief.

8. The Government of India desires to explain at the outset that it has no intention of allowing the introduction of a lax system of collection under which arrears will be allowed to accumulate. It does not wish to depart from the principle of a fixed assessment to a greater degree than is rendered absolutely necessary by the uncertain conditions attaching to agriculture in some parts of India. It believes that a moderate fixed demand regularly collected encourages thrift, and is ordinarily the best system for the welfare of the people; but, on the other hand, it does not wish the revenue administration to be worked with the rigidity of a machine. It desires to recognise that there are calamities of season in which even a moderate assessment cannot be paid, and that the burthen of a bad season is felt in proportion to the less or greater moderation of the assessment. At the same time it wishes it to be clearly understood that although in the case of crushing calamities remissions may be unavoidable, yet as a rule, suspension of the revenue is the remedy which the Government of India wishes to be used. It is only when suspension is obviously insufficient, and when it is clear that to enforce payment, even by easy instalments, would cause permanent injury to the agricultural prosperity of the country, that the revenue should be remitted. By suspending the revenue the Government can assist the people in a legitimate way, and save them from the calamity of being forced to borrow at exorbitant interest, without injuring their sense of responsibility and independence.

Summary of measures required—six in number.

9. Influenced by these principles, the Government of India considers it necessary that rules should be laid down under which the revenue authorities shall give certain and immediate relief to the people in time of need. The following are in its opinion the leading measures which the rules should comprise:—(i) the classification of agricultural land; (ii) the adaptation of the revenue system to the character of each class; (iii) the extension of relief to tenants; (iv) an investigation of the outturn of every harvest; (v) the grant to local officials of authority to act; (vi) the charge of interest on suspended instalments.

(i) Classification of agricultural land as "Secure," "Insecure" or "Fluctuating,"

10. The Government of India has in its Resolution No. 6—340-350G., dated 8th December 1881, already indicated that, in order to deal efficiently with the revenue administration of this country, the first step which must be taken in each province is to classify the land of every district. In dealing with the subject in the present Resolution it is necessary to consider the matter in greater detail and to decide the manner in which land should be classified. The classification may appropriately follow the lines suggested by the North-Western Provinces Government in paragraph 8 of their letter No. 2615, dated the 22nd December 1879 quoted in Appendix C. In accordance with its natural conditions agricultural land will therefore be distributed into three classes:—

(1) Areas of which the produce is to a great extent secured against failure. These may be termed "Secure areas."

(2) Areas on which in seasons of abnormal character remissions or suspensions of revenue are likely to be needed. These may be classed as "Insecure areas."

(3) Areas of which the cultivation is so fluctuating as to render an annual adjustment requisite. These may be termed "Fluctuating areas."

to be commenced at an early date,

11. As without some distribution of the above character it will be impossible to apply the system which it is proposed to adopt, it is desired that immediate measures may be taken to commence the classification of land in each district. The work will take some time to conclude. It is not, therefore, contemplated that the classification which is immediately called for should be complete. It will be sufficient at first that in each district the tracts which are most precarious, and in which distress is most likely to occur, should be at once separately recorded. But year by year the more careful study of

agricultural circumstances which is now demanded from revenue officials should lead to the more perfect classification which is required for the effectual fulfilment of the purposes in view.

to have regard to interests of tenants.

12. In making the classification the unit will ordinarily be the estate. It must be borne in mind, however, that the interests of the cultivating occupants are quite as important as those of the owners of land. Some estates are made up of tracts which, though belonging to the same proprietors, are entirely distinct in character, and in the interests of the different tenants who pay rent for them must be differently treated. One-half of a village may be secure, and the other half entirely insecure. Such, for example, is often the case in estates situated on the banks of rivers. Those areas which are distant from the river may be level, may contain good soil, and be thoroughly irrigated by canals or wells. Those areas which are near the river may on the other hand be undulating, have little good soil, and be without any kind of irrigation. In such cases the interests of the cultivating population of the precarious tract appear to demand the application of a system of relief, without respect to the ability of the proprietors to pay the revenue of the whole estate. Estates of this kind should therefore be sub-divided, one portion being classified as secure, and the other portion either as insecure or fluctuating, as circumstances may require. In the following paragraphs "Estates" will mean the areas adopted as units of classification.

Description of secure, insecure and fluctuating areas.

13. The Government of India does not wish to bind the Local Governments by hard-and-fast rules in this matter. Speaking generally, and as at present advised, it considers that all estates of which 50 per cent. and upwards of the cultivated area is secured by irrigation, and which is not liable to failure in time of drought, may be classed under "Secure areas." Into this class also will fall all estates in those parts of the country, such as the high lands of Central India, which are, whether irrigated or not, practically safe from drought.

Estates which have less than 50 per cent. of the area secured, and which lie within the zone affected by periodical droughts, will be placed in the "Insecure areas." Into this class will come also areas of which the condition is normally insecure owing to any such cause as exposure to floods, constant epidemic disease of men or cattle, and the like.

In the third class—"Fluctuating areas"—will fall those tracts in which the area under cultivation is a very inconstant and varying quantity.

Local Government to arrange details.

14. These are the principles on which the classification should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be based. But it is evidently necessary to leave a great deal to local experience. The Government of India has stated the objects it has in view; and the work of classification must necessarily be left to the Local Government. It is believed that this work can be performed by the district establishments under the guidance of the Local Agricultural Departments, but the Government of India desires to be informed if there is any doubt about the correctness of this view.

(ii) Adaptation of the revenue system to the character of each class.

15. Having thus classified the land, the next step is to determine how the revenue system can be most appropriately adapted to the requirements of each class.

In Secure areas, obviously neither suspension nor remission will ordinarily be allowed, though the former may occasionally be found necessary in the case of serious but occasional calamities, such as hailstorms, &c. The term "Secure" means secure from drought or inundation, and is not intended to imply security from hailstorms, devastation by locusts, and similar calamities.

Scale of loss of crop.

16. In Insecure areas it is necessary to adopt a graduated scale of suspension which shall fit in with a graduated scale of loss of crop. This latter scale may be graduated as follows:—

A—When the loss is total.

B—When the crop is estimated at less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a normal crop.

C—When the crop is estimated at between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a normal crop.

D—When the crop is estimated at between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a normal crop.

Definition of 'normal crop.'

17. By the words normal crop as used in this Resolution must be understood a crop which is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a full or bumper crop. The signification thus attached to the term is one which is familiar both to the revenue officials and to the agricultural communities of most parts of India.

Scale of suspension.

18. It will be necessary for the Local Governments to draw up a scale of suspension, which the revenue officers can adapt to the above scale of losses. The suspensions may have to be modified somewhat according to the known severity or leniency of the incidence of the revenue assessments, and the scale may therefore have a maximum and minimum within which suspensions should be granted for each grade in the scale of loss. Thus, to meet a loss under grade D, where the crop is estimated between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a normal crop, the suspension of rent and revenue may vary between $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the demand. To meet a loss estimated to fall in grade C, suspensions may be given from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the demand. To grade B may be adapted a suspension varying between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the demand, and to meet a loss in grade A the whole amount may be suspended. It is to be arranged that such suspensions should be given in aliquot parts, not of the *annual* demand, but of the *kist* or instalment which is payable out of the crop that has failed.

Remissions will depend on subsequent crops and will be reported to Government of India.

19. Whatever rules may be proposed by the Local Government for the suspension of revenue under this Resolution it must be understood that the question whether suspension will ultimately pass into remission will in the main depend on the character of subsequent crops. The action of the Local Governments in granting remissions will always be reported to the Government of India, and where such remissions aggregate 10 per cent. of the entire land Revenue of the province the previous sanction of the Government of India will be required.

Modifications may be suggested.

20. The Government of India desires to know if there will be any serious difficulty in preparing and carrying out a system of suspensions based on the above or some similar scale, in which the proportion of the demand to be suspended rises in proportion to the severity of the loss, and what modifications in the scales can be suggested which will better adapt them in each province to serve as a self-regulating guide to the operations of the revenue officers.

Assessment of fluctuating areas to be annual.

21. Turning now to "Fluctuating areas," the assessment of estates in this class will vary with the area under cultivation. The assessment of such estates should not be in the form of a lump sum, but in that of fixed acreage rates, varying if necessary for different qualities of soil. The revenue of the land cultivated in each year should be collected, and that of the uncultivated land should be remitted, as a matter of course. In case of failure of the crops on the cultivated area, the rules applicable to "Insecure areas" will apply.

Not to be introduced against the wishes of proprietors during current settlement except in extreme cases.

22. In the case of estates already settled, the adoption of the proposed system for fluctuating areas must, the Government of India is aware, depend on the wishes of the persons with whom the settlement has been made. And it will ordinarily be expedient to leave matters as they are until the settlement is at an end. Only in extreme cases where the agricultural prosperity of a country is evidently injured by the present system would the Government of India desire to have the question considered whether a different system should be adopted during the currency of the settlement. In such cases, since the rates have probably been fixed by the Settlement Officer with special reference to the fluctuations of the cultivated area, it is obvious that to adapt existing rates year by year to the actual land under cultivation may involve serious loss to Government; nor again is it certain that where the settlement holder is not himself the cultivator he will consent to a revised system being applied both to rent and revenue. Should Local Governments therefore desire to introduce the above system anywhere during the currency of the existing settlement, each case should be reported to the Government of India for orders.

(iii) Extension of relief to tenants.

23. It has been implied above (paragraph 12) that in dealing with this subject the Government of India has at heart the interests of the cultivators quite as much as those of the proprietors of land. The remission and suspension of rent must be a necessary consequence of the remission and suspension of revenue. This is a matter which ought perhaps to be provided for in the law

of landlord and tenant in each province. There is reason to believe that the present laws are deficient in this respect, and it is left to the Government in its executive capacity to see, so far as it can, that the intentions now expressed are carried out. It must be understood, therefore, that all suspensions or remissions of revenue involve, and are conditional on, the suspension and remission of the corresponding rent. Care should be taken to inform the tenants concerned and to have the amounts suspended or remitted recorded in the village accounts. If any proprietor collects or attempts to collect any rent thus remitted or suspended or evicts any tenant for non-payment of such rent, the Government will at once collect from him the whole amount of revenue remitted or suspended. This rule should be invariably and rigorously enforced. It may be feared that even this precaution may be insufficient in the case of tenants-at-will. But without legislation nothing more can be done.

(iv) Investigation of the character of each harvest.

24. It is evident that rules of the nature of those here laid down cannot be worked unless the district officials have full and timely information of agricultural prospects. It is necessary therefore to provide and maintain in working order the machinery requisite for this purpose. The duty of collecting information in the first instance will rest on the accountants of villages and on the kanungos who supervise them, and a regular system of reporting must be introduced, which will ensure the conveyance from time to time to the district officer of early information regarding the condition of each harvest. Measures may be taken to induce the landowners themselves, and the heads of villages, where such officers exist, to take a part in this matter.

Enquiry to be made by responsible officers.

25. On receipt of information that the harvest in any locality has been injured or has failed, the district officer will be responsible that a proper enquiry is made, and that the accuracy of the information is tested. It must be an invariable rule that no suspension shall be given until the area affected has been inspected by some officer of the district staff not below the rank of Deputy Collector or Extra Assistant Commissioner. In the more important cases the inspection should be made by the district officer himself or by one of his covenanted assistants. It is not intended to require a minute personal enquiry or full statistical report in each case. But it is intended that the inspection shall be of such a character as to be an effective check on the subordinate agency, and to guard the Government against fraud.

Periodical inspection of every village necessary.

26. In connection with this matter the Government of India takes the opportunity of once more expressing the importance which it attaches to the rules believed to be in force in every province, which require that every village or estate shall be visited and inspected by one of the district officer's assistants periodically, and that notes of the inspection shall be recorded. The great power now given to district officers in the matter of suspending and remitting the revenue renders it more than ever necessary that they and their subordinates shall acquire a full knowledge of the country under their charge, not only in the camping season, but at all times of the year, and especially in the rains, when the agricultural character of the year is determined.

(v) Grant to local officials of authority to act.

27. The duty of proposing remissions and suspensions of revenue will rest with the officers in charge of districts. The Government of India desires that they shall be required to submit their proposals to the Commissioners of Divisions, whose sanction shall be necessary and whose orders, subject of course to revision by the Local Government, will be final. The Commissioners' sanction should not be given as a mere matter of form, nor accorded without a sufficient amount of personal investigation as to the general character of the season and harvest. The Government of India trusts that the Local Governments will look to these high officials to see that the rules now laid down are carried out with zeal and intelligence.

(vi) Charge of interest on arrears of revenue.

28. The principle advocated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces of charging interest upon arrears of revenue is now accepted by the Government of India as affording without loss to the State the readiest means of advancing capital to the cultivating population when they most

need it. A rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will in the opinion of the Government of India suffice to protect the State against material loss. On this point the opinion of the Local Governments is desired, with an explanation of any alteration which it may render requisite in the revenue law of each province. A corresponding provision for the recovery of interest at the same rate upon arrears of rent suspended under the proposed rules must be introduced into the Rent Law.

Reports expected from Local Governments.

29. The Government of India will be glad to learn what modifications in the above proposals the Local Governments deem necessary for each province. In the meanwhile, should the occasion unfortunately arise, the suggested rules may be accepted as a guide for dealing with the question of suspensions. The Government of India desires also to receive from each Local Government, as soon as it can be drawn up, a statement showing the amount of land which may be considered secure, and on which, therefore, the revenue is practically not liable to fluctuation. Also such a rough computation as can be made of the areas which may be expected, judging from past experience, to come under each head of the scale in paragraph 16 in a period of 10 years, and the amount of suspension or remission which the Government may thus expect on the above system to have to face on an average of years. Of course nothing but a very rough computation can for some time be expected, but even this will be of great use to the Government of India.

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

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be forwarded to the Local Governments and Admistrations for information and guidance and for favour of a report.

Ordered, that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information.

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

APPENDIX A.

Where local conditions make the possibility of cultivating the land unusually precarious, as in the case of tracts habitually flooded by river inundation, which may fail to take place, or be excessive, or may subside too soon or too late for agricultural operations to be carried on, an exceptional procedure would appear desirable. We approve the system, successfully adopted in the Punjab in such cases, of carrying out a yearly rough measurement, according to the results of which a fixed rate of revenue per acre actually cultivated is levied. This plan would probably be found more suitable for Sind than the Bombay form of settlement now being introduced there, and we think it possible that the application of a similar principle might be beneficial in any exceptionally dry upland tracts, such as exist in some parts of India, where the rainfall is very precarious and frequently insufficient.

System of yearly assessment on cultivation in riparian lands.

Famine Commission Report, Part II, Chapter III, Section III, paragraph 11.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from Despatches of Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The following extracts sufficiently indicate the strong appreciation which Mr. Thomason possessed of the necessity of maintaining a careful watch over the working of the revenue system which he was called upon to apply to his Province; and as the other temporarily settled provinces of Northern India undoubtedly accepted the North-West settlement system as their model, his remarks may be held to have had general application :—

Volume I, page 230, paragraph 5, Revenue Administration in Ajmir.—His Honour's opinion, however, of the expediency of returning as soon as possible to the system of village settlements has obtained the strongest confirmation since his visit to the district. Mr. Edmonstone's settlement failed partly no doubt from a succession of bad seasons, and defective appliances for lessening their evils by artificial irrigation. But the failure was also owing to the want of some definite rule for fixing the rights of each member of the community, and from a supposition that, when once the demand has been fixed at a moderate amount, the people might be left to themselves without any further superintendence by the Collector than consisted in enforcing payment of the demand.

Volume I, page 339, paragraph 6, and page 341, paragraph 7, Administration of Khairagarh.—The difficulty being thus apparent, a large discretion must be given to the Collector in his management of the country. Without supposing unusually bad or disastrous seasons,

it may be expected that any partial failure or sudden calamity will force itself into notice. Before, when the whole taluka was one mahal, such a misfortune in one part might be compensated by *prosperity in another part* of the estate, and the average profit on the whole estate might remain nearly the same; but now a hailstorm and inundation, a blight, or the absence of timely rain, may bring ruin upon certain villages, though it may not affect others. Such cases will call for immediate remedy;—suspension of the demand or the offer of takavi may be necessary to prevent the desertion of cultivators and irretrievable desolation of the village. Nor would it be right to require from the Collector minute personal inquiry and full statistical report in every such case. Reliance must be placed on his discretion in such respects, and he must be encouraged to exert himself to the best of his power, and to the exclusion of all unnecessary labour, for the amelioration of the pargana.

* * * *

These are the steps by which it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the pargana may be best and most quickly restored to a prosperous state, but in these, as in all other measures affecting it, a large discretion must be conceded to the Collector.

Volume II, page 67, paragraph 9, Settlement Report of Mhairwarra.—The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the weight of your observation that the punctual realisation of the revenue now fixed must remain to a certain degree dependent on the seasons, and that much will depend, whenever a deficiency of rain occurs, on the diligence of the Superintendent in making personal enquiry as to the extent of the evil.

Volume II, page 167, paragraph 21, Settlement of Nimar.—It must not moreover be supposed that when once a munzahwar settlement has been made, the Collector's work is accomplished, and a machine set in motion which will work on unaided. In the first introduction of the system especially, great care and constant attention are requisite. No ordinary degree of foresight is needed on the first settlement of a village so to define and record the custom of the tenure as to meet the exigencies of most ordinary occurrences. Difficulties will arise, and disputes will occur, which must be immediately examined and decided, and their future occurrence provided against, if necessary, by some new stipulation in the village rules. All such cases are disposed of, especially on their first origin, by communication with the people and by arbitration amongst themselves. The duty of the Collector will be rather that of explanation and of instruction than of decision. The people themselves will be willing enough to slur over a difficulty and to be content with a temporary remedy. It will be the Collector's duty to point out to them the whole bearings of the case, to represent its possible consequences, perhaps to suggest apparent remedies, but to leave to themselves as much as possible the adoption of the particular rule which they will have afterwards to carry into practice.

Volume II, page 193, paragraph 15, Settlement of Parganas Bariya and Kanapur, in Nimar.—Calamities of season are unavoidable. Drought, or floods, or pestilence, or blight, may desolate any part of the country, and of course render it impossible that the whole or perhaps any revenue should be paid. *Such disasters must be met* as the exigency demands. They call forth all the prudence and vigilance and activity of a Collector. They must be met according to their degree by temporary suspension or entire remission of the demand, or by reduction of the settlement.

APPENDIX C.

Paragraph 8 of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government' letter No. 2615, dated the 22nd December 1879.

If reforms are made in the direction indicated above, Collectors will once more have time to attend to their legitimate duties, and will also remain sufficiently long in their districts to acquire a *competent knowledge* of the people and their requirements. And given a Collector with a knowledge of his district and time to ascertain its condition and necessities, Sir George Couper sees no valid reason for making any material change in the existing system of settlement. What, however, is required is a definite statement of the policy of Government in regard to suspension or remission of the demand under extraordinary circumstances. It should be laid down that, speaking broadly, for purposes of remission and *suspension of revenue*, the cultivated area of the united provinces may be divided into three great classes:—

(1) Tracts watered by canals, the zamindars of which under such a vicissitude of season as that which befel in 1877 literally coined money, and who reap a harvest by the sufferings of others.

Such tracts would not under any conceivable circumstances be entitled to any consideration in the shape of *suspension or remission* of the Government demand.

(2) Those tracts which constitute by far the larger portion of the total area of the united provinces in which no suspension or remission should be allowed under ordinary vicissitudes of season but in which they should be made in the presence of such a calamity as that which overtook them in 1877. It is presumed the subject will be fully dealt with in the report of the Famine Commission; and as Sir George Couper has no desire to anticipate their suggestions, it is unnecessary to allude in further detail to the precise form or measures of relief which should be adopted. But he thinks it ought to be clearly recognised by the Government of India that there is, and must be, a limit to the enforcement of the rule that a zamindar must look to the surplus of good years to recoup himself for the losses of bad years. The rule does very well for years of partial failure; but there come now and again years of extraordinary failure, such as a Settlement Officer does not take into account in his calculations, in which next to nothing is produced, and the zamindar or tenant if required to pay up is virtually ruined. Relief in such years ought to be given by suspension or remission or liberal distribution of takavi.

(3) Tracts which are dependent on the seasons for their irrigation, and in which the rainfall is uncertain and precarious, such as the districts of Jhansi and Bundelkhand, and the portion of the Cawnpore district referred to by Mr. Wright at page 67 of the papers. In these tracts the Collector should carefully watch the effect on each season on the crops, and be prepared at once to recommend remission and suspensions if he is satisfied that without them the zamindar will not be able to make his way. Relief might be granted on the same principles as those laid down for (2), only fully recognising that the necessity for action must arise more frequently.

If the Government of India will lay down some such broad principles as above, and confer the necessary powers on the Local Government for carrying them out, so that Collectors may be given fully to understand their recommendations will be favourably received and promptly attended to, and that their reputation will depend on the prosperity of their districts rather than on the amount of revenue they are able to realise even in bad years, Sir George Couper is convinced no further change is required, and that for the rest Government may be safely satisfied to let well alone.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th OCTOBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Light rain has fallen in all districts of the Madras Presidency except Travancore, where it was heavy. There has also been some rain in Mysore and Coorg, Bengal, Assam, and British Burma. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central India, and the Bombay Presidency report showers in a few districts. The Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the Nizam's Territories have had slight rain in one or two places; there has been none in Berar.

Prospects of standing crops are on the whole favourable everywhere, although some more rain would be beneficial in a few places.

Harvest operations continue in many parts of the country. Preparations for and sowings of *rabi* crops are in progress in parts of the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Mysore, the Nizam's Territories, and the Central India and Rajputana States.

In the Bombay Presidency locusts are doing much injury to crops in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Násik.

A general rise in the barometer during the earlier part of the week was followed by a fall of equal extent, less marked in Northern India than in most other parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 11th)		
Bellary ...	1·12 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grain, yield average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	1·43 (average of one station).	Crops partially withered in one division from deficient rain; harvest dry crops, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing.
Ganjam ...	·95 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops thriving; harvest cotton and gingelly, outturn about average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	1·36 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease continue.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·23 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available, drooping elsewhere for want of rain; harvest dry grains, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·02 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops paddy good, dry want rain in parts; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; small-pox, fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	·30 (average of five stations)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; cholera abating.
Madura ...	·75 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	3·31 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop nearly over; sowing of second crops progressing; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	7·96	Agricultural operations nearly over; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 9th, 10¾ feet against 10¼ feet on same date last year; fever in all talukas; 3 cases small-pox in Sujawal taluka; disease among cattle in Sakro taluka; *kharif* harvest commenced; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 28, 36 and 36, in Kotri 30, 32 and 44, in Ghorabari 18, 44 and 42, and in Mirpur Batoro 25, 44 and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* reaping has commenced in some parts; small-pox still continues in Hyderabad, and fever in 11 talukas; cattle-disease in taluka Badin; wheat 26, *juari* 52, *bajri* 45, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Total rainfall 30·41; reaping of *bajri* and *juari* commenced; fever continues in Dholka, Viramgaum, and Gogha; cholera in Dandhuka, 16 cases, 8 deaths; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·03	Total rainfall 40·77; crops withering in Sidhpur taluka of Kari division for want of rain; cotton injured in parts of Amreli division by insects; public health good; *bajri* 33 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and rice commenced, other crops healthy; *juari* 36 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Showers in some talukas.	Pulse crop harvested; locust ravages continue in nine talukas; *rabi* sowing retarded, in consequence of which distress apprehended shortly in Zeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon; crops excellent in four talukas; wheat 28, *bajri* 36, and rice 27 lbs. per rupee; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·77—all on 4th	Total rainfall 69·20, being ·32 below average; abnormal temperature 1° cool on 4th and 6th, 2° warm from 8th to 10th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal from 4th to 7th, afterwards in excess of normal; abnormal wind from south-east on 4th and 5th, afterwards wind normal; thunder on the evening of 8th.
Poona ...	Passing showers in seven talukas.	Locusts injuring standing crops; 2 cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 1 fatal; *bajri* 50 and *juari* 63 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Average total rainfall in the district 24·36; slight rain in Newasa, Parner, Rahuri, Shrigonda, and Karjat, none in the remaining talukas.	Kopergaon, Newasa, Rahuri, Sangamner, Akola, Nagar, and Parner are still infested with locusts; *kharif* crops good throughout the districts, except the place affected with locusts; sowing of *rabi* not yet commenced in Akola; cholera in Sheegaon, 2 attacks and 1 death; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jhamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 100 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	·27	Total rainfall 39·06; *rabi* sowing nearly completed in Barsi, Madha, Karmala, and Malsiras; cholera in Sangola taluka, 20 cases, 9 deaths; *bajri* 63 lbs. and *juari* 83 lbs. 29 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations; except Kod where it is wanted; maximum at Karajgi, ·96.	Rice crop good; *juari* moderate; cholera in Navalgund taluka disappeared; cattle-disease in two talukas; public health good; prices—minimum rice 21 and *juari* 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·58; Kumpta, 2·17; Sirsi, 1·21; and Hallial, 1·04.	Total rainfall 106·24; rice harvest on coast; rice crop in ear above Ghât; sugarcane, *ragi*, and garden produce healthy; fever slight; general health good; common rice at Karwar 11½, in district average 15⅗ seers per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather very hot; rain wanted in some places; cholera continues at Dhrob; crops good; *bajri* 27 and *juari* 33 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts; harvesting of *kharif* and preparations for *rabi* in progress; locusts doing much injury in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Násik, elsewhere prospects generally good; fever and cattle-disease in many districts, slight cholera in some.
Bengal—(Oct. 11th)		
Chittagong ...	2·45	Weather continues hot; prospects satisfactory; harvesting of *aus* finished, outturn fair; average transplanting of *amun* nearly finished; prices somewhat lower; general health good.
Dacca ...	1·52	Crops satisfactory; jute harvest nearly finished; sugarcane being cut; good crop.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 1·32	Harvesting of early rice and jute nearly over, outturn above the average; sugarcane doing well; prospects of late rice fair; high lands being prepared for winter crops; public health generally good; fever as usual at this season prevalent in Naihatti, in Baraset sub-division, and in some villages in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	2·36	*Amun* plants flourishing with vigour owing to recent rain, other crops doing well; fever prevalent in and about Rangamati; cattle-disease reported from one taluka.
Rajshahye ...	1·56; Nattore, 2·25	Rain has improved prospects of crops.
Burdwan ...	·85; Cutwa, 6·03; Culna, ·17; Raniganj, 5·30.	Days very hot; rain has much benefited *amun*; more rain required; *aus* crop pretty good, except in Raniganj sub-division; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	1·75	Weather hot and dry; jute harvest nearly completed; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·69	Rain has done much good; prospects improved; more rain in north and south than at head-quarters; lands being ploughed for *rabi* sowings.
Purneah ...	·52	Prospects of crops fair, but more rain wanted for late rice; lands being prepared for cold weather crops; fever bad.
Patna ...	3·91	Prospects of rice improved; *bhadoi* harvest nearly completed; sugarcane and other crops looking well; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	2·7	Weather warm; prospects of crops fair; more rain wanted; prices stationary; health middling.
Hazáribágh ...	·40	Weather seasonable; prospects of rice crops good; cattle-disease reported; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	1·96	Reaping of early rice completed, outturn 14 annas; late rice progressing favourably; health good.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain during the week; prospects of late rice generally improved, but more rain is still required in some districts; harvesting of autumn crops is being rapidly completed, and preparation of fields for cold weather crops is being vigorously pushed on; sugarcane generally promising; heavy floods and storms in parts of Sarun have greatly destroyed *makki* crop and a little *bhadoi* crop which remained to be cut, besides causing loss of cattle and property; cholera still reported from a few districts, and fever prevalent in some places, elsewhere public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 10th)	1·40; Chandausi, 3·10; Gungapur, *nil*.	Weather now fine; ploughings are in progress for *rabi* sowings; prices steady; no sickness among men or cattle.
Allahabad („ 11th)	No rain	Weather fine, cool, and seasonable; preparations for *rabi* sowing going on still; slight cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Good fall of rain on 3rd	Harvest satisfactory; *rabi* ploughings going on; public health good; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ 9th)	Mau, ·70; Moth, ·10	Prospects of *kharif* crops good, but more rain will be beneficial to *rabi* cultivation; prices almost stationary; cholera has almost ceased; no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 10th)	No rain	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* ploughings in progress; slight fever continues, but general health is good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain in Bareilly and Mirganj tahsils.	Weather good; *kharif* crops excellent, and *rabi* sowings favourable; cholera on the decrease; fever prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	.....	*Kharif* harvest going on, and *rabi* sowings in progress; weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary, with slight tendency to fall.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	The rains have apparently closed; some autumnal fever showing itself, otherwise health good; *kharif* outturn excellent; no change in prices; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crops fair; prices steady; more rain wanted; slight cholera, but fever prevalent.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices steady; prospects very good; cattle-disease at Khandwa; cholera has increased very much during the past week.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain in Misrikh	Cholera still in Sitapur tahsil; *kharif* crops fair, except *mash* in parts of Biswan.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Gram and peas sowing commenced; ague and fever in three tahsils, and cattle-disease in two.
Rae Bareli („ 9th)	.....	No chance of more rain apparently; *kharif* outturn 12 annas in the rupee; *rabi* ploughings in progress; gram sowings commenced; fever of an ordinary type reported from two tahsils; cholera still continues; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 10th)	No rain	Weather clear; blight has appeared in *juari*, but other *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever declining; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable, but rain much needed; occasional clouds and wind variable; fever on the decrease, but cases of cholera still continue to be reported.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain fell in parts of Benares, Gorakhpur, and Jhánsi, and slight showers in Bareilly and Moradabad; rain wanted in Lucknow, Farukhabad, and Jhánsi; *rabi* sowings commenced; prices stationary; slight cholera and fever prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh, and has appeared in Saharanpur.
Punjab—(Oct. 11th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; prices stationary; average yield of crops expected.
Hissar ...	No rain	General health good; prices stationary; yield of crops expected to be below the average on the whole, but fodder is plentiful.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; prices of food-grains stationary; yield of crops expected to be somewhat below the average.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Amritsar ...	.....	Hail fell in south of district, but no damage has been done by it; health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; yield of crops expected to be above average.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; prices of food-grains falling; agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Mild fever prevalent; prices steady; crops are being reaped.
Rawalpindi ...	0·10	Mild fever in parts of the district, and cattle-disease in the Murree tahsil; prices steady; harvest above the average.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever very prevalent; prices stationary; crop prospects good.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices of food-grains are stationary, except that of *juari*, which is rising; *kharif* crops fair.
		General Remarks.—There was slight rain in Rawalpindi; the health of the province continues to be generally good, but mild fever still prevails in some districts, and cattle-disease has not yet wholly disappeared from the Murree tahsil; the prices of food-grains are falling in a few districts, but generally they are stationary; the prospects of the yield of crops in the Hissar division and the Umballa district are below the average, but in other districts they are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 11th)	.....	Weather clear; prospects of crops good; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 10th)	.....	Weather clear and cool; yield of *kharif* crops anticipated below average; cholera and small-pox still reported; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 9th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest has commenced; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 10th)	·15	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* sowings completed; few cases of cholera; fever prevalent.
Hoshangabad („ 11th)	.....	Weather seasonable; *kharif* generally good; *rabi* sowings commenced; fever prevalent; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 7th)	.....	Weather oppressive; crops doing well, but more rain wanted; fever prevalent; prices falling; rice 42 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	·05	Very hot; *kharif* promises well; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 10th)	.....	Weather hot; *kharif* prospects good; *rabi* sowings commenced; few cases of small-pox; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool and pleasant; *kharif* crops doing well, and a fair outturn is expected; *rabi* sowings in progress; cholera abated, but fever generally prevalent; prices steady.
British Burma— (Oct. 7th)		
Akyab ...	4·17	Total rainfall 192·84 inches; 3 deaths from cholera in town and 1 in district; 4 deaths from small-pox in district; cattle-disease severe in two townships; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	2·08	Total rainfall 92·70; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	4·22	Total rainfall 117·52 inches; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Prome ...	1·0	Total rainfall 46·61 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships; more rain required to develop late plantings in parts of district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·32	Total rainfall 190·62 inches; public health both in Moulmein and district and prospects of crops good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Toungoo ...	0·97	Total rainfall 82·15 inches; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; 21 deaths from cattle-disease in one township.
		General Remarks.—A little cholera prevalent, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in parts of Akyab, *slight in a few other* districts; damage to crops has been done by floods in Hanthawaddy and Mergui; crops on about 6,000 acres of land in Thonegwa destroyed by the high tides of the month of September, elsewhere condition of crops good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct. 10th)	8·56	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* paddy over; prospects of crops fair; public health good.
Sylhet („ 11th)	7·50	Crops reported on favourably from all quarters; cholera and small-pox still reported.
Cachar ...	4·58	Weather very hot; reaping of *aus* crop progressing; state of *sali* crops good; public health good; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh (Oct. 11th)	Weather rainy; 3·52	Prospects of *sali dhan* good; public health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 11th)		
Bangalore ...	1·60	Crops thriving well; gram and *kartik* paddy sown in parts of districts; prospects favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Mysore ...	1·24	Crops and prospects reported good.
Mercara ...	2·41	The heavy showers which have fallen have helped on the rice crop and coffee plants; *ragi* being cut in Naujarajapatna taluk and coming into ear in Yelusavarshime taluk; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—Seasonable showers in all districts, except Kolar, where more rain is wanted; standing crops generally in good condition; *ragi, juari,* horse gram, &c., harvested in parts; sowing of other grain continues; public health good; prices easy.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 11th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Crops in good condition; prices—wheat 16 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	·11	Total rainfall from 1st January 29·62; *abi* crops thriving; reaping of *kharif* crops continues; *tabi* crops being sown and preparations for *rabi* crops in progress; public health good; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 27, yellow *juari* 32, and *tur* 27 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Oct. 11th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Weather pleasant; health and agricultural prospects good; no cholera cases reported since the 4th instant.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	·63	Prospects and health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	·15	One fatal case of cholera among European soldiers; fever prevalent in the Mewar district.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Bhopal ...	·60	Weather fair; prospects good.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	·15	Weather fair; *kharif* prospects good; health fair.
Manpur ...	No rain	Ploughing of land for wheat, gram, and opium crops resumed; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 11th)	·05	Clear weather; occasional clouds; pleasant mornings.
Sirohi („ 8th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, prospects, and weather good.
Marwar („ 6th)	.....	About four months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops good where rainfall sufficient; weather often cloudy; heat intense; little indication of rain; prices falling.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (Oct. 7th)	At Deoli ·14	Crops being reaped; weather warm and close; health good.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	.....	Health good for the season; prospects good.
Ajmere („ 10th)	No rain	Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prospects favourable; prices steady; fever abating.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Cotton being gathered; preparation for *rabi* commenced; prices steady; fever continues.
Nepal—(Oct. 5th)		
Katmandu ...	2·15; much rain and cloudy weather again.	The rain is good for the rice.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1882.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

	Fiji.				Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years ...	12	7	19	43·93 women to every 100 men.	3	11	14	44·33 women to every 100 men.	15	18	33	
From 2 to 10 years ...	19	13	32		15	15	30		34	28	62	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	108	45	153		77	27	104		185	72	257	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	147	67	214		220	106	326		367	173	540	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	9	3	12		11	4	15		20	7	27	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	1	1		1	...	1		1	1	2	
Above 50 „ ...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	295	136	431	...	327	163	490	...	622	299	921	

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central „	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	54	21	75	7	4	11	61	25	86	
North-Western Provinces ...	152	99	251	151	86	237	303	185	488	
Oudh	83	36	119	72	35	107	155	71	226	
Central India	9	4	13	8	2	10	17	6	23	
Punjab	21	3	24	49	5	54	70	8	78	
Nepal	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	8	...	8	2	...	2	10	...	10	
Grand Total ...	327	163	490	295	136	431	622	299	921	

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Natal.			Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Brahmins, high caste	66	33	99	87	22	109	153	55	208	
Agriculturist } Hindus ... {	114	37	151	77	48	125	191	85	276	
Artisans } Hindus ... {	20	6	26	14	4	18	34	10	44	
Low castes } Hindus ... {	62	38	100	44	25	69	106	63	169	
Musulmans	65	49	114	71	35	106	136	84	220	
Christians	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Grand Total ...	327	163	490	295	136	431	622	299	921	

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	484	213	697
2. Musulmans	136	84	220
3. Christians	2	2	4
Total ...	622	299	921

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Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th OCTOBER 1882.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all the districts of the Bengal Presidency, in some of which it was heavy. In the Madras Presidency there has been rain in all districts, light in most but rather heavy in Malabar. In the Bombay Presidency rain has fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Satara only. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain except a little in Benares. Rain has also fallen in British Burma, Assam, and in Mysore and Coorg. The Punjab, Central Provinces, the Nizam's Territories, Central India States, and Rajputana States report no rain during the week under notice.

Prospects of standing crops are reported generally good everywhere.

Harvest operations are still in progress in many parts of the country. Preparations for, and sowings of, *rabi* crops continue in parts of the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Nizam's Territories, and the Rajputana States.

Rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to be wanted in three districts.

In the Bombay Presidency locusts are still doing damage to the crops in Násik, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh, but are reported to be leaving the eastern talukas of Khandesh. There was a severe shock of earthquake in Silchar on the 13th and another slight one on the 14th; no damage ensued from the latter, but considerable injury to buildings from the shock of the 13th is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 18th)		
Bellary ...	·66 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	·77 (average of seven stations).	More rain wanted for dry crops in parts; harvest dry crops, yield average; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·51 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing wet and dry crops generally thriving; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease continue; cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	1·26 (average of eleven stations).	Crops generally good; rain needed in one taluk; harvest dry crops, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease exist.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·44 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; slight small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	2·87 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops paddy good, dry require rain; parts of one taluk harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·23 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where rain wanted; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Madura ...	1·75 (average of ten stations).	Crops fading in two taluks; harvest dry crops outturn below average; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	4·40 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop almost over; sowing second crop progressing; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	2·14	Agricultural operations over; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 18th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Cold weather setting in; river at Kotri on 16th, 9¾ feet against 9¼ feet on same date last year; fever in all talukas; disease among sheep and goats in Kurrachee taluka; rats doing some damage to crops in Jati taluka; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 25 and 36, in Sewan 32, 48 and 56, in Tatta 24, 38 and 44, and in Jati, 20, 40 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* reaping general throughout the district; small-pox still continues in Hyderabad; fever in eleven and cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat 26, *juari* 52, *bajri* 41, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and *juari* continues, other crops doing well; fever in Dholka, Viramgaum, Gogha, and Parantej; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Reaping of crops commenced in parts; public health good; *bajri* 33 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	.....	Sowing of *rabi* crops and reaping of *bajri* and rice continue; *juari* 35¾ and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	No rain	Locusts as before, some reported in Dindori and Igatpuri; *rabi* being sown only where locusts have not appeared; cholera almost gone; wheat 22, *bajri* 36, and rice 27 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 11th, 1° cool on 14th and 15th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 11th and 12th, southerly from 14th to 16th; wind normal on the remaining days.
Poona ...	No rain	Reaping of *kharif* in progress; damage by locusts continues, but is slight; 4 cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 3 deaths; *bajri* 48 and *juari* 62 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *juari* 56 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	Rain wanted for *rabi* crops in Kopergaon, Rahuri, Sangamner, Akola, and parts of Newasa; Nagar and Parner are still infested with locusts; reaping of *bajri* commenced in all talukas; sowing of *rabi* not yet commenced in Akola or Kopergaon; people are emigrating from Kopergaon; cattle-disease in Jhamkhed; cholera—in Jhamkhed 8 attacks and 6 deaths, in Sheogaon 3 attacks and 1 death; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola.
Sholapur ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowing nearly completed throughout; *kharif* being reaped, prospects good; cholera in Sangola taluka, 5 cases, 4 deaths; *bajri* 62 lbs. and *juari* 83 lbs. 22 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations; maximum at Hangal, 2·37.	Rain sufficient everywhere; further rainfall will damage the existing crops which are good; minor crops, such as *sawan* and *ragi*, are being harvested; land being prepared for wheat and gram; cattle-disease in three talukas; public health good; prices of food-grains stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·08; Kumpta, 2·96; Sirsi, 2·78; and Hallial, ·90.	Total rainfall 107·32; rice harvest on coast continues; crops in ear above ghât; *ragi*, sugarcane, and garden produce healthy; 1 death from small-pox in Sirsi; slight fever in three talukas; common rice in Karwar 11 seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; general health fair; fever becoming prevalent; cholera continues in *Dhrol* and reappeared in Navanagar; *bajri* 27 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Satara, elsewhere weather fair; harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in general progress; injury by locusts continues in Násik, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh; locusts reported to be leaving the eastern talukas of Khandesh; fever and cattle-disease in many districts; slight cholera in some.
Bengal—(Oct. 18th)		
Chittagong ...	·39	Weather cloudy and stormy; two shocks of earthquake on 13th; prospects of crops fair; transplanting of *amun* nearly finished; prices steady; general health good.
Dacca ...	5·78	Prospects of crops good; jute harvest continues; sugarcane being cut.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 8·99	Harvesting of early rice and jute over, outturn above the average; sugarcane doing well; prospects of late rice much improved by copious rain of 15th; lands being ploughed for winter crops; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; fever, as is usual in this season, prevalent in Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	·50	*Amun* plants doing well; heavy rain of 15th very beneficial to crops; sowing of *rabi* crops commenced in some parts; fever prevalent in and about Rangamati and Nowada; cattle-disease reported from one taluk.
Rajshahye ...	5·5; Nattore, 5·20	Heavy rain has benefited crops generally; public health fair.
Burdwan ...	3·04; Cutwa, ·59; Culna, 4·02.	Weather cloudy, with strong variable winds; prospects of crops somewhat improved and crops being harvested; fever reported as usual at this time of year.
Rungpore ...	12·35	Heavy storm and wind and rain on 15th and 16th; prospects of crops good; jute harvest almost finished; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	2·67	High wind continues; rain for two days; prospects of late rice improved; lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings; public health good.
Purneah ...	3·58	Prospects improved by late rain; lands being prepared for cold weather crops; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	1·25	Prospects of crops good; lands being ploughed for *rabi* sowings; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	1·73	Rice prospects improved by rain; prices stationary; health middling.
Haxáribágh ...	3·10	Weather cloudy and showery; prospects of standing crops good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	4·89	Prospects of late rice crop excellent; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was rain in all the reporting districts during the week, in some it was heavy, attended by high wind; the rain seems to have fallen generally over these provinces and will have greatly benefited the late rice crop which was much in want of rain, especially in some parts; this crop however is not expected to be a satisfactory one this year owing to previous deficient rainfall; autumn harvest has generally yielded a good crop, save in a few places where the outturn is said to have been below the average; sugarcane everywhere promising; ploughing for *rabi* crops proceeding with vigour, and in some places sowing has commenced; cholera still reported from a few places and fever prevalent in some district, elsewhere public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agriculture.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 17th)	1·0; Chandausi, ·50; Gungapur, ·70.	Weather fine; *rabi* sowings have commenced in some parts, but in others ploughings are going on; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 18th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings progressing; *bajri* harvest begun; prices rising slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good; *kharif* outturn up to average; public health good; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* prospects are good; rice, *kodon*, and *rabi* are being cut; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices falling slightly.
Agra („ 17th)	No rain	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* ploughing continue; gram being sown; fever continues, but general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; *kharif* crops excellent; *rabi* sowings going on; cholera somewhat on the decrease; fever prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather clear and getting colder daily; health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; general health good; finer rice still to be cut; *rabi* operations in progress; prices somewhat cheaper; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ 18th)	No rain	Prospects of crops fair; more rain wanted; prices steady; cholera disappearing, but fever prevalent.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	.....	Prices rising slightly; *rabi*, barley, peas, and gram sowings have germinated; slight cattle-disease at Kanda; cholera bad at Sadr tahsil, slight at tahsils Kanda and Patti.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Occasional clouds, but no rain; wheat somewhat dearer owing to demand for seed; *juari* slightly cheaper; prices of other grains stationary; prospects fair; cattle-disease in two tahsils; cholera in Sitapur and Sidhauli.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Gram, wheat, and peas sowings going on; ague and fever in two tahsils and cattle-disease in one.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	No rain	Sky cloudy; more rain wanted for *rabi* crops; cholera still continues to be reported; autumnal fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 17th)	No rain	Weather hot and close; *kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad („ „)	No rain	Crops have suffered from want of rain; fever prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain except in Benares; crops have suffered in Farukhabad for want of rain, and rain is wanted in Lucknow and Rae Bareli; prices show a tendency to rise; cholera continues in Rae Bareli, Partabgarh and Sitapur, and is disappearing in Lucknow, Moradabad, and Bareilly; fever is prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Saharunpur and Kumaun, and has appeared in Sitapur.
Punjab—(Oct. 17th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health good; average yield of crops expected; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	No rain	Health good; crops ripening; prospects of outturn unchanged.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; yield of crops expected to be somewhat below average; prices stationary, except wheat which is rising; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; *juar* being reaped; prospects of crops good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Slight fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; prospects of crops good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; crops about average; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Yield of crops above average; seasonal fever prevalent; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	.....	Fever prevalent; crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings commenced; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevailing; crops being reaped; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; crops being reaped; slight rise in prices.
		General Remarks.—The health of the province continues generally good, though fever prevails in some districts; cattle-disease still prevails in some villages in the Shahpur district; there is a slight fall in prices of food-grains in some districts, but generally they are stationary; the prospects of the yield of crops is good, except in the Hissar Division and Umballa district, where it is expected to be below the average.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 18th)	.....	Weather clear and hot, with occasional clouds; rain required for *kharif* crop in inferior soil, poor outturn expected; fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather cloudy at times; *kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Saugor (Oct. 16th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* sowings have advanced; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 17th)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy; *kharif* outturn below average, owing to deficiency of later rain; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever very prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Hoshangabad (Oct. 17th)	.....	Weather seasonable; *kharif* crops generally good; *rabi* sowings continue; fever reported; wheat 13 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 14th)	.....	Weather oppressive; prospects favourable; fever reported; prices fluctuating; rice 41 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	.....	Weather clear, with signs of cold weather; prospects of crops generally good; health good.
Khandwa („ 17th)	.....	Weather clear and warm; *rabi* sowings in progress; small-pox reported; prices steady; rice 12 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather occasionally cloudy; mornings pleasant; *kharif* crops being harvested in some districts; *rabi* sowings in progress; rain would be beneficial; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Oct. 14th)		
Akyab ...	3·14	Total rainfall 195·98; public health in town good; 13 deaths from cholera in district; cattle-disease in three townships; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	5·35	Total rainfall 98·10; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	0·92	Total rainfall 118·44; public health good; 84 deaths from cattle-disease; condition of crops generally good, with the exception of some miscellaneous crops west of Ngawoon which have been injured by floods.
Prome ...	2·09	Total rainfall 48·70; public health good; 106 deaths from cattle-disease in two townships; more rain required to develop crops in parts of districts.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·73	Total rainfall 193·35; public health both in Moulmein and district and prospect of crops good; no cattle disease reported.
Toungoo ...	3·62	Total rainfall 85·77; 2 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks—Cholera in Akyab and Tavoy, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in several districts; general condition of crops satisfactory.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct. 17th)	3·30	Weather unfavourable, high winds blowing; lands being prepared for mustard and other dry crops; public health good.
Sylhet („ 19th)	2·41	State and prospects of crops very good; public health generally good.
Cachar („ 18th)	·34	Weather cloudy; about three-fourths of *aus* crop reaped; prospects of *sali* crop and public health good; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee; another but slight shock of earthquake at 8-45 P.M. on 14th instant, no damage.
Dibrugarh („ „)	3·20	Weather rainy; prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease decreasing; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 18th)		
Bangalore ...	1·50	Crops in very good condition; prospects favourable; prices unchanged.
Mysore ...	1·49	Prospects and public health good.
Mercara ...	4·15	*Ragi* harvesting continues, as also picking of cardamoms, yield indifferent; rice crops doing well; coffee crop ripening too fast; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general all over the Mysore State; reports from all districts favourable as regards prospects of season, condition of crops, and public health; prices of all food-grains easy.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 11th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prices—wheat 16 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Kharif* crops thriving; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	No rain	Weather clear; days are still hot, but mornings and evenings are cool; prospects and health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	No rain	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; fever prevalent; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	No rain	Weather clear; prospects good.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	No rain	*Kharif* prospects good; health fair.
Manpur ...	No rain	*Juar* and *tur* crops during well; sowing of gram and cutting of rice crop commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 18th)	.....	Weather clear and seasonable, mornings pleasant.
Sirohi („ 15th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 13th)	.....	About three months water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops ripening; cloudless sky; nights close and warm; winds low; prices falling rapidly.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (Oct. 14th)	.....	Prospects favourable; gram sowings commenced; weather clear; health good.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings commenced; fever prevalent.
Ajmere („ 17th)	.....	Cholera disappeared; *makki* being reaped; ground being prepared for *rabi*.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Crops being gathered, full average yield expected; health fair.
Ulwur („ 18th)	.....	Gathering of *kharif* in progress; *rabi* sowings commenced; fever continues.
Nepal—(Oct. 12th)		
Katmandu ...	No rain	Lovely weather; rice rapidly ripening.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th OCTOBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—As usual during this period of the season there has been no rain during the week under report in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central India, Rajputana, Berar, and the Nizam's Territories. On the other hand, there has been rain throughout the Madras Presidency, the Mysore State, and Coorg. Assam and British Burma also have had moderately good rain. Slight showers have occurred in a few districts of Bengal, in two districts of the Central Provinces, and in the Southern Mahratta Country of Bombay.

Prospects are generally favourable throughout the country: standing crops are in good condition; harvest operations are in progress; and preparations for, and sowings of, *rabi* crops are advancing.

A little rain would be beneficial in a few places in Madras, in two districts in Oudh, in parts of the Central Provinces, and in two districts in Burma. In parts of the Bombay Presidency locusts are still causing some anxiety.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 25th)		
Bellary ...	1·12 (one station)	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn average agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	1·52 (average of five stations).	More rain wanted in parts for dry crops; harvest early dry crops and indigo, yield average; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·08 (average of eleven stations).	Standing wet and dry crops generally good; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·66 (average of seven stations).	Paddy affected slightly by grub in one taluk; fever and cattle-disease general; small-pox slight; harvest dry crops, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·71 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where irrigated; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; slight fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	3·86 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing paddy and dry crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	2·24 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where want of rain felt; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield below average.
Madura ...	2·09 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	1·74 (average of fourteen stations).	Sowing second crop progressing; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	2·23	Agricultural operations progressing; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 23rd, 8 feet 10 inches against 8 feet on corresponding date last year; fever increasing and prevalent in all talukas; harvesting of crops in progress; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 25, 36 and 40, in Sehwan 32, 48 and 56, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Sujawal 24, 48 and 52 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* reaping nearly over; *rabi* operations in progress; small-pox still continues in Hyderabad and fever in ten talukas; cattle-disease in Deró Mohbat; wheat 26, *juari* 48, *bajri* 47, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of rice, *bajri* and *juari* continues, other crops doing well; fever in Dholka, Viramgaum, Gogo, Parentej, and Dakhroli; cattle-disease in Sanand; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of *kharif* in progress except in Amreli, where it has not been commenced; land being prepared for *rabi*; public health good; cattle-disease in parts of Kari division; *bajri* 34 and common rice 25¾ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest progressing; *juari* 38 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Locusts on the move westward from all talukas now affected, *bajri* being cut hurriedly in consequence; *rabi* sowings save in few places retarded from fear of locusts; cholera in one village; *bajri* 31, wheat 22, and rice 27 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 19th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal; wind normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	.....	Reaping of *kharif* and sowings of *rabi* crops progressing; damage by locusts continues but is not serious; 15 cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 5 deaths; *bajri* 48 and *juari* 61 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 43 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* in progress in all talukas; sowing of *rabi* commenced throughout the district except in Akola and Kopergaon; locusts have now appeared in all the talukas except Jhamkhed, the least affected being Karjat and Sheogaon; cattle-disease in Jhamkhed; cholera has almost disappeared from the district; *bajri*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon; *juari*—maximum 102 in Jhamkhed, minimum 51 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	·02	Total rainfall 39·08; more rain wanted; *rabi* crops in good condition; cholera in one village of Sholapur taluka, 4 cases, 3 deaths; *bajri* 62 lbs. 9 tolas and *juari* 85 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations except Bankapur and Hangal; maximum Hubli, 1·34.	Rice and cotton crops good; *juari* moderate owing to excessive moisture; sowings of late crops in progress in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; public health good; prices of food-grains as before.
Kanara ...	Karwar, ·81; Kumpta, ·25; Sirsi, ·40; Hallial, 1·80.	Total rainfall 108·13; harvesting rice around Karwar completed, continues on coast, and commenced above ghât; small-pox, 1 death, in Sirsi; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 13⅓ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather cooler; general health fair; cholera continues in Navanagar and Dhrol, and has reappeared but slightly in Gondal; fever in Navanagar, Dhrol, Gondal and Rajkot; *bajri* 26 and *juari* 32 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country districts, weather fair elsewhere; harvesting of *kharif* and sowings of *rabi* in general progress; locusts continue in Násik and Ahmednagar, are disappearing from Khandesh and appearing in parts of Poona and Satara; fever and cattle-disease in many districts, slight cholera in some.
Bengal—(Oct. 25th)		
Chittagong ...	1·43	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; transplanting of *amun* finished; prices steady; cattle-disease still prevails; general health good.
Dacca ...	·04	Prospects of crops good; jute harvest completed.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore *nil*	Prospects of late rice much improved by rain of preceding week; lands being ploughed for winter crops; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good.
Moorshedabad ...	6·91 for week ending 23rd.	*Amun* plants doing well; *aus* rice being harvested; sowing of *rabi* crops commenced in some parts; fever prevails in Gokuru, Rangamati, and Nowada.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* crop and of cold weather sowings much improved; public health fair.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Bright sunny weather; mornings cool; late rice crop fairly good; recent rain very beneficial; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·49	Prospects improved by late rain.
Purneah ...	1·26	Fine weather set in; prospects of crops fair; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	·34	Prospects of crops continue good; *rabi* sowings in progress; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Rice prospects fair; *rabi* sowings progressing; prices stationary; health middling.
Hazáribágh ...	·10	Weather bright and seasonable; prospects of rice crop good; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Fine dry weather; prospects of late rice crop excellent; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in some of the reporting districts during the week; the general heavy rain of the preceding week has been very beneficial, while the high wind which accompanied it is said to have caused little or no damage to crops; prospects generally much improved, but a good crop of winter rice is not expected in several places owing to deficient supply of timely rain; sugarcane crop everywhere promising; ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops proceeding vigorously; fever as usual at this season continues to be reported from some districts and there are cases of cholera in a few places, elsewhere public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 24th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 25th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in full swing and doing well; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	.....	Weather fine; *rabi* sowings begun; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ „)	No rain	Prospects of *kharif* good; harvesting of minor grains in progress; sowing of *rabi* continues; fever somewhat prevalent; no cattle-disease; prices of grain and barley falling.
Agra („ 24th)	No rain	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* ploughings and sowings going on; sugarcane being irrigated; fever continues, but general health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Bareilly (Oct. 24th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; *kharif* excellent; rice and *bajri* mostly cut; *rabi* sowings going on favourably; cholera on the decrease; fever still prevails.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; health good; *bajri* and pulses being harvested; grain sown; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Rain wanted; *kharif* crops all cut; ploughing for *rabi* commenced; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crops favourable; prices stationary; cholera disappearing, but fever continues; rain wanted for *mash* and for the *rabi* sowings generally.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices falling; *rabi* sowings nearly over; *bajri* harvest commenced; cattle-disease in Kunda tahsil; cholera has decreased slightly during the past week.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	*Mash* has somewhat suffered; cholera decreasing, but ague and fever in two tahsils; no cattle-disease; prices stationary; supplies ample.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings progressing; autumnal fever prevalent; cattle-disease in part of district.
Rae Bareli („ 23rd)	No rain	Weather fine and seasonable; *rabi* operations going on; cholera still continues; fever prevailing; prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore („ 24th)	.....	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* yield will not be good; *rabi* sowing in progress in irrigated lands; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; rain wanted in Lucknow, Sitapur, and Kumaun; prices are rising in one and falling in four districts, elsewhere they are stationary; *kharif* harvest in progress; *rabi* sowings progressing; markets well supplied; cholera continues in Partabgarh, but is decreasing elsewhere; cattle-disease continues in four districts.
Punjab—(Oct. 24th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health good; prices of food-grains steady; average yield expected.
Hissar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects unchanged.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; prices of food-grains stationary; yield of crops expected to be below the average.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; state of crops good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects good.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Slight fever still prevails in some parts of the district and cattle-disease has not yet disappeared from the Murree tahsil; prices of food-grains steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices of food-grains slightly falling; crop prospects good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever abating; prices of food-grains are generally stationary; price of Indian corn is falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Slight fever prevails; prices steady; crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—The health of the province continues to be generally good, though slight fever prevails in three or four districts, and cattle-disease has not yet disappeared from Rawalpindi district; the prices of food-grains are generally stationary and yield of crops on the whole expected to be good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 25th)	.....	Weather seasonable; *kharif* slightly injured for want of rain; fever prevalent; *rabi* sowings almost completed; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 24th)	.....	Weather clear and cool; reaping of *kharif* and *rabi* sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 23rd)	.....	*Kharif* crops being cut; *rabi* sowings are well forward; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 24th)	.....	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; *kharif* good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 21st)	·09	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops fair; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 19th)	1·06	Weather clear and cool; prospects of *kharif* good; health good; rice 54 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Days warm, nights cool; *rabi* sowings continue; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm during the day, nights and mornings cool; prospects of *kharif* crops favourable, would be much improved by a little more rain; *rabi* sowings far advanced; fever generally prevalent; prices remain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Oct. 21st)		
Akyab ...	1·31	Total rainfall 197·29 inches; public health good in town and district; cattle-disease severe in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon ...	0·46	Total rainfall 98·56 inches; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	0·88	Total rainfall 119·32 inches; public health and condition of crops good.
Prome ...	·08	Total rainfall 48·78; public health good; more rain required in three townships to develop late plantings.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4·02	Total rainfall 197·37 inches; public health both in Moulmein and district good; a few deaths from cattle-disease in one township; state of crops good.
Toungoo ...	1·66	Total rainfall 87·43 inches; 9 deaths from cholera in district. *General Remarks.*—Few deaths from cholera in Kyoukphyoo, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo and Tavoy districts, elsewhere public health good; some cattle-disease in Akyab, Sandoway and Amherst; crops doing well generally, but more rain needed in parts of Tharrawaddy and Prome; harvest prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct. 24th)	1·20	Weather seasonable; lands being prepared for pulses and oilseeds; public health good.
Sylhet („ 25th)	2·50	Crops doing well; cholera reported from Sunámganj.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather dry; *reaping of aus* crop nearly finished; prospects of *sali* crop and public health good; common rice 20 seers per rupee; ploughing for winter crops commenced.
Dibrugarh („ „)	2·43	Weather seasonable; prospects of *sali* paddy good; cattle-disease decreasing; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 25th)		
Bangalore ...	·10	Crops in flourishing condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	2·58	Crops in good condition; prospects good.
Mercara ...	6·06	The heavy downpours have caused injury on a few coffee estates by washing away the surface soil; rice crop doing well, save in parts of Kiggatnad where it has been attacked by caterpillars; *ragi* is being reaped in Naujarajpatna and is coming into ear in the Yelsavirshime taluk; prices falling; cardamom picking proceeding, yield short. *General Remarks.*—Rain has been general throughout the Mysore State, but scanty towards the north and east; crops in good condition; prospects favourable; no material change in prices; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 25th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Kharif* crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings continued; prices—wheat 16, *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Prospects of crops favourable; *rabi* sowings continued.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress; sowing of *tabi* rice commenced in one taluka only; cattle-disease prevails in one taluka, otherwise public health good; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 27½, yellow *juari* 32½, and *tur* [illegible] per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Oct. 25th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Prospects unchanged; the unusually hot sun in the [illegible] dried up the grass earlier than usual, but public health is [illegible]
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	No rain	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Crops and public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Bhopal ...	No rain	Weather clear; prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	.....	*Juari* and *tilli* crops in ear; sowing of wheat and gram commenced; opium fields are being prepared.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 25th)	.....	Clear weather; some fever; cold setting in.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 20th)	.....	About two months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops ripening; weather cloudless; nights close and unusually warm; winds low; prices stationary with tendency to fall.
Meywar („ 21st)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; sowing operations commenced; more rain wanted to fill tanks.
Harowti („ „)	.....	*Kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* sowings continue; weather seasonable; health good.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	.....	*Kharif* being reaped; *rabi* sowing commenced; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prices stationary; health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings continue; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

E. C. BUCK,
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, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th October, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon. He said that the Bill, as he had explained to the Council when he moved for leave to introduce it, was a purely technical one, and he need not now take up the time of the Council with further explanations about it. It was not proposed to refer it to a Select Committee, because it would be important first of all to elicit opinions from the Local Governments of the places to which the Bill applied.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such [illegible] languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to repeal Act No. XXVII of 1864, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Sir Steuart Bayley and the Mover. He said that he had stated on the last occasion when the Council met the objects with which the proposed Bill was prepared; he need now only say that the enacting part of the Bill was comprised within the limits of a single line.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS FOREST ACT CONFIRMATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm the Madras Forest Act. He said:—

"The reasons for which I ask leave to introduce the measure are these:—The Indian Forest Act of 1878 does not extend to the Presidency of Madras.

The Madras Government have power to extend it to their Presidency by notification; but they have come to the conclusion that this mere power of extension will not suffice, and that, to meet the circumstances of Southern India, special legislation is necessary. Accordingly, they have passed an Act which does for Madras what was done for British Burma by the Burma Forest Act of 1881; that is to say, the Act enacts the Indian Forest Act of 1878, with such changes as are necessary to adapt it to the Madras Presidency. But, in doing this, they have been compelled to embody in their measure certain provisions which, though modelled on provisions contained in the general Indian Forest Act, are inconsistent with provisions contained in certain other Acts of the Governor General in Council,—in particular, the Easements Act,—and therefore are beyond the competence of the local legislature to enact. Of course, we are anxious that the Madras Act should follow, as closely as possible, the lines of our own Act, and therefore we propose to confirm the Madras Act, so far as it purports to repeal or amend any general Act of the Governor General in Council.

"So much for this particular measure. But I should like to add a few words about the difficulty out of which the need for this measure has arisen, because it is a difficulty which is likely to recur.

"The legislative powers of the Local Governments are, as we all know, derived from section 42 of the Indian Councils Act, which is as follows:—

"'The Governor of each of the said Presidencies in Council shall have power at meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations as aforesaid, and, subject to the provisions herein contained, to make Laws and Regulations for the peace and good government of such Presidency, and for that purpose to repeal and amend any Laws and Regulations made prior to the coming into operation of this Act by any authority in *India*, so far as they affect such Presidency: provided always, that such Governor in Council shall not have the power of making Laws or Regulations which shall in any way affect any of the provisions of this Act, or of any other Act of Parliament in force, or hereafter to be in force, in such Presidency.'

"Now, the effect of this section is, that the local legislatures have not the power to repeal or amend any Act of Parliament, and have not the power to repeal or amend any Act of the Governor General in Council, passed after the date on which the Indian Councils Act came into operation. Consequently, every Act which we pass, and which comes into operation in territories under local legislatures, operates, *pro tanto*, to circumscribe the powers of those legislatures. I am inclined to think that some of our Acts have had this effect to an extent not anticipated at the time when they were framed. Take, for instance, some of the important codifying Acts, such as the Contract Act, the Evidence Act or the Easements Act. The main objects of these Acts, I take it, was, not so much to alter the law, as to declare and define it—to make it clearer and more certain. But when you take a rule of common law and put it into an Act of the legislature, you alter its character and effect. As long as it is merely a rule of the common law, which says that 'the owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person,' you have a rule which, like other rules of the common law, can be repealed or altered by legislation; but directly you take that rule and put it into an Act of the Governor General in Council, as you have done by one of the sections of the Easements Act, you make a rule which can no longer be altered by the local legislatures. The consequence is that, whenever a local legislature wishes to give power to take away or to modify for any public purpose any right in the nature of an easement, it incurs a serious risk of running its head against an Act of the Governor General in Council. This is not an altogether satisfactory state of things. Of course, it is essential that we should have the power of legislating for the whole of British India; but we have not the least desire to encroach upon the province of local legislatures by passing Acts which are merely of local importance. And again, we do not want to be constantly placed in the position of being asked to do what I propose to-day that we should do; that is to say, to introduce special legislation for the purpose of removing technical difficulties of our own creation.

"It is much easier to see the difficulty than to devise a satisfactory remedy for it, because our powers, like the powers of the local legislatures, are entirely derived from, and limited by, Act of Parliament. When Parliament has said that a local legislature shall not have the power to repeal or amend an Act of the Governor General in Council, of course we cannot give it that power. But we have power to amend our own Acts; and it has occurred to me that possibly a partial remedy for the difficulty to which I have referred may be suggested by a provision which is to be found in the new Civil Procedure Code. The Civil Procedure Code extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts, but it contains, in section 4, a saving of certain local Acts. This saving is as follows:—

"'Save as provided in the second paragraph of section 3, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments * * * * * * * or any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, prescribing a special procedure for suits between landholders and their tenants or agents,

"'or any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, providing for the partition of immoveable property.'

"The words to which I wish to call particular attention are "or hereafter passed,"—that is, the words which prevent the Act from affecting, not only past local Acts, but future local Acts. It has occurred to me that we might possibly, on the analogy of this section, amend such Acts as the Contract Act, the Evidence Act and the Easements Act, by enacting that their provisions shall not affect any Act hereafter passed by a local legislature for certain purposes. Those purposes would of course have to be very carefully considered and specified. The effect of such legislation would be to make it easier to extend the operation of such of these codifying Acts as have at present only a partial operation in India. The whole subject is involved in technical difficulties, and I call attention to it now for the purpose of inviting suggestion and criticism."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The question which has been raised by my hon'ble friend who has just spoken is undoubtedly important; it is also one of considerable difficulty, but well worthy of consideration. I should not be inclined to express any opinion on it myself at present and until I have had an opportunity of giving it fuller consideration. At the same time, I am much obliged to my hon'ble friend for having brought it to the notice of this Council, and, through the Council, to the notice of the public."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 26th October, 1882.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA; *The 19th October, 1882.*

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1882.

No. 1040 R. T., dated Simla, the 19th October 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1300 R. T., dated 12th November 1881.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 725R. T., dated 20th July 1882.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railway in India for the quarter ended 30th June 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 312 miles, or 3·24 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 308,460 miles, or 3·17 per cent. in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 251 or 30·17 per cent. The numbers chiefly vary on the following railways:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Eastern Bengal	14	...
South Indian	...	20
Great Indian Peninsula	114	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21	...
Tirhoot	18	...
Muttra-Hathras	11	...
Rajputana-Malwa	18	...
Wardha Coal	38	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	14
Punjab Northern	...	25
Indus Valley and Kandahar	52	...

2. The increase on the Eastern Bengal Railway mainly took place under "trains running over cattle on the line." The number of such accidents was 14 against 2.

3. Of the decrease of 20 accidents on the South Indian Railway, six were under "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 10 under "trains running over cattle on the line."

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the number of accidents from "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 12 to 42; the cattle accidents from 20 to 28; "slips in cuttings or embankments" from 4 to 20; cases of "fire in trains" from 9 to 61, and "other accidents" from 4 to 17. The accidents from failures of axles on this line diminished considerably, being only 1 against 8.

5. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway occurred under several heads, the largest being under "miscellaneous accidents," which number 13 against 1.

6. On the Tirhoot Railway the number of "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" rose from 5 to 16.

7. The whole of the increase on the Muttra-Hathras Railway took place under "broken rails," the number being 14 against 3.

8. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the accidents from "trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" increased from 1 to 6; the cases of "trains running over cattle on the line" from 62 to 76, and the "miscellaneous accidents" from 2 to 37, while the number of "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" decreased from 11 to 1, the number of accidents from "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" from 8 to 1, and the number of cases of broken rails from 11 to *nil*.

9. The increase on the Wardha Coal Railway was chiefly under "failure of machinery, &c.," "failure of tyres," and "fire in trains." The numbers of accidents under these heads rose from *nil*, 4 and 7 to 8, 14 and 23, respectively.

10. The decrease on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway principally took place under "trains running over cattle on the line" and "trains running over obstructions on the line." Under the former head there was 1 against 10, and under the latter *nil* against 3.

11. The number of accidents on the Punjab Northern Railway decreased by 25; 8 under "goods trains or parts of goods trains leaving the rails" and the remainder under other heads.

12. The large increase on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway was due to there being 63 cases of cattle accidents against 42, and 28 cases of "fire in trains" against 3.

13. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers 1 killed and 9 injured, against 4 killed and 44 injured; and among servants 13 killed and 16 injured, against 1 killed and 13 injured. Of the casualties to servants 4 were killed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by a collision which took place on 1st June 1882 between a goods train and a pump truck which had been blown out of the station by a severe storm, and 1 killed and 5 injured on the Madras Railway by a wagon while being shunted getting away and colliding with an Inspector's trolly.

14. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description of accidents.	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	28	...	...	3	8	3	8

Description of accidents.	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	10	...	4	...	...	...	4
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	109	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trains or enginest ravelling in the wrong direction through points	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	378	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ditto „ obstructions on the line	43	1	2	2	5	3	7
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	13	...	...	1	1	1	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	16	...	...	2	...	2	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	168	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fire at stations, involving injury to bridges or viaducts	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	93	...	1	4	2	4	3
Total	1,083	1	9	13	16	14	25

15. The number of "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 74 to 109, of which 14 or 13 per cent. occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 42, or 39 per cent., occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

16. The number of "failure of tyres" was the largest on the Wardha Coal Railway, being 14 out of a total of 15.

17. There were 168 cases of "fire in trains" against 51. Sixty-seven per cent. of these accidents occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, Wardha Coal, and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, there being 61, or 36 per cent., on the Great Indian Peninsula, 23, or 14 per cent., on the Wardha Coal, and 28, or 17 per cent., on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.

18. The failures of machinery, &c., of engines were very numerous on the Indus Valley and Kandahar, Tirhoot and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, being 17, 16 and 12 respectively out of a total of 71.

19. Of the 378 cattle accidents reported, more than half occurred on the South Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, the numbers being 52, 76 and 63 respectively.

20. Rails broke in 16 instances, of which 14 were reported on the Muttra-Hathras Railway.

21. The accidents from "slips in cuttings or embankments" numbered 22, of which 20 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone.

22. Under "fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," the number of accidents rose from 8 to 26, of which 5 took place on the East Indian and 6 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways.

23. The miscellaneous accidents increased from 38 to 93, of which 17 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, 13 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and 37 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

24. The casualties to passengers from "causes other than accidents to trains, &c.," were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	1	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	1	1
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	2
By closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	1	19
Other accidents	...	2
Total	4	27

And the accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with transit of passengers and goods from "causes other than accidents to trains, &c.," were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	8	13
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	6	20
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	2	13
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	8
Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels	...	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	1
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	...	2
Whilst working, crossing, or standing on the line	4	7
Whilst passing between vehicles	2	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	1
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	1
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	2	11
Miscellaneous	...	23
TOTAL	29	108

25. Of "other persons" killed and injured by running trains, &c., 7 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over line at level-crossings; 19 killed and 8 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 7 committed suicide; and 3 were killed, and one injured from miscellaneous causes.

26. The following table exhibits the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter:—

	2ND QUARTER, 1881.		2ND QUARTER, 1882.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control	5	44	...	10
From misconduct or want of caution	6	37	5	26
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	2	18	16	33
From misconduct or want of caution	50	74	26	91
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	5	1	7	1
Trespassers, including suicides	36	7	26	8
Other persons	5	2	3	1
TOTAL	109	183	83	170

27. In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed and 34 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 72 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Governments, Administrations and Officers concerned should be invited to the large number of accidents from "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" and "fire in trains" on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the increase under cattle accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, "failures of machinery, &c." on the Tirhoot Railway, "broken rails" on the Muttra-Hathras Railway, "failure

tyres" and "fire in trains" on the Wardha Coal Railway, and "trains running over cattle" and "fire in trains" on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.

The attention of the Madras Government should be invited to the fact that, owing to the late submission of some of the figures for tables Nos. 3 and 4 of the Madras and South Indian Railways, the general return has been left incomplete.

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

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Biluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.

Ordered also, 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, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1882 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.	1,582½	East Indian (including State Lines worked as Branches)	1881	...	2	1	19	1	21	...	9	4	14	4	23	2	...	10	1	1	...	13	1	18	45
	1,595		1882	...	4	1	3	1	7	...	9	7	28	7	37	...	...	11	2	...	...	11	2	19	46
	171¾	Eastern Bengal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	172¾		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	6	3
	547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	8
	547		1882	...	...	...	2	..	2	1	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	5	6
	663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1881	4	20	...	6	4	26	...	2	5	8	5	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	37
	(a) 663½		1882	...	2	...	7	...	9	2	4	1	7	3	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	20
	858	Madras	1881	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	6	4
	858		1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	12
	655	South Indian	1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	8
	655		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	3	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	6
	1,448	Great Indian Peninsula	1881	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	1	13	10	13	11	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	18	18
	1,450¼		1882	...	1	..	1	...	2	8	7	4	22	12	29	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	14	32
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1881	...	14	4	...	4	14	...	...	9	8	9	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	15	22
	460¾		1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	9	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	9
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	29		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27½	Nalhátí	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27¾		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	230	Northern Bengal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	233		1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	35	Tirhoot	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	35		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
	57	Patna-Gya	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	57		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	Muttra-Háthras	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	86	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
	86½		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1
	1,015½	Rajputana-Malwa System	1881	...	..	1	3	1	3	1	1	7	3	8	4	1	1	5	1	...	...	6	2	15	9
	1,139½		1882	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	5	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	6
	192½	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
	194		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Wardha Coal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	45		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64½	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	98		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	3
	161		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	362½	Punjab Northern	1881	1	2	...	3	1	5	1	4	2	2	3	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	12
	397		1882	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	12
	640	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1881	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	5	10
	660		1882	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	9
	59½	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	59½		1882	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	121	Nizam's	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	121		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	58	Mysore	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	86		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	Kaunia-Dhurla (Steam Tramway)	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
STATE.	9,620	TOTAL	1881	5	44	6	37	11	91	2	18	50	74	52	92	5	1	36	7	5	2	46	10	109	183
	9,641½		1882	...	10	5	26	5	36	[illegible]	33	26	91	42	124	7	1	26	8	3	1	36	10	83	170

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

No. 2.

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

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																										SER			
	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																						FROM			
			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 closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		TOTAL.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, waggons, &c.		3.—Coming in contact with overhanging &c. during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED. East Indian (including State Lines worked as Branches).	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	7	...	...	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Madras	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	8	7	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE. Rajputana-Malwa System	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamria-Dhurla (Steam Tramway)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL. 1882	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	19	...	2	4	27	5	86	13	16	8	13	6	30	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	3
TOTAL. 1881	4	42	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	29	4	9	7	32	11	81	1	13	5	10	4	16	...	3	...	...	4	2	1	3

RAILWAYS.	SERVANTS.																																				OTHERS.															
	CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																																																			
	7.—Whilst breaking, uncoupling or shocking wheels.		8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12.—Whilst passing between vehicles.		13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17.—By falling of lamps, waggon-doors, timber weights, &c.		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling waggons.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		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.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED. East Indian (including State Lines worked as Branches).	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	13	7	37	7	37	...	...	6	2	5	...	...	...	11	2	19	46
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	3
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	5	6
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	8	3	11	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	6	20
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	13
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	4	22	12	29	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	33
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	16
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
STATE. Rajputana-Malwa System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	8
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	4
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	12
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamria-Dhurla (Steam Tramway)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL. 1882	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	7	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	11	...	23	29	108	42	124	7	1	19	8	7	...	3	1	36	10	83	166
TOTAL. 1881	...	...	1	1	7	1	9	3	1	1	1	6	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	6	8	3	11	51	79	52	92	5	1	30	7	6	...	5	2	46	10	102	204

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882 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 Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian (including State Lines worked as Branches).							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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	3
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	58	...	4	...	...	...	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	2	3	2	3
Number of Passenger-miles	167,447,677							20,731,206							38,183,891							66,735,774						
„ of Servants employed	22,810							5,466							4,983							13,857						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,201,935							165,524							439,738							695,591						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.							Bombay Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.						
	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	2	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	16	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	4	2	4	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	53	...	1	1	5	1	6	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	1	8	7	8	8	44	...	...	2	1	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	(a)							(a)							95,922,636							55,977,164							1,826,214					
„ of Servants employed	(a)							(a)							21,495							5,822							180					
Train-mileage of all descriptions	(a)							(a)							2,606,859							528,140							11,471					

(a) Figures not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NALHATI.							NORTHERN BENGAL.							TIRHOOT.							PATNA-GYA.							MUTTRA-HATHRAS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				642,260							7,737,848							4,403,097							4,235,664							1,798,700			
„ of Servants employed				175							1,672							1,025							504							105			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				10,022							141,468							64,034							38,668							10,788			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	CAWNPORE-FARUKHABAD.							RAJPUTANA-MALWA SYSTEM.							BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.							WARDHA COAL.							NAGPUR-CHHATTISGARH.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	2	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				4,410,900							82,633,146							7,961,924							830,257							3,288,632			
„ of Servants employed				383							9,261							633							(a) 394							1,458			
Train mileage of all descriptions				34,561							1,024,797							98,781							23,017							55,666			

(a) Inclusive of 12 servants employed in colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.							PUNJAB NORTHERN.							INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	143	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	13,050,612							26,339,136.							20,176,533							1,732,725						
„ of Servants employed	1,197							3,570							5,056							185						
Train mileage of all descriptions	137,677							257,698							476,963							18,065						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NIZAM'S.							MYSORE.							KAUNIA-DHUBLA (STEAM TRAMWAY).							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	3	8	3	8
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	4
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	1	...	1	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	1	...	...	...	1
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	2	2	5	3	7
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	1	1	1
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	2	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	1	...	...	...	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	1	4	2	4	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	1	9	13	16	14	25
Number of Passenger miles	6,086,158							2,742,677							194,904							635,089,735						
„ of Servants employed	649							690							167							101,734						
Train mileage of all descriptions	84,907							27,274							5,852							9,159,496						

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the and the Number of RAILWAY SER

No. 4.

Second Quarter of 1882, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS VANTS 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.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian (including State Lines worked as Branches).	...	1	4	...	2	5	...	...	25	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1	1	4	...	2	14	1	...	6	3	1	8	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
	Madras	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	South Indian	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	52	1	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	12	1	1	42	...	...	28	4	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	2	1	...	1	7	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana Malwa System	...	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	76	9	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	8	...	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	1	1	...	...	7	2	...	63	4	1	7	17	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla (Steam Tramway)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1882	1	11	28	2	10	109	14	1	378	43	13	16	71	15	1	12	...	18	2	16
	TOTAL 1881	3	12	41	3	7	74	15	2	366	33	18	25	67	5	2	17	1	21	1	16

21. The flooding of portions of permanent way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Killed.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Injured.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Killed.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN. Number of Passengers carried.	PER MILE OPEN. Train mileage of all descriptions.	PER MILE OPEN. Passenger mileage.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Injured.
...	...	4	5	2	58	...	4	...	...	...	4	1,595	2,545,220	2,201,935	167,447,677	1,595	1,381	104,982	...	1·572	...	0·024
...	...	1	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	172¾	606,205	165,524	20,731,206	3,509	958	120,007	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	772,250	439,738	38,183,891	1,412	804	69,806	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	6	10	69	..	...	2	3	2	3	663½	1,210,487	695,591	66,735,774	1,824	1,048	100,581	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	1	...	53	...	1	1	5	1	6	858	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	20	61	2	17	199	...	1	8	7	8	8	1,450½	1,624,842	2,606,859	95,922,636	1,120	1,797	66,139	...	0·815	...	0·010
4	...	5	1	13	44	...	...	2	1	2	1	460¾	1,958,557	528,140	55,977,164	4,251	1,146	121,491	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	190,921	11,471	1,826,214	5,785	348	55,340	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	28,838	10,022	642,260	1,058	368	23,569	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	163,471	141,468	7,737,848	702	607	33,210	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	125,441	64,034	4,403,097	1,476	753	51,801	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	125,034	38,668	4,235,664	2,193	678	74,310	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	93,200	10,788	1,798,700	3,214	372	62,024	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	86½	179,500	34,561	4,410,900	2,075	400	50,993	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	37	161	...	2	...	...	...	2	1,139½	1,461,518	1,024,797	82,633,146	1,283	899	72,517	...	1·368	...	0·024
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19½	185,572	98,781	7,961,924	957	509	41,041	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32,989	23,017	830,257	733	511	18,450	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	164,225	55,666	3,288,632	1,676	568	33,557	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	403,521	137,677	13,050,612	2,506	855	81,060	...	...	...	...
3	...	5	1	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	535,922	257,698	26,339,136	1,350	649	66,345	...	...	...	...
1	...	28	3	4	143	1'	1	...	...	1	1	660	421,074	476,963	20,176,533	638	723	30,571	2·375	2·375	0·049	0·049
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59½	87,466	18,065	1,732,725	1,476	305	29,244	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	117,864	84,907	6,086,158	974	702	50,299	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	85,514	27,274	2,742,677	994	317	31,891	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	16,177	5,852	194,904	506	183	6,091	...	...	....	...
13	22	168	26	98	1,083	1	9	13	16	14	25	9,941¼	13,135,808	9,159,496	635,089,735	1,321	921	63,879	0·076	0·685	0 002	0·014
5	6	51	8	33	882	4	44	1	13	5	57	9,629	14,818,093	9,708,334	719,775,910	1,539	1,008	74,751	0·27	2·97	0·006	0·061

(a) Figures not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF SEPTEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1320, 1321, 1452, 1453, 1454 AND 1455 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14th AND 28th OCTOBER 1882.

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, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	1st half of September 1882.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
British Burma	ABRACAN DIVISION.																															
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	...	224 0	40 0	40 0	...	32 0	32 0	36 0
	Northern Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	11 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	36 0
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	16 3	19 6	19 6	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	130 0	116 0	*a*	*a*	*a*	36 0	...	36 0
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	27 7	26 13	26 3	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	469 11	469 11	320 0	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	28 6
	PEGU DIVISION.																															
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 0	15 5	...	...	...	12 3	12 12	...	13 13	13 2	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	20 4	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 4	13 6	13 6	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	8 8	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	29 14
	Prome	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 3	17 2	17 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	32 4	18 10	18 10	18 10
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																															
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	14 12	11 5	18 7	16 5	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 0	14 4	211 8	181 15	157 6	35 7	35 7	30 4	29 7	30 2	24 12
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 15	19 8	19 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	29 10
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	14 11	14 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	16 0	13 7	184 8	184 8	184 8	37 5	44 5	39 6	35 7	30 6	35 7
	Thayetmyo	10 1	11 7	12 8	...	...	...	10 13	11 10	10 3	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	11 1	...	245 0	245 0	...	26 4	20 13	...	18 5	14 2	...
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																															
	Moulmein town	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 3	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	220 0	220 0	...	47 7	47 7	...	35 8	35 8	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	...	11 4	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	...	...	24 2	...	...	16 1	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	...	15 6	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	...	...	26 1	...	...	14 0	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	16 0	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	24 0	24 0	...	30 12	30 12	...	18 12	18 12	...
	Shwaygyin	12 7	10 10	13 13	13 12	7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	...	32 3	32 3	...	18 4	18 14	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	9 0	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	*b*	*c*	...
	2nd half of September 1882.																															
Punjab	Delhi	19 0	18 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	22 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Gurgaon	19 12	20 0	20 12	27 2	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 12	26 0	24 0	25 12	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	24 4	24 0	23 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	0 ...	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Karnal	20 8	20 8	21 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	8 ...	11 4	11 4	10 0
	Hissar	17 0	17 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Rohtak	17 8	17 12	21 8	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 1	...	10 12	10 5	10 8
	Sirsa	22 8	21 0	21 0	38 0	39 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	27 0	38 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 0
	Umballa	24 8	23 0	21 4	32 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	29 0	27 12	23 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 13	13 12	...	13 12	13 8	11 0
	Ludhiana	25 0	24 0	20 0	37 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	32 12	30 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8
	Simla	17 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	18 4	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 8	...	9 6	9 14	8 0
	Jullundur *d*	25 8	24 12	22 8	35 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 2	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4	...	13 11	13 4	11 8
	Hoshiarpur	26 8	25 8	22 8	36 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	13 12	...	13 8	13 8	11 8
	Kangra *e*	24 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Amritsar	25 8	25 8	21 8	43 8	41 0	31 8	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	12 0	29 4	29 4	24 8	23 8	22 8	16 8	...	...	...	33 4	32 4	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 4
	Sialkot *e*	27 0	26 0	20 0	44 0	41 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	19 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	14 12	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4
	Gurdaspur	30 0	30 0	23 0	42 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	10 8
	Lahore	25 0	24 0	20 0	49 0	38 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	20 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	12 0	14 0	10 8
	Ferozepore *e*	25 0	24 0	19 0	42 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	27 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0	...	12 0	13 0	11 0
	Gujranwala *f*	27 0	26 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 4
	Rawalpindi	25 0	21 8	13 8	35 8	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	7 0	32 0	31 0	19 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 4	18 0	90 0	95 0	52 0	14 6	14 12	...	14 4	14 8	12 2
	Jhelum	24 0	23 8	16 12	35 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	19 12	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	18 12	160 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Gujrat	27 0	25 8	19 8	45 8	43 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 0	27 0	22 0	29 8	28 8	22 0	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	15 0	15 0	12 8
	Shahpur *g*	21 0	20 12	16 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	17 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	12 0
	Jhang	19 4	20 0	15 8	33 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 2	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 8
	Montgomery *e*	20 0	20 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	20 0	20 0	0 ...	16 0	16 0	0 ...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	18 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	21 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	...	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Dera Ismail Khan	20 10	19 3	16 15	28 8	27 8	28 12	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 8	32 4	30 6	30 0	27 4	25 1	22 8	...	...	...	24 13	24 0	25 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	55 0	55 0	...	53 0	53 0	50 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	17 8	15 6	22 8	20 0	20 15	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	23 12	21 4	25 0	22 8	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	17 10	100 0	100 0	125 0	30 10	31 4	...	27 8	27 8	25 5
	Bannu	30 0	30 10	19 6	42 2	42 8	35 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 9	35 0	35 0	20 0	33 12	30 0	22 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 10	31 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	80 0
	Peshawar	18 12	19 0	11 6	35 6	35 12	26 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 6	26 6	27 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	10 2	...	...	...	16 13	16 8	13 6	96 0	96 0	66 0	55 4	55 4	...	53 0	53 0	38 12
	Kohat	17 8	17 8	13 6	30 4	31 14	24 4	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	10 3	22 4	21 10	16 9	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 9	17 14	102 0	102 0	63 0	91 8	96 15	...	75 0	84 0	51 0
	Hazara	23 12	...	13 8	32 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	9 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	...	12 0	...	11 0	12 0	10 0
British Burma	ABRACAN DIVISION.																															
	Akyab	6 10	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 4	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	224 0	40 0	40 0	...	32 0	32 0	40 0
	Northern Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	36 0
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 4	19 8	19 6	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	*h*	*h*	*h*	36 0	36 0	36 0
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PEGU DIVISION.																															
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	12 9	12 3	12 9	13 2	13 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	19 7	19 7	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 4	14 4	14 4	13 6	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	13 9	8 8	535 11	535 11	535 0	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	29 14
	Prome	13 13	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 3	11 3	17 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	13 13	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	32 4	18 10	18 10	18 10
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																															
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	16 3	12 2	18 14	18 7	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 11	...	211 8	211 8	183 8	35 7	35 7	32 9	29 7	29 7	29 10
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 15	19 8	19 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 9	29 9	29 9	29 10
	Thonegwa	...	...	12 9	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 12	14 11	14 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	22 7	...	246 0	184 8	246 0	39 6	37 5	39 6	35 7	35 7	35 7
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	12 8	...	...	...	10 3	10 13	10 3	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	26 4	26 4	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																															
	Moulmein town	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	10 9	20 4	20 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	47 7	47 7	32 0	35 8	35 8	28 6
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 12	22 14	22 14	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	21 5	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	0 ...	26 1	26 1	30 6	14 0	14 0	22 13
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	18 5	21 2	21 5	21 5	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	30 15	18 12	18 12	18 12
	Shwaygyin	12 7	10 10	13 7	13 13	13 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	39 5	18 4	18 14	18 14
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	...	10 8	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b*	*b*	*b*

* No wholesale salt sold. *a* Rs. 48 per 100 maunds. *b* As. 2 per maund. *c* As. 2 per viss wholesale. *d* Gram falling. *e* Jowar falling. *f* Barley falling. *g* Jowar rising. *h* Rs. 40 per 100 maunds.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th September 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd September 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th September 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd September 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
23rd Sep. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,59,255	926	172	1,90,197	1,106	24,25,356	554	24,82,871	574	57,515	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	88,944	163	547	73,854	135	23,03,466	166	23,69,888	172	66,422	...
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	676	1,79,152	265	676	1,72,039	254	41,41,881	242	44,03,901	259	2,62,020	...
23rd ditto	Madras	858	1,06,036	124	861	1,24,295	144	30,60,318	141	34,15,802	158	3,55,484	...
23rd ditto	South Indian	655	66,313	101	655	69,686	106	18,75,406	113	18,80,388	114	4,982	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,62,730	322	1,450	4,18,867	289	1,50,11,420	410	1,52,68,823	418	2,57,403	...
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	444	1,14,098	257	461	70,327	153	45,58,888	406	47,29,489	407	1,70,601	...
	Total	4,791	11,76,528	246	4,822	11,19,265	232	3,33,76,735	274	3,45,51,162	285	11,74,427	...
	State.												
30th Sep. 1882	East Indian	1,504	10,04,213	668	1,507	7,12,772	473	2,03,60,545	535	2,06,47,349	545	2,86,804	...
30th Sep. 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,716	133	33	3,020	91	72,858	103	90,944	116	18,086	...
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,316	49	27	1,311	49	30,339	44	32,613	48	2,274	...
23rd dit	Northern Bengal	233	38,142	164	230	49,640	216	7,75,754	132	9,03,575	155	1,27,821	...
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	75	10,194	136	75	10,336	138	2,68,103	132	3,06,073	150	37,970	...
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	22,360	392	57	8,968	157	2,42,318	168	2,12,362	148	...	29,956
23rd ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,853	98	29	2,819	97	68,140	92	56,821	78	...	11,319
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	7,821	91	87	5,746	66	1,29,615	60	1,57,623	71	28,008	...
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	563	47	12	632	53	18,889	62	21,118	69	2,229	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,64,845	162	1,117	1,51,568	136	38,86,877	151	48,43,427	172	9,56,550	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,635	236	45	6,345	141	2,35,703	207	2,45,274	216	9,571	...
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	53	3,479	66	98	4,569	47	1,34,911	90	2,60,368	106	1,25,457	...
23rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	22,628	141	161	20,132	125	6,42,821	158	6,47,928	160	5,107	...
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	5,797	77	75	4,191	56	1,36,148	71	1,46,203	77	10,055	...
23rd ditto	Punjab Northern	363	51,728	142	409	41,716	102	13,65,670	148	13,63,731	134	...	1,939
30th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,20,100	182	660	68,916	104	22,23,790	133	20,19,739	121	...	4,051
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,542	67	...	...	32,255	55	32,255	...
	Total	2,920	4,66,177	159	3,138	3,81,451	121	1,02,31,936	138	1,13,40,054	144	13,08,118	...
	Native States.												
23rd Sep. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	120	5,137	43	194	10,834	56	3,28,550	81	4,37,546	89	1,08,996	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	11,901	98	121	14,159	117	3,86,263	126	4,05,836	133	19,573	...
23rd ditto	Mysore	58	2,283	39	86	4,872	57	67,126	46	1,34,496	62	67,370	...
	Total	299	19,321	65	401	29,865	74	7,81,939	92	9,77,878	97	1,95,939	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,514	26,66,239	280	9,868	22,43,353	227	6,17,51,155	267	6,75,16,443	272	29,65,288	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,20,25,460	132	3,29,30,387	133	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,25,695	135	3,45,86,056	139	18,60,361	...

Simla,
The 24th October 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st AUGUST 1882.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August 1882. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauges. 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). Names.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·46	3,073·60	1,193	...	...	Gurdáspur	17,139	7·14	6·05	Cotton	24,244	The volume which entered the Bari Doab Canal head was 2,884 cubic feet per second; of this 119 cubic feet per-second passed out of the escapes; and the balance, 2,765 cubic feet per second, was utilized.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·40		978	...	...	Amritsar	42,172	10·37	10·80	Rice	21,060	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·70		594	...	...	Lahore	59,490	5·95	8·60	Sugarcane	9,914	
											Others	63,583	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	2,765	...	...	.....	118,801	...	...	.....	118,801	Compared with the corresponding increase of 438 acres as compared with August 1880. The rainfall during the month was above the average.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	1,597·41	...	...	.....	94,804	...	...	.....	94,804	
Kamál Division	4·33	3·94	83		Kamál Division 191,144 kurries, bullies, &c.		Umballa	1,844	10·92	13·03	Cotton	51,939	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,270 cubic feet per-second, of which the following passed through the escapes :—
Delhi do.	5·70	4·57	532				Karnál	34,655	5·54	2·26	Rice	39,971	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·68	1,190		Karnal Division 2,530 mds. fuel. Delhi Division 22,660 mds. timber.		Delhi	32,189	6·10	3·50	Sugarcane	48,325	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·03	252				Rohtak	34,845	3·70	2·05	Others	20,252	
							Hissár	31,461	3·80	...	.....	...	
							Jhind	24,333	1·70	15·80	.....	...	
							Bikaner	224	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State	736	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,057	...	191,144	.....	160,487	...	...	.....	160,487	As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 4,893 acres. There is an increase of 12,215 acres in sugarcane and a decrease of 12,225 acres in cotton, and a slight increase in rice and others.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,041	...	246,233	.....	155,594	...	...	.....	155,594	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	18,600	...	3·05	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The rainfall during the month was below the average in Kamal, Delhi, Rohtak and Hissar.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	42,000	3·73	0·80		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	192,540	1·06	0·20		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	151,733	2·34	2·00		...	
							Muzaffargarh	159,080	...	...		...	The supply in all the rivers has been good throughout the month. The Chenab and Indus were in high flood at the beginning of the month, but subsided rapidly. The rainfall in Muzaffargarh during this and the previous month was heavier than has been known for 26 years; but the damage done to the crops by floods is less than was at first feared.
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	563,353	...	...	.....	563,353	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	744,433	...	...	.....	744,433	The falling-off on the Inundation Canals, as compared with last year, is due to the estimate of the corresponding month of that year having been too high.
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	279,288	...	...	.....	279,288	There is an increase of 28,890 acres on the perennial canals as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	250,398	...	...	.....	250,398	

J. E. CATTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st OCTOBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rain worth noticing during the week under report, except in the Madras Presidency and in British Burma and in the Chittagong district.

Harvest operations continue in some parts of the country, and have been completed or nearly so in others.

Standing crops in the Madras Presidency are generally good, but a little more rain is wanted in parts of some districts. In Coorg, in the Mysore State, in the Nizam's Territories, in Berar, in Assam, and in British Burma crops are in good condition. In the Punjab prospects of the harvest are good, but the yield is expected to be below average in the Umballa and Hissar divisions. In Bengal the rice crop in several places is not very satisfactory, owing to deficient supply of timely rain; sugarcane is doing well. In the Bombay Presidency locusts are injuring crops in parts of Poona and Satara districts. They are disappearing from Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Násik.

The sowing of *rabi* crops in the Bombay Presidency has been completed in a few districts and is in progress in others. In the Nizam's Territories, in Berar, in the Central Provinces, in Rajputana and Central India, and in Bengal sowings are still in progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sowings are germinating well; rain is wanted in Kumaun and Sitapur for the sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 1st)		
Bellary ...	No rain	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, yield average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	·06 (rainfall of one station).	More rain wanted for dry crops in one division; harvest early dry crops and indigo, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·50 (average of eight stations).	More rain wanted; crops under channels and larger tanks good, but lost under small and rain-fed tanks; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	·16 (average of three stations).	Standing crops paddy affected by grub in one taluka, elsewhere good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and fever slight; cattle-disease general.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·87 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where irrigated, withering elsewhere for want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·21 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	·92 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluka; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura ...	1·35 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	2·40 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crops nearly over; sowing second crops progressing; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	1·18	Agricultural operations progressing; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Bellary; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 1st)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River higher than on same date last year; slight fever prevails; 1 case small-pox in Sujawal taluka; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 36 and 39, in Manjhand 26, 36 and 56, in Jati 20, 40 and 44, and in Tatta 24, 38 and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* reaping nearly completed; *rabi* operations in progress; small-pox in Hyderabad and Naushahro, and fever in twelve talukas; north wind has set in; wheat 23, *bajri* 44, *juari* 48, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of rice, *bajri*, &c., completed; sowing of wheat and gram commenced, other crops doing well; fever in Dholka, Viramgaum, Gogo, and Parentij; cattle-disease continues in Sanand; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of *kharif* continues; *rabi* sowings commenced in Amreli; public health good; cattle-disease continues in parts of Kari division; *bajri* 33 and common rice 21½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest progressing; *juari* 37 and *nagli* 58 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Weather clear, nights cold; *bajri* being reaped; *rabi* sown, save where locusts remain; locusts have left in large numbers, but have alighted in Násik, Igatpuri, and Peint eating *bajri*, rice, and *nagli*, and also in west of Baglan and Kalwan; distress apprehended shortly in Chandore and northern talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 25th and 26th, *nil* on 27th ; 1° cool on 28th, 29th and 31st, and 2° cool on 30th ; vapour in air in defect of normal ; wind normal.
Poona ...	No rain	Slight damage by locusts continues ; 18 cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 8 deaths ; *bajri* 47 and *juari* 60 lbs. per rupee ; in Poona *bajri* 43 and *juari* 52 lbs per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	Reaping of *bajri* in progress in all talukas ; sowing of *rabi* almost completed throughout the district ; locusts appear to be gradually leaving ; cholera in Karjat, 25 attacks, 4 deaths, Sheogaon, 1 attack, 1 death ; *bajri*—maximum 65 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Akola ; *juari*—maximum 102 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	.....	No report received.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in Hubli and Karajgi.	Rice and cotton crops good ; early rice being harvested in some villages of western talukas ; sowing of late crops in progress ; slight cattle-disease in three talukas ; public health good ; rice minimum 21 and *juari* 58 lbs. per rupee.
Kánara ...	Hallial, ·35	Harvesting rice continues on coast and above Ghât talukas ; small-pox in one and fever in two talukas ; common rice at Karwar 11 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupee ; weather fair.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather cool ; general health fair ; cholera continues in Dhrol but slightly ; fever in Nawanagar, Dhrol, Gondal, Mengui, Lodhika, Bagasra, and Vasarad ; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather generally clear ; harvesting *kharif* and sowing *rabi* completed in a few districts, in progress in the rest ; locusts have almost disappeared in Khandesh and are leaving Násik and Ahmednagar, but continue doing injury in parts of Poona and Satara districts ; fever and cattle-disease in many districts ; slight cholera and small-pox in some.
Bengal—(Nov. 1st)		
Chittagong ...	1·24	Weather hot ; prospects fair ; *amun* plants flourishing ; prices somewhat higher ; cattle-disease still prevails ; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming cooler ; prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, *nil*	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane satisfactory ; lands being prepared for winter crops ; health of people generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable ; *amun* crop doing well ; lands being ploughed for winter crops ; fever prevails here and there.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* much improved ; *rabi* crops being sown ; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	*Nil* ; 4·29 during preceding week.	Prospects of winter rice fair ; state of *rabi* crops also better ; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable ; prospects of crops good, but tobacco seedlings said to have suffered from late rain ; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair ; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops going on ; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of standing crops fair ; *rabi* crops being sown ; early sowings have germinated ; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Rice prospects fair ; rain still required for rice on high lands ; other crops good ; prices stationary ; public health middling.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather getting cool ; prospects of rice crops good ; sowing of *rabi* crops commenced ; public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy for the last three days ; prospects of crops excellent ; public health good. *General Remarks.*—There was some rain in Chittagong during the week, none in any of the other reporting districts ; prospects generally much improved by the late general heavy rainfall, but rice crop in several places said to be not very satisfactory owing to deficient supply of timely rain ; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops progressing favourably, and *kalai* and other pulses already sown doing well ; sugarcane generally promises a good crop ; fever prevalent in some districts, and cases of cholera still reported from a few places, elsewhere public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 31st)	No rain	Weather seasonable ; *rabi* sowings progressing ; rice crop good ; no sickness among men or cattle.
Allahabad (Nov. 1st)	No rain	*Rabi* flourishing ; prospects good ; health on the whole very good for season.
Gorakhpur (Oct. 30th)	.....	Weather fine ; *rabi* sowings in progress ; active demand for labour ; health good and prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Prospects good ; *kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing in progress ; supplies sufficient ; prices stationary ; fever continues ; no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 31st)	No rain	*Kharif* being harvested ; *rabi* ploughings and sowings continue ; sugarcane being irrigated ; fever abating ; general health good ; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Bareilly (Oct. 31st)	.....	Weather seasonable ; *rabi* prospects good ; cholera dying out ; fever still prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Health good ; *kharif* crops being harvested and cotton-picking commenced ; barley and wheat being sown in Baghanat ; prices stationary ; export of wheat and oil-seeds recommenced from Meerut and Ghaziabad.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	A fall now would benefit sowing of *rabi* ; health good ; cattle-disease still prevails ; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	*Rabi* sowings in progress ; prices stationary ; cholera almost disappearing, but fever prevalent.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices still falling ; *bajri* harvest completed ; newly sown crops coming on nicely ; weather seasonable ; cholera has abated considerably.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Outturn of *mash* indifferent ; *rabi* sowings in parts of Sidhauli hindered for want of sufficient moisture ; slight cattle-disease in one tahsil ; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress ; weather fine ; fever and cattle-disease in part of district ; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ 30th)	.....	*Rabi* ploughings and sowings in progress ; cholera and fever continue ; no cattle-disease ; markets well supplied ; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 31st)	No rain	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings progressing ; health good ; prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings going on ; *juari* and rice yield will be poor ; prices steady ; slight fever still continues. *General Remarks.*—No rain ; rain wanted in Kumaun and part of Sitapur for the *rabi* sowings ; *kharif* harvest nearly over ; *rabi* sowings germinating well ; markets well supplied ; prices falling in three districts, elsewhere stationary ; cholera continues in Rae Bareli, but is abating elsewhere ; cattle-disease continues in four districts.
Punjab—(Oct. 31st)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health good ; prices stationary ; prospects of yield continue to be good.
Hissar ...	No rain	Health good ; prices rising ; harvest prospects unchanged.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good ; prices stationary ; yield of crops expected to be below the average.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good ; prices stationary ; crop prospects good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good ; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Slight fever prevalent ; prices steady ; crop prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good ; prices steady ; crop prospects good.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Health good ; prices stationary ; harvest prospects good.
Rawalpindi ...	·10	Slight fever still prevails in some parts of the district ; prices steady harvest prospects above the average.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Fever decreasing ; prices steady ; harvest prospects good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever abating ; prices of food-grains are generally stationary ; price of Indian-corn is rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever not yet disappeared ; prices steady ; crop prospects good. *General Remarks.*—The health of the province has been generally good ; slight fever prevails in the Rawalpindi, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar districts, but in the Mooltan and Peshawar districts it is abating ; the prices of food-grains are stationary, except in Hissar where they are rising ; the crop prospects are generally good, but in Umballa and in the Hissar divisions it is expected that the yield will be below the average.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 1st)	.....	Weather cloudy ; *rabi* sowings completed ; prospects good ; fever and cholera prevalent ; prices stationary.
Chhindwara (Oct. 31st)	.....	Weather cool ; *kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowings almost finished ; wheat 20 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 30th)	.....	*Kharif* being cut ; *rabi* sowings almost finished ; fever prevalent ; prices steady.
Seoni („ 31st)	.....	Weather getting cold ; *kharif* being reaped ; *rabi* sowings progressing ; fever prevalent ; wheat 17 and rice 16½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable ; *kharif* fair ; *rabi* progressing ; fever prevalent ; wheat 13 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 28th)	.....	Weather clear and cool ; rice doing well, *rabi* sowings going on ; cattle-disease prevalent ; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 26th)	.....	Weather clear and cold ; prospects good ; health good ; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 31st)	.....	Days warm and nights chilly ; *rabi* sowings continue ; cholera and small-pox prevalent ; prices steady ; rice 13 and wheat 16 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy ; mornings and nights cool and pleasant ; *kharif* crops being reaped ; *rabi* sowings in progress ; prospects generally favourable ; fever prevalent and cholera reported from a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Oct. 28th)		
Akyab ...	1·49	Total rainfall 198·78 inches; public health good in town, but 10 deaths from cholera in district; cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon ...	2·13	Total rainfall 100·69 inches; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	1·81	Total rainfall 121·13 inches; public health and condition of crops good.
Prome ...	0·32	Total rainfall 49·10 inches; public health good; more rain has fallen and crop prospects are better.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·11	Total rainfall 199·18 inches; public health and condition of crops good both in Moulmein and district; 24 deaths of cattle reported in one township.
Toungoo ...	0·76	Total rainfall 88·19 inches; 3 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; 10 deaths from cattle-disease in one township.
		General Remarks.—Crop prospects are generally good; a few cases of cholera in Akyab; Tharrawaddy, Henzada, and Tavoy, and some deaths from cattle-disease in Amherst and Toungoo, otherwise public health and health of cattle generally good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct. 31st)	*Nil*	Mornings cool and foggy; weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet (Nov. 1st)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally good; isolated cases of cholera in north and south of Sylhet and in the Sunamganj subdivisions.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warm; reaping of *aus* crop finished; state of *sali* crop and public health good; common rice 25¾ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease decreasing; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 1st)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·10	Crops in good condition.
Mercara ...	·17	Rice crop doing well; *ragi* being harvested in Nanjarajapatna and Yeluvershime taluks; coffee ripening fast; cardamom picking completed; public health and prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain more or less in Colar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur districts; crops in good condition; prospects favourable; no material change in prices; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Nov. 1st)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; rain wanted; wheat 16 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Prospects of *kharif* crops favourable; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress; *rabi* sowings continue in one taluk only; cattle-disease in one taluk; public health otherwise good; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 27¾, and yellow *juari* 32½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Nov. 1st)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Crops and public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; fever prevalent; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather clear; prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	*Kharif* prospects good; prices stationary; health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Weather fair; sowings of *rabi* crops in progress; opium fields are being prepared; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 1st)	.....	Weather clear; fever diminishing; cold nights.
Sirohi (Oct. 29th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops cut; cold nights, days very hot.
Marwar („ 27th)	.....	About two months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops being harvested; weather close; nights unusually warm and sultry; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 28th)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health and crops good.
Harowti („ 29th)	.....	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings in progress; tanks and wells full; weather seasonable; health good.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	.....	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 31st)	.....	Reaping of *kharif* crop completed; *rabi* sowings progressing; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prospects favourable; prices firm; fever prevalent.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Gram, barley, and wheat being sown; health fair.
Nepal— (Oct. 26th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Rice crop nearly harvested; splendid weather.

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Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	7 6	13 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	19 6	19 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	32 3	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 5	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 10	12 5	11 5	12 6	13 10	21 10	21 10	25 14	31 11	27 11	27 11	26 5	24 3	28 5	22 3	22 3	28 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 11	30 11	26 14	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	36 6	25 3	25 3	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	13 11	12 11	13 11	...	...	...	16 3	15 11	17 0	16 13	16 5	17 14	25 0	24 14	28 10	...	...	...	30 14	32 5	40 11	22 3	22 11	29 10	180 0	130 0	145 13	15 11	16 0	13 2	15 3	15 11	12 14	Kistna	
	Nellore	11 11	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 13	17 0	17 0	...	28 13	28 13	26 14	...	...	28 11	32 13	32 13	30 14	22 0	23 2	25 3	140 0*	186 10	93 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 5	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	12 13	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 2	12 14	30 0	30 0	27 10	37 11	31 14	30 6	31 8	33 0	31 8	25 13	24 14	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	31 14	30 14	30 14	18 13	18 13	18 13	31 5	31 5	31 5	35 13	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	19 3	16 14	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	41 3	37 2	37 2	26 5	26 5	29 2	43 10	34 14	34 14	33 10	30 3	37 0	82 10	82 10	97 3	15 13	15 13	13 6	15 8	15 11	13 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 11	12 2	11 6	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	31 14	34 3	31 8	20 10	21 3	26 3	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	24 11	178 13	178 13	198 5	14 13	14 13	12 8	14 6	14 6	12 2	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 13	10 8	9 13	...	...	...	12 14	13 5	13 5	14 5	15 2	14 8	23 0	23 13	23 0	25 0	25 0	28 13	28 0	28 0	27 11	25 0	25 0	29 3	87 8	86 5	81 6	16 11	16 11	14 6	16 3	16 3	13 14	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 3	15 0	14 0	14 11	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	27 6	27 6	25 0	25 0	26 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 14	17 5	17 5	16 14	34 10	33 11	29 2	29 11	28 14	28 2	37 10	35 14	33 5	25 10	24 10	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 14	17 2	16 3	14 6	30 3	33 10	30 3	37 0	33 14	29 5	35 0	31 13	28 10	29 5	28 6	26 8	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 14	14 13	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	12 6	20 14	...	18 6	33 6	33 6	27 0	37 11	37 13	31 14	39 5	36 8	33 3	27 2	26 3	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	15 16	13 5	16 2	15 10	13 5	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 6	13 11	15 3	14 14	14 8	28 0	28 0	25 0	27 14	29 3	32 11	32 11	31 6	31 6	30 0	30 13	30 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	12 13	16 0	15 3	13 14	35 10	35 10	32 6	32 5	31 10	30 14	37 3	38 5	32 8	31 2	30 5	30 5	121 8	131 3	126 6	17 13	17 13	14 8	16 13	17 5	14 0	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 14	15 6	11 2	19 3	15 13	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 5	22 0	70 0	81 10	81 10	18 5	18 11	14 13	17 13	18 3	14 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 0	26 2	26 2	30 6	28 10	28 10	35 0	...	...	...	25 10	25 10	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	8 8	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	23 2	20 13	21 10	21 0	19 10	20 3	27 2	26 3	28 0	19 14	20 11	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	11 0	11 0	9 3	11 14	11 14	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	11 0	10 11	11 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	32 13	30 14	30 14	29 8	27 18	28 11	30 13	30 18	31 10	34 0	34 8	34 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	19 2	19 2	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 14	Salem	
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 13	...	...	...	8 11	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	21 2	19 3	20 3	20 3	116 6	116 6	109 5	16 13	15 8	12 2	15 13	14 11	11 3	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 6	7 3	10 8	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	23 6	22 11	22 11	29 6	121 8	121 8	121 10	13 8	13 8	10 13	12 10	12 10	9 14	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	20 9	18 0	18 4	21 12	8 13	8 11	8 12	14 7	14 1	13 13	20 0	20 0	25 7	17 10	17 5	18 3	22 10	23 0	18 14	17 0	18 8	59 9	58 3	61 7	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	23 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	19 0	18 8	23 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 14	22 14	22 14	26 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	16 0	14 9	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 13	16 0	19 2	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 13	Kaira	
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 11	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 13	14 14	14 14	17 13	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 13	12 13	12 12½	12 13	12 13	10 2	Surat	
	Broach	13 5½	13 5½	15 3¾	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14½	12 9	12 9	12 4¾	16 9½	16 9½	20 0	15 4	15 4	17 13½	25 11	25 11	25 11	14 15	14 15	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 3	8 2	11 4	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Colába (Alibág)	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	13 0½	25 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 2	14 2	11 10	14 0	14 0	11 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	18 11	17 13½	34 0	15 5	15 6	27 8	27 0	27 9	27 8	15 8	15 8	23 0	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	11 11	14 4	14 4	11 8	Násik	
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	28 0	18 6	18 6	28 8	...	...	...	16 5	17 3	23 4	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 9	14 9	11 9	14 7	14 7	11 7	Ahmednagar	
	Ahmednagar	13 4	14 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 9	27 6	26 13	39 14	22 8	21 7	29 12	...	...	...	14 15	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	11 15	13 1	11 6	11 11	12 13	11 2	Poona	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 2	26 2	30 7	20 11	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	16 0	18 4	21 7	80 0	80 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Sholápur	
	Sholápur	13 5	13 9	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 15	11 12	11 13	30 10	35 12	37 15	26 14	27 2	29 6	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	15 12	130 0	130 0	112 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	23 0	22 12	17 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	6 12	6 12	7 14	8 14	9 0	10 14	42 0	45 0	27 12	37 0	29 0	35 12	...	...	...	13 10	14 5	14 15	116 8	116 8	116 8	12 6	12 6	10 3	11 10	11 10	9 7	Satara	
	Satara	12 1	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 12	10 0	25 14	26 10	27 15	22 0	22 0	25 14	39 0	37 8	34 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	75 0	75 0	65 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	Belgaum	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	28 7	30 0	28 0	27 8	26 13	26 0	34 0	35 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	33 0	34 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	21 2	21 2	14 0	14 0	16 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	10 6	11 10	11 10	10 6	Ratnágiri	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	10 9	8 9	...	...	...	8 9	7 13	10 11	15 9	14 2	15 9	18 3	18 3	20 13	14 11	14 11	17 2	16 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 5	11 8	...	12 0	10 8	10 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	10 11	17 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	13 10	14 5	14 15	116 8	116 8	116 8	12 6	12 6	10 3	11 10	11 10	9 7	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 3	6 3	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	9 5	5 9	5 8	0 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 3	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 9	10 0	11 4	11 9	10 0	Asirgarh	
	Asirgarh	14 8	13 10	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 2	12 0	24 7	24 13	40 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 3	16 7	16 2	83 10	83 10	75 0	14 11	14 11	12 0	4 10	14 10	12 0	Baroda	
	Baroda	10 5	10 9	10 9	14 6½	14 2	14 14	9 10	9 6	7 7	12 0	11 11	10 14	20 9	17 10	...	16 7	16 7	16 5	...	...	...	20 4	19 4	15 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	Diesa	
	Diesa	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	17 8	19 4	22 1	19 0	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 9	9 8	Nimach	
	Nimach	16 0	16 0	18 8	17 8	17 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 8½	23 10	22 11½	70 0	73 5½	70 0	†16 6	†16 6½	...	16 0†	16 0†	12 8†	Nasirabad	
	Nasirabad	16 8	16 8	17 12½	25 0½	23 10½	26 1½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	23 13	29 0	17 0	16 6	18 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 12	23 12	70 0	70 0	70 0	†55 0	†55 0	†45 0	48 0†	48 0†	...	Rájkot	
	Rájkot	13 4	13 10	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	26 12	13 4	13 10	21 12	40 0	40 0	...	18 4	18 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	‡12 12	‡12 4½	‡10 5	12 8†	12 0†	10 0†	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 0	13 4	12 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	37 4	33 8	30 0	29 0	27 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	12 5	12 5	10 5	21 0	20 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	17 0	14 0	14 0	320 0	480 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 15	19 0	18 0	240 0	260 0	250 0	13 0	13 8	11 2	12 12	13 0	11 0	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	13 6½	13 2½	11 12½	24 8	25 6	18 0	12 8	12 4	11 4	18 15	20 4	18 10	30 2	32 0	25 2	27 2	30 8	21 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarko	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	18 0	18 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 12	14 7	...	...	...	22 12																	
	Western Districts.																											Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																												Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 4a	13 4	13 8	40 0	40 0	30 4	24 0	25 2	28 4	26 4	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	21 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 6	2 15 0	...	14 8	13 8	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	13 8b	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	13 4c	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	22 8	21 0	21 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 1 3	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	13 0d	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	150 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	14 0	13 5	9 8	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	16 0e	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	15 8	...	23 0	...	14 8	15 8	16 0	17 8	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 14 0	13 0	12 13	10 8	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 14 seers.
b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raipore 12 seers, Onda and Indas 16 seers, Majia, Bishenpore, and Kotulpore 13 seers.

* The Collector attributes the rise in the price of firewood to the recent rains which resulted in the ryote who dealt in firewood directing their attention to cultivation.
† Sambhur salt.
‡ In common use.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 14 seers.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 14-12 seers and Contai 11 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1882 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	13 5	13 11	14 0	24 8	26 14	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	14 9	14 9	10 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5*f*	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	90 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	...	13 5	13 14	10 0	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	13 5*g*	14 4	16 0	24 10	26 0	35 8	15 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	21 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	26 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 10¼	11 10¼	10 0	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...*h*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...	Khoolna	
	Jessore	10 0*i*	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 4	21 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	16 0*j*	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 0	21 4	21 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	22 14	33 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	13 4*k*	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	16 8	26 0	24 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	13 8*l* to 14 4	13 8 to 14 4	15 0 to 18 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	16 13½	13 8 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 8	17 4 to 28 12	18 8 to 24 0	24 12 to 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 19½	21 0 to 22 8	23 7 to 25 5	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12	12 12	9 6	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0*m*	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	Rungpore	
	Bogra	17 8	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 12	26 4	27 3	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 9	17 1	19 8	67 8	48 12	67 8	3 1 4	3 5 4	...	12 0	12 0	8 10	Bogra	
	Pubna	17 4*n*	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	9 0	22 8	24 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	4 2 0	12 12	12 0	9 12	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0*p*	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	64 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	13 12*q*	13 5	13 5	40 0	32 0	35 8	22 10	22 0	26 0	26 8	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	101 0	106 8	106 8	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	20 0*r*	20 0	27 0	37 8	37 8	30 0	20 8	21 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	11 8*t*	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	26 8	20 0	24 0	27 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 3 0	...	13 0	12 8	9 12	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	11 8*u*	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	19 4	21 5	26 0	27 12	31 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 8	12 8	9 12	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	9 0*v*	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...*w*	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	9 0	10 9	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	22 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	39 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 10	Patna	
	Gya	18 0	17 0	20 8	23 8	24 0	38 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	19 0	17 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	33 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	16 8*x* to 18 0	16 0 to 17 8	16 0 to 18 0	26 0	25 8	36 0	17 0	17 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	22 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	29 0	32 0	100 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	14 0*y*	14 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Mozufferpore	
	Mozufferpore	16 0*z*	16 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	36 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 6 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 8	Chumparun	
	Saran	16 8	16 8	16 8	28 0	28 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 8	22 0	35 0	34 0	39 0	...	...	...	27 13	29 7	38 13	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	13 1	12 10	8 6	Monghyr	
	Chumparun	17 0*a*1	18 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	50 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	32 13	151 8	151 8	126 4	2 14 0	2 14 6	...	12 10	12 10	9 7	Bhágalpur	
	Monghyr	17 13*a*2	17 13	17 13	36 12	31 8	42 0	15 12	15 12	14 11	17 13	17 13	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bhágalpur	15 2*a*3	15 2	14 6	35 5	37 14	46 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	19 9	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 12	10 12	8 0	Purneah	
	Purneah	14 0*a*4	14 0	16 0	...	...	50 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	200 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	Maldah	
	Maldah	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 6	3 4 0	...	11 4	11 4	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 6	3 4 0	...	11 4	11 4	8 0		
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	15 12	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4*a*	26 4	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	9 0*a*5	10 4	13 2	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	17 1	120 0	120 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	13 4	13 4	11 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0*a*6	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 12	12 12	9 3	Balasore	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	13 0*a*7	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	50 0	18 4	18 0	25 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	14 0*a*8	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	8 12	6 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	13 0*a*9	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	31 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 6 9	3 12 0	...	10 8	10 12	8 8	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.* BEHAR—*continued.*

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 39-6 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Choosdanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-10 seers.
h In Bagirhat sub-division retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungypore and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raigunge 9 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers and Gaibanda 11 seers.
n In Serajgunge sub-division retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Narainguage 13-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga and Gopalganga 12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.
v Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 12 seers.
w In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-12 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11-12 seers, and Bhabuah 10-12 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-5 seers.
a In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-12 seers.
*a*1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-12 seers.
*a*2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Beguserai 12 seers and Jamui 13-5 seers.
*a*3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
*a*4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Ranigunge in Arrareah sub-division 10 seers.
*a*5 In Khurda sub-division retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
*a*6 In Bhadrak sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*a*7 Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers and at Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
*a*8 Retail prices of salt at Daltongunge 10-12 seers per rupee.
*a*9 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar and Jhalda 10 seers, and at Govindpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1882 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet Cachar Goálpárá Gáro Hills Kámrúp Darrang Nowgong Sibságar Lakhimpur Khási & Jaintiá Hills Nága Hills	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Sylhet Cachar Goálpárá Gáro Hills Kámrúp Darrang Nowgong Sibságar Lakhimpur Khási & Jaintiá Hills Nága Hills	Assam.
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	20 15½	20 7	19 6½	32 4	31 3	37 12	10 12	9 11	7 9	13 15½	12 14½	14 0	30 1½	32 4	32 5	25 13	23 10½	27 0	...	...	...	26 14	24 11½	23 12	129 0	129 0	150 8	12 1	12 1	10 0	11 13	11 13	10 0	Saháranpur
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 4	30 13	28 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	13 4	33 0	33 0	26 6	24 6	24 6	19 12	...	...	...	25 5	24 14	23 2	132 0	132 0	132 0	11 10	11 13	9 14	11 4	11 4	...	Muzaffarnagar
	Meerut	19 0	19 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Meerut
	Bulandshahr	20 12	19 10	20 6	24 0	25 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	11 0	25 8	24 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 10	23 0	22 12	140 0	150 0	110 0	12 4	11 12	10 4	...	...	...	Bulandshahr
	Aligarh	18 4	18 8	18 4	23 0	24 0	24 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	23 8	23 8	21 8	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 4	11 8	...	Aligarh
	Kumaun Garhwál Bijnor	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun Garhwál Bijnor
	Moradabad	19 6	19 11	20 5	23 2	23 2	28 2	9 6	9 6	8 2	14 6	13 2	15 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	18 2	18 2	23 12	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	20 10	137 8	137 8	125 0	12 0	12 12	...	11 14	11 14	10 15	Moradabad
	Budaun	17 13½	18 0	19 10	22 3	23 1	27 14	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	17 11	18 0	16 3	...	...	...	21 9½	...	21 10	...	...	...	20 6	19 8	22 13	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 1½	10 12½	9 10	10 8	10 8	10 10	Budaun
	Bareilly	16 14	17 3	17 8	21 14	21 4	23 12	8 2	8 2	7 8	15 0	14 6	13 12	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 12	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	21 14	20 10	18 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	9 11	Bareilly
	Sháhjáhánpur	18 8	19 2	19 4	24 8	25 0	27 12	9 4	9 4	8 0	19 8	19 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 10	12 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	Sháhjáhánpur
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 0	22 0	22 8	32 0	32 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	Tarái Pergunnahs
	Muttra	17 12	17 8	17 12	25 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	19 0	100 0	110 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Muttra
	Agra	17 4	17 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	14 0	14 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Agra
	Farrukhabad	17 2½	17 8	17 13	22 0	22 0	33½	24 14	6 13	6 13	6 2	14 4	13 6½	15 8	24 5	24 8	...	22 5½	22 12	22 0	22 1½	21 15½	19 0½	156 8	156 8	156 12	12 0	11 14½	9 11	11 3½	10 14	9 11	Farrukhabad
	Mainpuri	18 8	18 8	17 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Mainpuri
	Etáwah	18 8	19 0	16 8	22 8	25 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	27 0	25 8	20 0	24 0	23 8	18 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etáwah
	Etah	19 1	19 0	17 12	24 8	25 3	20 0	8 11	7 11	6 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	19 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 0	...	Etah
	Jalaun	17 8	17 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Jalaun
	Jhánsi	21 10½	21 3	24 2	30 15½	31 15	29 2½	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	25 2½	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	9 12	11 8	11 8	9 4	Jhánsi
	Lalitpur	20 8	20 8	27 8	35 0	37 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	32 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Lalitpur
	Cawnpore	18 0	19 0	20 12	26 0	27 8	27 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	21 8	150 0	140 0	130 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	Cawnpore
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	17 8	24 8	24 4	22 8	12 12	13 8	12 0	19 0	16 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 4	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	Fatehpur
	Bánda	17 8	17 8	18 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	15 8	33 0	34 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Bánda
	Allahabad	17 2	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 4	23 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	31 0	32 8	28 0	29 8	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	25 2	25 2	23 0	140 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad
	Hamirpur	15 14	16 14	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	10 0	11 4	10 2	...	...	16 5	27 0	29 8	23 14	27 2	27 0	21 6	...	...	...	28 0	29 13	19 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 12	9 9	10 0	11 0	...	Hamirpur
	Jaunpur	19 0	18 5	20 7	29 10	28 15	31 12	7 12	7 1	7 12	15 8	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	19 11	19 12	19 12	...	...	...	22 9	24 0	28 4	120 0	120 0	141 4	9 11	9 11	...	9 9	9 9	8 15	Jaunpur
	Gorakhpur	18 14½	18 14½	20 13½	27 0	27 0	46 12½	14 6½	14 6½	14 6½	21 9½	19 13	21 9½	34 3	36 0	50 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	32 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 0	9 0	7 0	Gorakhpur
	Basti	18 8	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	22 14	29 8	181 0	181 0	147 8	10 8	10 8	7 14	9 13	9 13	9 3	Basti
	Azamgarh	17 11	16 4	20 10	24 6	24 6	32 9	10 9	11 9	10 5	14 12	17 11	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Azamgarh
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mirzapur
	Benares	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Benares
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	19 5	26 6½	27 11	37 8	10 15½	10 15½	10 15	15 7	16 1½	19 5	25 12	25 12	30 10	23 3	21 14	30 4	...	...	...	24 7½	25 12	29 10	130 0	130 0	154 8	10 15½	11 0	9 1	10 5	9 10½	8 6	Gházipur
	Balia	16 8	16 4	19 6	25 0	27 8	38 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	31 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 4	11 4	...	Balia
	Pilibhít	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Pilibhít
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 12	17 13	18 4	25 2½	25 3	26 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 5½	15 8	18 0	24 8	24 8	26 8	24 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	21 11	21 9	19 8	110 0	110 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Lucknow
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	36 0	32 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Unáo
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	25 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bára Banki
	Sitapur	19 8	19 9½	21 10	25 4	26 9½	29 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	18 12	19 6	...	...	20 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 6	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	Sitapur
	Hardui	17 1	17 1	20 5	23 7	24 6	33 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	10 0	11 0	13 2	...	21 9	...	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	18 12	23 7	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	7 8	7 8	8 8	Hardui
	Kheri	19 0	19 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	41 0	...	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kheri
	Fyzabad	17 2	16 14	18 0	26 12	27 4	28 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	19 6	18 12	15 0	35 0	40 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad
	Bharaich	17 0	16 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	38 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	52 0	36 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	Bharaich
	Gonda	19 12	20 4	23 4	28 0	28 0	41 0	16 4	16 4	16 4	19 4	18 12	20 8	44 0	40 0	63 0	24 0	24 0	31 4	...	...	...	25 8	26 12	27 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 4	...	11 4	11 0	9 0	Gonda
	Rai Bareli	18 12	19 0	18 12	27 8	26 0	21 8	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	23 8	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	31 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 12	11 4	11 4	9 4	Sultánpur
	Partábgarh	18 11	19 4	19 4	28 1	28 12	29 8	17 4	18 4	18 0	18 10	19 12	20 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 15	21 4	19 3	220 0	200 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	10 4	10 4	8 12	Partábgarh
Punjab.	Delhi	20 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 8	22 12	21 12	85 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi
	Gurgáon	20 0	19 12	20 8	28 0	27 2	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	25 12	23 8	27 0	25 12	23 8	...	...	...	25 0	24 4	23 0	120 0	110 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgáon
	Karnál (*a*)	20 0	20 8	20 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	...	11 12	11 4	10 0	Karnál (*a*)
	Hissar	17 8	17 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	11 0	...	11 8	10 0	10 0	Hissar
	Rohtak	18 0	17 8	21 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 5	...	11 3	10 12	10 8	Rohtak
	Sirsa (*b*)	23 0	22 8	20 0	43 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	38 0	30 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	38 8	37 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Sirsa (*b*)
	Umballa (*a*)	24 0	24 8	21 4	33 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	36 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 11	13 13	...	13 8	13 12	11 8	Umballa (*a*)
	Ludhiána	23 0	25 0	21 8	37 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	31 0	32 12	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Ludhiána
	Simla	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 0	...	10 1	9 6	8 8	Simla
	Jullundur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jullundur
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	27 8	26 8	22 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur (*c*)
	Kangra	24 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Kangra

a Jowar falling. *b* Barley, jowar falling. *c* Barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1882 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracoo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracoo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracoo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	25 8	25 8	23 0	43 8	43 8	33 0	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	11 4	31 4	29 4	28 0	23 8	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	35 4	33 4	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 12	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot (*a*)	29 0	27 0	20 0	50 0	44 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	15 0	14 12	...	14 8	14 0	12 0	Siálkot (*a*)	
	Gurdáspur	30 0	30 0	24 0	45 0	42 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	26 0	25 0	21 0	48 0	48 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore	25 0	25 0	19 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	36 0	28 0	90 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála (*b*)	26 12	27 0	20 0	50 0	45 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	28 4	27 0	20 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála (*b*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*c*)	23 12	22 0	14 4	37 0	55 8	24 4	...	...	...	14 0	11 12	7 8	40 0	33 0	21 0	33 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 4	25 0	18 0	85 0	90 0	40 0	14 8	14 6	...	14 4	14 4	12 0	Ráwalpindi (*c*)	
	Jhelum (*b*)	25 0	24 0	17 12	39 8	35 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	16 0	16 8	...	15 8	16 0	13 0	Jhelum (*b*)	
	Gujrát (*c*)	28 8	27 0	20 12	46 0	45 8	32 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	36 0	32 0	31 0	33 0	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	20 12	100 0	100 0	82 0	...*	...*	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	Gujrát (*c*)	
	Shahpúr (*c*)	22 12	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	22 0	18 0	28 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	19 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr (*c*)	
	Mooltan	17 4	17 0	14 4	30 0	29 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 8	15 0	...	14 4	14 8	12 4	Mooltan	
	Jhang (*d*)	19 12	19 4	15 12	36 0	33 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	22 0	25 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 2	...	14 12	15 0	12 0	Jhang (*d*)	
	Montgomery (*b*)	21 0	20 0	15 8	30 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	20 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	28 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	10 8	Montgomery (*b*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*e*)	18 8	18 8	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh (*e*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*e*)	20 8	20 10	16 14	27 10	28 0	25 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	7 8	37 1	32 4	34 5	27 15	27 4	25 1	...	...	...	22 15	24 13	23 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	58 0	55 0	...	55 0	53 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*e*)	
	Dera Gházi Khán	18 12	18 12	15 5	23 12	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	26 4	23 12	25 0	23 12	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	18 2	17 8	16 13	100 0	100 0	125 0	31 14	30 10	...	28 2	27 8	25 0	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu (*e*)	30 10	30 0	19 6	45 0	42 2	30 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 14	45 0	35 0	25 0	34 6	33 12	23 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu (*e*)	
	Peshawar	19 0	18 12	10 15	36 10	35 6	26 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 9	28 4	26 6	19 0	15 12	14 0	20 12	...	...	...	17 10	16 13	13 6	96 0	96 0	70 0	58 8	55 4	...	56 0	53 0	41 0	Peshawar	
	Kohát (*f*)	18 8	17 3	13 12	29 5	30 4	25 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 2	10 3	28 0	22 4	16 5	29 5	21 10	...	...	...	...	20 6	16 14	19 2	102 0	102 0	63 12	96 15	91 8	...	81 0	75 0	51 0	Kohát (*f*)	
	Házára (*b*)	25 8	23 12	...	41 0	32 0	28 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	Házára (*b*)	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 12	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	9 4	17 4	16 0	15 0	25 12	26 12	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 4	22 0	150 0	150 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	19 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	21 4	16 4	22 0	23 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	10 12	10 12	9 0	Bhandára	
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chánda	
	Wardha	18 12	18 8	20 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	14 12	14 12	11 12	23 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 8	125 0	125 0	130 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	18 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	17 8	17 0	19 0	27 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	17 0	26 0	16 0	15 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 10	11 0	...	11 4	11 0	9 4	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	20 0	18 8	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	39 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	...	8 8	8 8	7 4	Saugor	
	Damoh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Damoh	
	Seoni	17 8	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	35 0	220 0	210 0	230 0	11 8	11 0	7 0	11 0	10 12	6 12	Seoni	
	Mandla	20 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	15 8	20 0	18 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	70 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	Mandla	
	Betúl	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	15 7	17 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	23 10	27 4	...	23 10	27 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	16 0	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	7 4	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	12 12	12 12	9 0	Nimár	
	Raipur	28 8	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	41 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	8 8	8 13	7 0	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	21 0	22 12	27 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	34 0	44 0	44 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 8	26 0	110 0	110 0	250 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Sambalpur	
	Bilaspur	45 0	49 0	81 0	...	...	...	48 0	54 0	68 0	68 0	84 0	81 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	160 0	52 0	57 0	64 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	Bilaspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																			*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	6 6	6 10	6 6	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	180 0	160 0	210 0	40 0	40 0	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	*g*	*g*	*g*	36 0	36 0	48 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																			*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 2	13 2	13 2	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	21 1	12 4	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13½	10 13½	13 4	14 4½	14 4½	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2½	17 2½	8 8	535 11½	535 11½	535 11	...	...	...	22 5½	27 7½	29 14	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	10 6	13 13	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	12 12	13 7	17 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																			*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	29 10	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	17 3	...	18 1	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	15 0	...	241 3	211 8	...	31 15	35 7	...	29 7	29 7	...	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 12	12 9	17 7	14 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	13 17	11 13	184 8	246 0	246 0	37 5	39 6	44 5	35 7	35 7	39 6	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	10 15	10 1	12 8	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 3	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	26 4	26 4	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																			*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein town and Amherst	12 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 10	11 8	15 5	20 4	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 1	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	47 7	32 0	22 12	35 8	28 6	Moulmein town and Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	22 14	22 14	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	16 4	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	26 1	30 6	14 36	14 36	22 13	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 5	21 2	18 5	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	26 7	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	18 13	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	...	250 0	32 3	32 3	37 4	18 4	18 14	22 10	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 12	17 12	15 15	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 2	9 13	9 13	9 13	25 14	25 14	25 14	...	...	31 2	...	...	29 9	18 0	18 4	20 11	125 0	125 0	135 0	10 14	10 14	9 9	10 6	10 6	9 2	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	19 7	19 7	11 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 11	9 6	9 8	10 7	29 9	29 9	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	20 9	18 3	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 0	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 12	26 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	16 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	29 0	42 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	22 0	70 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	46 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	18 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	54 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana	
	Wún	18 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	10 8	10 0	31 8	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	8 0	8 0	Wún	
	Basim	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basim	

(*a*) Barley, bajra, and jowa falling. (*b*) Barley falling. (*c*) Bajra and jowar falling. * No wholesale salt sold. (*d*) Bajra rising. (*e*) Jowar falling. (*f*) Jowar and firewood falling. (*g*) Rs. 40 per 100 maunds.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1882 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 7	11 2	12 2	12 11	12 0	13 3	10 1	9 11	11 0	11 3	11 2	11 15	32 1	30 15	32 6	...	...	...	33 3	30 13	35 14	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	..	...	...	11 2	10 3	12 0	13 10	13 15	11 13	14 14	14 14	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 8	34 3	38 12	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	11 1†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	39 0	45 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 8	12 0	9 8	12 0	11 8	9 0†	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	11 4	11 4	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	7 2†	Mysore	
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	500 0	500 0	600 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8†	Hassan	
	Shimoga	13 10	13 10	12 11	16 13	14 11	13 11	11 9	11 9	10 8	13 10	13 10	13 10	33 10	31 8	31 0	...	...	...	34 2	32 0	35 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 15†	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0†	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 6	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	42 10	40 10	45 5	32 0	30 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	0‡	Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	9 3	9 0	7 10	8 2	8 9	8 13	10 2	10 0	10 14	14 0	13 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	22 14	22 12	22 7	24 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	8 9	...	8 7	8 0	8 3		Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 0		Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	17 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	9 0	26 0	22 8	26 8	21 4	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8		Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 8	18 0	16 0	27 10	25 0	20 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 4	14 0	13 8	26 12	25 0	19 0	26 4	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	27 6	25 10	18 12	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	...	14 0	14 0	10 0		Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	20 11	19 12	18 2	31 7	28 12	24 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	27 0	25 9	22 12	27 10	24 11	20 2	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 8		Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 0	19 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	21 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	11 13	11 13	11 8		Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	16 8	16 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	23 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0		Ajmere	
	Deolí Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 11	21 10	23 10	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	13 4	...	...		Deolí Cantonment	
																													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P.					
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Erinpura	
	Sirohee																																		Sirohee	
	Abu																																		Abu	
	Anadra																																		Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	*	*	*	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 8		Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 7½	14 7½	16 6½	20 5	19 8½	21 14	10 2½	10 2½	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0½	16 0½	16 4½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 9 15½	S. Ch. 9 15½	S. Ch. ...	9 12½	9 12½	9 6		*Meywar (Oodeypore)*	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)																																		Partábgarh („)	
																													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. per md.	Rs. A. P.					
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer																												S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Bikaneer	
	Boondee	17 0	17 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 10	10 8	9 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	12 4	12 0	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	18 4	18 0	23 8	14 0	16 0	31 8	10 0	0 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	10 8	25 0	23 8	37 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	27 8	26 8	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 8	...	12 4	11 12	9 4	Kotah	
	Tonk	14 9	14 4	18 4	22 6	22 4	21 7	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 6	24 7	24 4	23 6	21 4	21 4	21 15	22 2	21 12	19 5	160 0	160 0	100 0	12 6	12 4	10 8	11 12	11 8	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	14 2½	14 2½	21 4	15 15	15 15	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	19 8	18 12	28 4	17 15	15 13	18 3¼	20 8	17 15	22 14	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	7 1½	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	16 14	16 1	20 8	21 12	20 3	28 12	11 12	10 5	10 0	14 8	14 2	15 0	18 6	17 9	27 0	18 4	16 12	20 0	21 0	19 14	21 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	13 4	11 4	13 10	13 0	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 11	18 11	16 13	28 11	28 1	20 4	10 2	10 2	8 1	12 6	12 6	11 14	24 6	25 8	19 11	28 2	27 9	19 11	27 9	27 3	18 14	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 11	12 6	12 6	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	16 13	16 0	19 10	...	...	...	10 0	8 9	8 0	12 0	10 0	8 10	28 3	24 0	40 0	23 14	24 0	32 0	17 12	18 13	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	5 6	Indore	Central India
	Gwalior	17 7	17 2	15 14	20 9	20 9	18 4	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 1	10 1	10 5	23 5	22 7	18 12	22 7	21 11	17 0	24 10	24 3	15 10	109 8	109 8	100 6	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	10 1	Gwalior	
	Goona	21 0	20 12	27 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	38 0	16 8	16 0	21 9	25 0	25 4	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 10	11 8	...	12 0	11 0	9 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 5	20 15	20 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	8 0	8 7	7 0	21 0	18 15	21 0	32 8	35 12	28 0	29 14	27 12	18 0	30 14	30 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 2	...	11 12	11 10	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st October 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th September 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st October 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
30th Sep. 1882	Eastern Bengal . .	172	1,80,771	1,051	172	2,00,105	1,163	26,06,127	573	26,66,710	593	60,583	...
30th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,03,125	189	547	74,806	137	24,06,591	167	24,44,851	171	38,260	...
30th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,00,665	297	676	1,80,395	267	43,42,546	244	46,22,380	261	2,79,834	...
30th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,63,334	190	861	1,43,765	169	32,23,651	143	35,64,386	158	3,40,735	...
7th Oct. 1882	South Indian . .	655	77,010	118	655	75,250	115	19,52,417	113	19,56,470	114	4,053	...
30th Sep. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,34,074	302	1,450	4,18,867	289	1,54,45,494	407	1,56,82,665	417	2,37,171	...
30th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	444	1,31,994	297	461	1,22,192	265	46,90 882	402	48,47,309	402	1,56,427	...
	TOTAL .	4,791	12,90,973	269	4,822	12,17,380	252	3,46,67,708	274	3,57,84,771	284	11,17,063	...
	State.												
30th Sep. 1882	East Indian . .	1,504	11,34,746	754	1,507	7,86,221	522	2,14,95,291	543	2,14,50,224	543	...	45,067
30th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,640	94	33	7,723	234	75,498	102	98,703	121	23,205	...
30th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,627	60	27	1,376	51	31,966	45	33,969	48	2,003	...
30th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	50.361	216	233	46,990	202	8,26,115	136	9,50,565	156	1,24,450	...
30th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	75	11,355	151	75	10,720	143	2,79,458	134	3,18,234	150	38,776	..
30th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	10,360	182	57	17,425	306	2,52,679	168	2,30,233	154	...	22,446
7th Oct. 1882	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,204	76	29	2,960	102	70,344	92	60,066	79	...	10,278
7th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	6,776	79	87	6,132	70	1,36,391	60	1,66,719	73	30,328	...
30th Sep. 1882	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	12	893	74	12	641	53	19,782	62	21,759	69	1,977	...
30th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,016	1,83,250	180	1,117	1,44,759	129	40,70,137	152	49,79,998	170	9,09,861	...
7th Oct. 1882	Wardha Coal . .	45	7,149	159	45	13,561	301	2,42,853	205	2,58,846	220	15,993	...
7th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,774	71	98	5,199	53	1,38,686	90	2,66,036	104	1,27,350	...
30th Sep. 1882	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	22,298	138	161	18,007	112	6 65,119	157	6,65,935	158	816	...
30th ditto .	Sindia	75	6,424	86	75	5,166	69	1,42,573	72	1,51,786	77	9,213	...
30th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	39,535	109	409	49,371	121	14,05,206	149	14,14,137	134	8,931	...
30th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,09,717	166	660	78,130	118	23,33,507	134	21,18,920	123	...	2,14,587
30th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	...	...	...	23	1,292	56	...	...	33,802	56	33,802	...
	TOTAL .	2,920	4,58,363	157	3,141	4,09,452	130	1,06,90,314	139	1,17,69,708	143	10,79,394	...
	Native States.												
7th Oct. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	5,448	28	194	12,965	67	3,33,998	81	4,50,250	88	1,16,252	...
7th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	11,842	98	121	18,925	156	3,98,104	125	4,29,258	135	31,154	...
23rd Sep. 1882	Mysore . . .	58	4,292	74	...	...(a)	...	(b)67,126	46	(c)1,34,265	62	67,139	...
	TOTAL .	372	21,582	58	315	31,890	101	7,99,228	90	10,13,773	95	2,14,545	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,587	29,05,664	303	9,785	24,44,943	250	6,76,52,541	269	7,00,18,476	271	23,65,935	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,63,195	133	3,41,81,404	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,40,89,346	136	3,58,37,072	139	17,47,726	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th September 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd September 1882.

SIMLA,
The 30th October 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

No. XL OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th October 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th October 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
7th Oct. 1882	Eastern Bengal . .	172	1,60,819	935	172	2,02,124	1,175	27,66,946	586	28,68,834	614	1,01,888	...
7th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	69,671	127	547	66,811	122	24,76,263	166	25,11,662	169	35,399	...
7th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	676	2,20,031	325	676	1,84,748	273	45,62,578	247	48,07,128	262	2,44,550	...
7th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,17,394	137	861	1,15,188	134	33,41,045	142	36,79,574	159	3,38,529	...
7th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	67,591	103	655	64,749	99	20,20,007	113	20,22,171	114	2,164	...
7th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,05,228	282	1,458	4,39,700	302	1,58,50,723	403	1,61,22,365	409	2,71,642	...
7th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	444	1,42,989	322	461	1,35,125	293	48,33,872	399	50,60,786	404	2,26,914	...
	TOTAL .	4,791	11,83,723	247	4,830	12,08,445	250	3,58,51,434	274	3,70,72,520	283	12,21,086	...
	State.												
7th Oct. 1882	East Indian . .	1,504	6,50,526	433	1,507	7,59,524	504	2,21,45,818	539	2,22,09,748	543	63,930	...
7th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	1,979	71	33	2,870	87	77,477	101	1,01,573	110	24,096	...
14th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	741	27	27	1,473	55	32,707	44	35,442	48	2,735	...
7th ditto .	Northern Bengal. .	233	34,268	147	230	52,950	230	8,60,383	137	10,03,363	159	1,42,980	...
14th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	75	7,481	99	75	10,172	136	2,86,939	131	3,28,406	140	41,467	...
14th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	7,390	130	57	17,044	299	2,60,069	167	2,47,277	160	...	12,792
14th ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	1,821	63	29	2,231	77	72,165	91	62,297	79	...	9,868
14th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,684	66	87	4,683	54	1,42,076	60	1,71,402	72	29,326	...
7th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	473	39	12	550	46	20,254	62	22,309	68	2,055	...
7th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,016	1,92,788	190	1,117	1,49,075	133	42,62,927	153	51,29,073	169	8,66,146	...
7th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	5,726	127	45	9,681	214	2,48,580	202	2,68,575	220	19,995	...
7th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	53	6,139	116	98	4,436	45	1,44,824	92	2,70,574	102	1,25,750	...
7th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	20,816	129	161	21,458	133	6,85,935	156	6,89,855	158	3,920	...
14th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	6,226	83	75	4,655	62	1,48,798	72	1,56,441	76	7,643	...
7th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	55,527	153	409	54,194	133	14,60,732	147	14,63,331	133	2,599	...
7th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,37,123	208	660	81,929	126	24,70,630	137	22,00,849	123	...	2,69,781
7th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . .	...	...	...	23	1,127	49	...	...	34,929	55	34,929	...
7th ditto .	Kaunia Dharla Tramway	21	987	47	32	1,890	59	(e) 14,177	52	40,474	46	26,297	...
	TOTAL .	2,941	4,85,169	165	3,160	4,20,368	133	1,11,88,673	139	1,22,26,170	142	10,37,497	...
	Native States.												
7th Oct. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	192	11,533	60	193	11,244	58	3,45,531	79	4,61,773	88	1,16,242	...
7th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	11,510	95	121	20,247	167	4,09,614	124	4,51,120	137	41,506	...
23rd Sep. 1882	Mysore . . .	58	3,847	67	...	(a)	...	(b) 67,126	46	(c)1,29,069	57	61,943	...
7th Oct. 1882	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	875	46	...	...	(d) 8,451	29	8,451	...
	TOTAL .	371	26,390	71	333	32,366	97	8,22,271	89	10,50,413	92	2,28,142	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,607	23,45,808	244	9,830	24,20,703	246	7,00,08,196	267	7,25,58,851	269	25,50,655	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,48,11,692	133	3,54,51,591	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,51,96,504	134	3,71,07,260	137	19,10,756	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th September 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd September 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 7th October 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 9th July to 8th October 1881.

SIMLA,
The 6th November 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of August 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average full discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the year.	Estimated discharge utilised.	KHARIF. Five-year leases. Leased up to end of August 1882.	KHARIF. Five-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	KHARIF. Three-year leases. Leased in August 1882.	KHARIF. Three-year leases. Leased up to end of August 1882.	KHARIF. Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	RABI. Annual leases. Leased in August 1882.	RABI. Annual leases. Leased up to end of August 1882.	RABI. Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Sugarcane. Leased in August 1882.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of August 1882.	Grand Total. Khárif.	Grand Total. Rabi.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Rainfall. Inches during 1882-83.	Rainfall. Average of the 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.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	756·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,210	1·00	57·42	13·05*	
		Taramoudee	1,042	336·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,046				
		High Level, Section I	675	289·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	356	423	8	8	14,288	11,022	36	25,346	12,217	10·03	18·55	13·05	
		Taldanda	1,300	678·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	519	875	36	77	11,358	10,719	77	22,154	2,808	13·28	26·34	27·92	
	Balasore	Kasaibunga High Level, Section II	660	383·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21	...	...	31,366	2,788	...	34,154	1,412	7·19	25·19	27·92	
	Total of the month		737·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,654	1,784	96	14,534	1,476	31·10	70·08	80·00	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,654	1,784	96	14,534	1,476	31·10	70·08	80·00	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	1,000	...	...	58	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	111,502	80,037	...	191,539	117,209	42·61	102·39	91·88	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	270	...	...	72	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	1,320	11,910	...	13,230	1,476	64·99	264·83	175·00	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	130	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	112,822	92,947	...	205,769	118,685	107·60	367·22	266·88	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	237	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	103,562	103,862	...	207,424	101,451	88·72	270·91	181·48	
Bone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	2,229	...	295	1,549	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,229	4,830	6,750	4,874	16,454	15,671	10·03	18·55	13·05	
		Buxar	1,728	559	...	296	3,598	6,192	...	...	...	...	...	179	3,141	17,188	2,733·9	3,347	26,409	50,256	13·28	26·34	27·92	
		Arrah	1,060	1,195	...	2,764	10,455	13,415	...	...	...	...	...	102	4,528	59,191	6,990	166	66,347	9,958	7·19	25·19	27·92	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,400	863	...	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	430	435	...	865	2,808				
		Patna				...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	15,305	16,733	78	32,116	7,971				
	Total of the month		737·16	...	...	2,645	16,383	59,193	...	...	...	...	...	284	10,209	95,734	100,308	3,425	199,467	86,641	31·10	70·08	80·00	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	3,295	21,522	26,650	...	...	...	...	...	—4	13,837	66,456	80,293	...	146,749	32,700	42·61	102·39	91·88	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	2,775	25,789	252,609	...	...	...	...	...	391	10,465	312,484	10,185,330	7,331	10,322,815	301,451	64·99	264·83	175·00	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	3,295	21,766	231,010	...	...	...	...	...	17	14,083	282,929	10,185,330	5,351	10,287,630	301,451	88·72	270·91	181·48	

* This return includes all the rabi area for 1882-83. The decrease, as compared with last year, is due to many channels on the Kedarpara having been entirely closed for the speedier completion of drainage cuts. The demand for canal water for kharif lands was continuous throughout the month.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th October 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER OF THE LITTLE COCOS ISLAND AND PREPARIS ISLAND TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA.

No. 1665.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—dated Simla, 11th November 1882.

Read again—

The following papers regarding the transfer of the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island to the Administration of British Burma :—

From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 685, dated the 25th January 1882.

To „ „ „ „ No. 1015, dated the 17th July 1882.

To the Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, No. 1016, dated the 17th July 1882.

Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated the 22nd July 1882.

Read also the following papers :—

From the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, No. G.-738, dated 12th August 1882.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 20th September 1882.

To the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1429, dated the 25th September 1882.

From „ „ „ „ No. 294—36M., dated the 12th October 1882.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 28, dated the 28th September 1882.

Endorsement to the Legislative Department, No. 1668, dated the 11th instant.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Little Cocos Island, which is situated in North Latitude 13° 57′, and East Longitude 93° 26′, and of Preparis Island, which is situated in North Latitude 15° and East Longitude 94°, from the Administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

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

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PROGRAMME OF THE AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1882.

No. 288 M. and Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated Simla, the 14th November 1882.

Read the following Despatch and its enclosures from the Secretary of State, regarding the International Exhibition to be held in Amsterdam in 1883 :—

No. 161, dated India Office, London, the 12th October 1882.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received your letter of 29th July last, No. 2 (Exhibitions), stating that your Government has made a grant of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose of exhibiting a collection of Indian raw products at the proposed Amsterdam Exhibition, and asking that a space of 10,000 superficial feet may be reserved for India.

2. I telegraphed to you on the 22nd ultimo, asking whether the above-named space included any area required by Madras and Bombay, and from your reply dated the 27th ultimo I learn that such is the case. The necessary arrangements for reserving this space will therefore be made at once.

3. The enclosed papers issued by the Central Committee of the Exhibition will show the arrangements made as regards the dates of opening and closing the Exhibition, as well as the latest date for the reception of goods. As regards Indian exhibits, an endeavour will be made to obtain sanction for their admission up to a somewhat later date than February 1st next, and any arrangement that may be made concerning them will be communicated to you hereafter.

4. With reference to the request in the latter part of paragraph 3 of your letter under reply, I have appointed a Committee consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin to deal with all the necessary arrangements in London and Amsterdam connected with the forthcoming Exhibition, and I concur in your proposal that the Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department should arrange all matters of detail in direct communication with the Secretary to the above Committee.

Sir L. Mallet.
Mr. W. G. Pedder.
Sir G. Birdwood.

Managing Secretary.
Mr. J. R. Royle.

5. The Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department will be furnished in due course with address labels for the cases to be despatched from India, and arrangements will be made for the reception of the goods on their arrival in Amsterdam.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.—CITY OF AMSTERDAM.

International Exhibition of Colonial Objects and of General Exportation.—May 1883 October.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

The brilliant success achieved by the city of Amsterdam in obtaining a direct road of communication to the North Sea, and by which she has maintained her ancient reputation of being the first commercial city in the Kingdom, has given her a fresh stimulus to show renewed signs of life and energy in every department of human knowledge. A Committee, selected from the most influential men of the town, purpose to organise an International Exhibition of Colonial Objects and of General Exportation for the year 1883.

One of the principal objects of this Exhibition will be to promote the interests of the Dutch Colonies as well as those of the Colonies of other nations, who, it is confidently expected, will gladly support and patronise this work.

London, Paris, Vienna, and other important places, in the latter part of the present century, have successively collected at their Exhibitions the products of Trade and Industry, of Agriculture and Horticulture, of Science and Art, in a manner calculated to raise the admiration of the whole world.

Of late years the great cities of the New World, Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne have successfully followed their example.

As one of the eldest Colonial Powers, Holland would claim the privilege and the honour of taking the initiative in organising a concourse between the various colonising peoples, such as has never yet taken place.

The Committee selected for the execution of this project is convinced that an Exhibition of this kind, whilst spreading a new light on the Colonies in general, cannot fail to be of immense interest.

Much as has been done for stimulating the spirit of enterprise, and securing the success of fresh commercial designs, there still remains a great deal to achieve in propagating a vaster knowledge of those countries, whose inexhaustible wealth of the soil only wants knowledge and capital—those powerful levers of our age—in order to contribute most thoroughly to the universal prosperity.

There is perhaps no fitter medium for the spreading of more knowledge concerning Colonies than a Colonial Exhibition, where, with the aid of History and Science, is shown what those Colonies were and what they actually are.

The projected Exhibition will be subdivided into five great departments :—

1st.—Colonial Exhibition.
2nd.—General Export-Exhibition.
3rd.—Retrospective Exhibition of Fine Arts and Arts applied to Industry.
4th.—Special Exhibitions.
5th.—Scientific Lectures and Meetings.

ART. 1. The Colonial Department forms the main basis of the Exhibition.

A comparative inquiry into the various systems of Colonisation, of tropical Agriculture, of the Exploitation of the treasures of the soil, promises to be a useful and original labour, worthy of the general interest.

This Exhibition should not be limited to a mere show of materials and products, but must also offer an opportunity of comparing the manners and customs of the natives of the trans-Atlantic regions.

Public works and means of conveyance, as being the foundations of prosperity and civilisation, should form part of the Exhibition.

It is likewise thought desirable to represent specimens from the fauna and flora of the Colonies, as images of the luxuriant nature of the tropical countries.

Finally, the Army and Navy, those bulwarks of liberty, should not be wanting.

ART. 2. The second department will contain all that belongs or relates to the General Export Trade. A vast space will be set apart for Industry as applied to the transformation of matter, whilst Industry and Commerce will find ample opportunity for honest competition.

ART. 3. In the third department will be exhibited specimens of Art from the remotest times, as an instructive picture of the ideas that have existed with regard to them among the original peoples, and how these ideas have been developed under the influence of civilisation.

A comparative inquiry into the fine arts of different periods and nations seems highly interesting.

ART. 4. The object of the fourth department is that of Temporary Exhibitions. These will be for the greater part of a national character, so as to show the native products of Agriculture and Industry and as tending to promote the general interest.

ART. 5. The fifth department is the intellectual part of the Exhibition. Scientific lectures and meetings will offer an opportunity to the men of science, those pioneers of civilisation, to communicate their ideas on and discuss the interests of Trade and Industry, of Science and Art, International Law, Education, Hygiene, &c.—Colonial Economy, especially the relations between the mother-country and colony, will occupy a first place in the list of interesting subjects of discussion.

The interests of mankind are universal, as the human genius is.

We venture to hope that the invitation which the Dutch Government will forward to the other European Powers, for a hearty support of the Colonial Exhibition of Amsterdam, will meet with a favourable reception, so that by a general co-operation a complete success may be secured.

Even the mightiest nations will profit by occasionally entering into intellectual contests with their rivals, be it only for the purpose of showing that power and wealth, supported by moral and intellectual energy, will ever continue to deserve the esteem of the whole civilised world.

Extending the commercial operations, encouraging industry, raising the moral force of nations, strengthening the bond of union among the peoples,—those will be the salutary fruits of so many united efforts, both for the colonies and the mother-country.

For the Executive Committee.

AMSTERDAM, *August 15th* 1881.

D. CORDES, *President.*
S. DE CLERCQ, WZN., *Deputy-Member.*
E. AGOSTINI, *General Commissary.*
J. KAPPEYNE VAN DE COPPELLO, *Secretary.*

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

First Section.

Patronage, Commission of Organisation, Executive Committee, General Commission, Provincial and Colonial Committees, Foreign Commissions.

Article I.—Under the high Patronage of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and of the Government of the Netherlands, and under the honorary presidency of His Excellency the Minister of Colonies, an International Colonial and General Export Trade Exhibition will be held in Amsterdam in the year 1883.

This Exhibition will contain—

1°. Produce of the Colonies.

2°. Articles of General Export.

3°. Works of Art and Antiquities.

It will give opportunity for competitive exhibitions of—

4°. Living Animals, Flowers, Fruit, &c.

5°. For Congresses and Conferences.

It will be opened on the 1st of May 1883 and have a minimum duration of five months.

Article II.—The Exhibition is organised by a Commission called the Committee of Organisation. It is placed under the direction of an Executive Committee, represented by a Delegate.

The administration and general management is entrusted to a Commissioner General.

Article III.—Provincial and Colonial Committees are formed, having for function—

1°. To make known within their province the object and purport of the Exhibition.

2°. To promulgate informations concerning its organisation and to distribute the forms for requests of admission and all other documents.

3°. To find out the most prominent inhabitants of colonies, agriculturists, manufacturers, artists, &c., whose admission to the Exhibition would tend especially to enhance its solemnity; and to indicate the importing merchants, exporters, &c., fit to lend efficacy to the organisation for competition.

4°. To call forth exhibitions of agricultural and horticultural products of the colonies and provinces.

5°. To call forth and, eventually, to organise the collective grouping of similar products of the colonies and the provinces, and to accredit to the executive committees Delegates charged with representing each collective exhibition.

Article IV.—The Foreign Commissions appointed by the several countries at the request of the Government of the Netherlands are invited to communicate as early as possible with the Executive Committee, and to have themselves represented there by Delegates.

Each Delegate will be appointed to treat with the Commissioner General on questions touching his nation.

Second Section.

Commissioners of Groups, Juries, Rewards.

Article V.—For every group in the Exhibition of the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies a special commissioner will be appointed charged with—

1°. Preparatory labours for the organisation of his group.

2°. Transmitting to the Commissioner General all claims of his exhibitors, and to detect all breaches of the rules, which he is bound to execute strictly.

The Foreign Commissions or their Delegates are charged with presiding at the installation of the exhibits of their nation.

Article VI.—Rewards will be granted by an International Jury.

The Jury will be divided into sections corresponding to the groups and classes of the Exhibition.

Article VII.—The rewards will consist of—

1°. Diploma of Honour.
2°. „ for Gold Medal.
3°. „ „ Silver Medal.
4°. „ „ Bronze Medal.
5°. „ „ Honourable Mention.

Every Diploma of Medal will be accompanied by an official Medal of Bronze.

These rewards will be apportioned on the reports of juries to the exhibitors whose contributions are pronounced to be of incontestable superiority.

A special regulation for the procedure of the jury will be drawn up later.

Third Section.

Arrangement of Products.—Catalogue.

Article VIII.—The articles exhibited will be arranged for every nation into nine groups for the two first divisions. Each group is divided into classes according to the system of the General Classification.

Article IX.—An official catalogue of the produce of all nations and the names of the exhibitors will be drawn up in the French and Dutch languages.

Fourth Section.

Admission of Exhibitors.—Installations.

Article X.—Applications for admission will be sent up to the Commissioner General and submitted to the Executive Committee, which will decide in the highest instance as to the admission of the applicants.

The Commissioner General will be charged with sending the certificates of admission to every admitted exhibitor.

Article XI.—The space allotted will be placed at the disposition of the exhibitors, subject to the following charges :—

Galleries of the main building.	For every superficial meter	...	25 guilders.
„ „ „ „	„ „ „ for isolated spaces	...	50 „
Annex galleries in the gardens	„ „ „	...	12,50 „
Space in the open air	„ „ „	...	7,50 „

Article XII.—The industrial exhibitors requiring water, gas or steam must state so on applying for admission, indicating the quantity of water, gas or steam required.

The supply of water, gas or steam furnished by the administration is subject to a proportionate charge, regulated according to a special tariff, which will be at the disposal of parties interested.

Article XIII.—The exhibitors that are admitted will receive in due course all the necessary informations, particular regulations and printed addresses for the despatch and transport of their products.

The addresses will contain the following printed indications :—

1°. The number of the group.

2°. „ „ „ class.

3°. „ labelled address as follows :—

International Exhibition of Amsterdam, 1883, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Colonial Section or Section of General Export or, &c., &c.

The packages must bear on one side of the address in large characters and on paper of the national colours :—

1°. The nationality.
2°. The name of the exhibitor.
3°. His address.
4°. His consecutive number.

Article XIV.—The Exhibition enclosures will be constituted bonded warehouses, where the foreign products will be admitted as in transit.

Article XV.—Every exhibitor must attend either personally or through his agent to the despatch, transport, and reception of his packages, as also to the declaration of their contents.

If the exhibitor or his agent is not present to receive the packages on their arrival within the enclosures of the Exhibition, the supervisor will be charged to remove them immediately and store them at the expense of the exhibitor.

Article XVI.—The exhibitor who shall not have stalled his contributions before the 20th April 1883 will lose all his right on the space allotted; his application for admission and the certificate addressed to him will be considered null and void. The Commissioner General, after conferring with the Executive Committee, shall have the power of disposing immediately of the space allowed for his exhibits, without any judicial or extra-judicial formalities.

Article XVII.—The cases and other wrappings of packages after unpacking must be removed by the exhibitors or their agents; if not, they will be removed under the direction of the administration, without the latter incurring any responsibility in the discharge of their duty, and this at the expense of the exhibitor.

The storing and keep of empty cases, &c., will take place at the charge of the exhibitors, and must be done outside the enclosures of the building, either by themselves or by the supervisor, after a special tariff.

It is distinctly understood that all the cost of packing, transport, keeping, unpacking, putting up and return, &c., &c., will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the exhibitors must proceed to remove their exhibits. This operation must be completed by the 31st December 1883.

After this date, the products, packages, &c., which shall not have been withdrawn by the exhibitors or their agents, will be removed officially, and stored at the expense, risk and peril of the exhibitors.

The articles which shall not have been withdrawn from the storehouse on the 31st May 1884 will be put to public sale, and the net proceeds handed to the Municipality of Amsterdam for the benefit of the Poor Fund.

FIFTH SECTION.

Administration and Police.

Article XVIII.—All Colonial products and articles of exportation are admitted into the Exhibition, save the following :—

Detonating and explosive materials, and, in general, every article considered dangerous.

Spirits or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive materials, and, in general, whatever may damage other exhibited products or incommode the public, will not be received excepting in solid and appropriate receptacles and of limited sizes.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and other analogous objects, cannot be received except in imitated form and without any addition of inflammable material.

Article XIX.—The Commissioner General, in consultation with the Executive Committee, has the absolute right to cause the withdrawal of all products of such substance, which rom their nature or appearance may seem to him to be dangerous or incompatible with the aim and propriety of the Exhibition.

Article XX.—Products are exhibited under the name of the signatory of the application ticket. This condition will be strictly adhered to.

The exhibitors are invited to indicate within the space of their stall the names of their co-operators, whoever they may be, that have contributed, in what manner soever, to the excellence of the products exhibited.

They are particularly invited to state the selling price of the articles exhibited.

Article XXI.—The exhibitors will be permitted to sell their articles, but cannot remove them during the hours that the Exhibition remains open : when removed, they must replace them immediately by articles of the same nature.

They are in such case to provide themselves with a permissive pass.

The articles produced on the spot can at once be delivered to the purchasers.

Drinks and products for consumption sold on the spot are subject to a special agreement.

Article XXII.—No article or object whatsoever shown at the Exhibition can be imitated, copied or reproduced under whatever form, without a special authorisation from the exhibitor and from the Commissioner General; the latter reserves the right of authorising the reproduction of collective groups.

Art XXIII.—An entrance card is delivered gratis to every exhibitor. This card is personal.

It will be withdrawn if it be found to have been lent or ceded to another person, and this without prejudice to the right of prosecuting the delinquent.

The card must be signed by the exhibitor, bear his photograph and the number of group and class to which he belongs.

It must bear, moreover, the stamp of the Commissioner General.

Article XXIV.—The exhibitors are allowed to be represented by agents of their choice, agreed to by the Executive Committee.

The personal cards of free entry will be delivered to the agents under the conditions enumerated in the preceding article.

The representative of an exhibitor will not be allowed to have more than one entrance card, whatever be the number of exhibitors he represents.

Article XXV.—The Executive Committee will take the necessary measures to secure the articles exhibited against every damage, but will in no case be responsible for fires, accidents deterioration or damages which they may undergo, whatever the cause or extent.

The Committee leave the exhibitors to attend to the insurance of their goods, immediately and at their own expense.

It will furnish the necessary persons for guarding the articles exhibited, but it will not be responsible for thefts or irregularities which may be committed.

Article XXVI.—All communications relative to the Exhibition must be addressed by the exhibitors and others interested *to the Commissioner General of the International Exhibition of 1883, Amsterdam, Netherlands.*

SIXTH SECTION.

Supplementary Exhibitions.—Congresses and Conferences.

Article XXVII.—Supplementary Exhibitions, competitions, congresses, conferences, lectures, reports, &c., will take place during the Exhibition.

Article XXVIII.—The Executive Committee will invite International Congresses on all questions subject to diversity of opinion and action, and lend their assistance to all projects the realisation of which they consider likely to increase the importance and success of the Exhibition.

Special Regulation.

Natives of the Netherlands and foreigners who become exhibitors, are thereby held to declare themselves bound to conform to the present general regulations, as well as to the special rules hereafter to be enacted.

Dated in Amsterdam, 15th December 1881.

For the Executive Committee.
D. CORDES, *President.*
S. DE CLERCQ, Wz., *Delegate.*
J. KAPPEYNE VAN DE COPPELLO, LL.D.
Secretary.

E. AGOSTINI,
Commissioner General of the Exhibition.

APPENDIX I.

Explanatory remarks to the Programme for the Colonial Section of the International Colonial and Export Trade Exhibition.

In framing the programme for this Exhibition its object, to wit, "the extension and a more general diffusion of the knowledge regarding the Colonies and extra-European possessions of the different Powers," has been kept in view as much as possible. The authors have considered it the best means of attaining that end, by dividing the programme into three distinctly characterised chief groups, and by sub-dividing these into classes which, as it were, constitute the units thereof.

In Group *I*, "*the physical conformation of the colonies and possessions,*" Natural Science in its strictly critical sense is the primary object. Moreover, as basis for the development of both the succeeding groups, it is destined to embrace all such data which may contribute towards the knowledge of the soil and its productions, of natural forces acting thereon, the races and tribes inhabiting it, its realms of plants and animals.

In both the succeeding groups we have endeavoured to include everything connected with the life and doings of the different classes of the populations in the colonies, with the object of giving a clear and exact representation of them.

Although completeness has been the aim, we do not contend that the limit of perfection has been attained, and, perhaps, much has been withheld or forgotten which nevertheless strictly belongs to an Exhibition, and contributions of which would therefore be desirable.

In each class under the three groups objects are mentioned contributions in which would be particularly welcome, and on which the authors intended to draw special attention. It should be remembered, however, that we have done so in a descriptive, not in a limited, sense, so that articles not mentioned are not necessarily therefore excluded.

A few explanations may render our meaning more clear, and show that what may appear to have been omitted in one group will sometimes be found in another.

In the second class of the first group, "*meteorology and terrestrial magnetism,*" mention is only made of charts, tables and graphical diagrams. We had then, as regards the Netherlands Indian possessions, mainly in view the series of magnetical and meteorological

observations made in Batavia by Dr. P. A. Bergsma, and published by order of the Netherlands Indian Government, as well as the magnetical survey of the Indian Archipelago by Dr. E. van Rijckevorsel, the report of which is accompanied by charts on which the lines of equal magnetical intensity and those of inclination and declination are indicated.

Similar contributions may also be expected from other countries, and are of the greatest importance to science. Besides, comparisons instituted by means of the exhibition of instruments used or required for such observations are of the highest value, since it has often been proved, also recently at the Geographical Exhibition held at Venice, that the acquaintance with instruments as used by different nations is unequal and far from common. These meteorological and other instruments were, however, ranged in our programme under the 3rd group, letter *B*, of the 23rd class.

In the 4th class of this group, "*Geology and Mineralogy*," Palæontology, or descriptions, sketches and exhibitions of fossils have not been mentioned in so many words, but it was considered desirable to draw attention thereto in an especial manner in the explanatory remarks, owing to the great importance of this branch of geology. Liberal and well chosen contributions of both articles and pictures, with descriptions of them as well as of the places of origin and their vicinity, are earnestly invited.

The demands of the 6th class of this group, "*Animals*," are various, and it was not feasible to mention all in the programme.

The researches in natural history do not only require animals and constituent parts, hides, skins, tender organisms, &c., preserved in serviceable condition, but also full descriptions and drawings mentioning the place of origin, species, native names, tables of measurements, &c.

Monographs of multifarious species found in different climes, or of species conspicuous from their close connection with the mother-country or other lands, are very desirable, and their value will be enhanced by explanatory collections and drawings.

Of the 4th or last class of this group, "*Anthropology*," besides the foregoing, communications or contributions are very much desired of every thing which could bring out conspicuously the difference of races and the form of development of man, from the most barbarous up to the most civilised races.

"*Furniture*" in the 9th class, *II* group, mentioned under letter *B*, must be taken in the most liberal sense, so that it would comprise furniture for ease and luxury, cooking and washing utensils, means of illumination and heating, implements for making fire, riceblocks, and such like.

In sending head-gear, turbans, mantles, ponchos, sarongs, loincloths, &c., comprised under letter *C*, "*Clothing and Finery*," it is desirable to accompany them by elucidations regarding the manner in which they are worn by the natives. Such can be done by means of drawings or painted figures, but it is hardly necessary to add that dressed figures of natural size would be extremely welcome.

In the year 1878, "Models and instruments used in diamond digging and polishing at Banjermassin" were exhibited in Paris. Similar articles are also invited for this Exhibition and ought to be classed under the 10th class letter *F*, "*Mining*."

As regards letter *G*, "*Industry*," it would be of importance to illustrate under this class the gradual processes previous to completion and fitness for use, by exhibiting the products in their different stages of treatment.

It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to exhibit in this country sea and river craft, fishingsmacks, and other conveyances by land and water, as they are used by the natives in the colonies. It has therefore been decided to limit contributions under letter *H*, "*Trade and Navigation*," to models and drawings which, however, to be of value, ought to be made in exact proportions, with indication of scale, and be accompanied by a description of the construction and joints, &c.

It would, however, not be quite impossible to bring over rowing and sailing-craft and transports of small description and to allot them place in the Exhibition. This applies equally to sleighs and sedan-chairs, which, together with harnesses, saddles and whips, should be classed with means of land transport.

Among the conveyances by land choice should rather be made of those conspicuous by elegance, strength, lightness or adaptedness as excellent rowing and sailing-boats. Among craft such attention should be given as much to elegance in form as to particular excellence in its use.

Also specimen of planks and knees to illustrate native ship-building are greatly desired.

Among ship's requisities are particularly included tackle and sails, cordage, anchors, oars, paddles, &c.

In the 13th class, "*Forms of Government and States Institutions*," under the heading *Military*, communications are invited regarding modes of warfare, usages in war, and the art of fortification by the natives. It has been proved, especially in later times, that some native peoples are far from being unskilled in that art; hence, in order to demonstrate the progress of such peoples in the construction of defensive works, it is considered desirable to accompany these communications by models of forts (bentings), redoubts or other earth or stone defences. Contributions in these are therefore earnestly solicited.

Under the title "*Public Buildings*," letter *E*, models and sketches of which are desired, no special mention has been made of palaces or dwellings of native chiefs or grandees, as being comprised among dwellings of chiefs; yet it is obvious that contributions in such will be greatly appreciated.

Regarding the 10th class in group III, "*Naval and Military Forces in the Colonies*," it is to be observed that by "means of fortification and defence" is meant in the widest sense everything which belongs to the living or dead fighting forces of a country, or is destined for the organisation, preparation, exercise and equipment of armies and fleets; among which may also be mentioned marine wharfs and establishments for the construction of steam engines, armourplates, gunfoundries and pyrotechnical ateliers, and particularly institutions for the education of officers and non-commissioned officers, and asylums for invalids and old soldiers who do not return to civil life.

The definition of the 17th class, "*Public Works*," has been purposely given in general terms, in order to embrace everything that has been done in the Colonies by Governments, private companies or individuals, for general benefit and use, such as rail and tramways and engineering constructions therewith connected, bridges and river passages, the building of harbours and docks, digging of canals, the improvement of rivers, irrigation works, drainage of lakes, the construction of breakwaters, dikes and dams, and the erection of buildings for the public service or for general benefit.

Finally, it must be remarked that where statistical data and comparative statistics regarding navigation, commerce, industry and agriculture are mentioned, particularly in the third group, graphical descriptions of the movements on these various subjects, although not expressly stated, are nevertheless much desired, as being best calculated to place such movements to view in a distinct manner.

Hints to Contributors to the Colonial Exhibition.

It is absolutely necessary that exhibitors do accompany their contributions by such careful explanations and details as may be required to fully indicate the nature, the use and application, the origin, the composition, and value or price of the articles, and which are also indispensable for the drawing up of a good and explanatory catalogue.

It need hardly be added of how much importance such a catalogue would be for the many exhibitors themselves, especially for those who exhibit the products of agriculture, art-machine and manual-industry, as it is also scarcely necessary to show how much the usefulness of the Exhibition would thereby be enhanced.

Objects classed in the II group of the Colonial Section must be ranged under the name by which they are known in the country of their origin, but must also have the nomenclature which European colonists or European countries may have given them.

The value of the contribution would be enhanced by a description, or rather by the addition of samples of the materials out of which they are made.

Simple articles in daily use by the natives, indicating their morals, customs, and way of living, nature and degree of culture, are more desired than costly articles or those in less general use, betraying European influence. Even repaired articles have a peculiar value, as indicating the manner in which the repairs are done. Such articles, showing the skill of the native people to imitate European art and compete with it, should neither be omitted.

Small but carefully selected collections tending to improve the knowledge of the people and country and advance their prosperity, are valued more than large or even costly collections where these objects have not been kept in view.

In sending models, care should be taken that all the proportions of the original have been faithfully reproduced, whilst it would be advisable to state also of what kind of wood or raw material they are made of. In case that the models require to be taken to pieces for transit, the different parts should be marked with numbers or letters in pencil (if possible twice repeated) referring to a list or sketch indicating the manner in which the parts are to be joined.

It is requested not to label the articles, as during the voyage the labels frequently fall off or become detached through moisture. It would be better to write the numbers or letters in pencil on the articles, which are then detailed in a separate list.

Seeds liable to spoil through damp or otherwise should be rather despatched in tins or stoppered bottles.

It is advisable when packing to put camphor or insect powder in the cases, and to rub in iron or steel articles with a little grease, or, what would be better still, with some vasseline.

It is earnestly solicited not to hold any so-called preparatory exhibitions, if the cases have thereby to be opened after despatch by the sender. Experience has taught that through that cause articles reach in a damaged, and sometimes quite unserviceable, condition. For nobody can be expected to attend better to a good and careful packing than the owner or exhibitor himself.

Thus the cases ought to reach the Exhibition building unopened, and should be opened there first.

The latest date on which goods can be received has been fixed as *1st February 1883*.

If sent later, the risk is incurred of their not being accepted.

As regards India, an endeavour will be made to obtain a slight extension of time.

The packages destined for the First Section should be marked distinctly on at least two contiguous sides, thus :—

"EXHIBITION, AMSTERDAM, 1883.

Colonial Section."

PROGRAMME OF THE COLONIAL SECTION.

The Exhibition will embrace the Colonies and extra-European Possessions of the different Powers. Nations without Colonies or Possessions abroad may contribute towards the Exhibition, provided they trade or are connected with Colonies, or in case they have advanced the knowledge of such parts through charts, books, collections of the products thereof, &c.

The Colonial Exhibition is divided into three general groups :—

I.—Physical conformation of the colonies and possessions.

II.—Their native populations.

III.—The Europeans in such countries and their relation towards the natives.

1ST GROUP.

7 CLASSES.

Physical conformation of the Colonies and Possessions.

1ST CLASS.—*Geography.* Descriptions, atlases, charts, plans, reliefs, profiles, &c.

2ND „ *Meteorology* and *Terrestrial Magnetism.* Charts, tables, and graphical diagrams.

3RD „ *Scenes,* by means of paintings, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, &c.

4TH „ *Geology and Mineralogy.* Zoological and mineralogical descriptions, pictures and collections.

5TH „ *Plants.* Live and dried plants, pictures of plants and descriptions of the Flora.

6TH „ *Animals.* Stuffed and otherwise preserved animals. Pictures of animals and descriptions of the Fauna.

7TH „ *Anthropology.* Descriptions and pictures, casts, sculls, preserved heads.

2ND GROUP.

6 CLASSES.

Native Populations.

(By which is understood all inhabitants not of European race.)

8TH CLASS.—*Statistics of population* in tables and graphical diagrams.

9TH „ *Domestic and social life*—

(*a*) Pictures and models of cities and villages, dwelling houses, shops, workshops, &c.

(*b*) Furniture.

(*c*) Clothing and Finery. Toilet requisites, designs of tatoo-processes and instruments.

(*d*) Dietary. Utensils for preparation, use and preservation.

(*e*) Stimulants. Utensils for preparation, use and preservation of tobacco, betel, opium, drinks, &c.

(*f*) Morals and Customs. Pictures, paintings, drawings, sketches, costumes, arms or other objects illustrative of ceremonies and customs, such as betrothals and marriages, pregnancy and births, death and burial, contracts and oaths. Sports and popular games, and objects and pictures thereto appertaining.

(*g*) Pauperism. Communications regarding the means of counteracting it. Poor laws.

10TH CLASS.—*Means of subsistence*—

(*a*) Sport and Fisheries. Apparatuses and instruments for capture and treatment of animals, as—traps, drummets, fences, nets, lines, hooks, harpoons, darts, nooses, cages, &c. Fishing craft and models thereof. Produce of the chase and fishing, as ivory, horns, musk, skins and hides, pearls, mother-o'-pearl, coral, tortoise-shell, amber, dried fish, &c.

(*b*) Cattle-breeding. Statistics of cattle markets in tables and graphical diagrams.

Pictures of cattle, buffaloes, horses, sheep, &c., indigenous or cross breeds ; with quotations of prices.

Products derived from cattle, as—horns, hides, wool, dairy produce, &c.

Instruments for feeding, dairy manufacture, wool shearing, &c.

Cattle marks, pictures and stamps.

Cattle bells, shepherds' tools, stables and fences.

(*c*) Breeding of useful insects, such as silkworms, bees and cochenille-insects. Utensils and samples.

(*d*) Agri. and Horticulture. Products of agri and horticulture obtained by native means, such as sugarcane and tobacco for home use, pepper, betel, gambier, rice, Indian-corn, and other cereals ; arrowroot, sago, kapok, cotton, cocoa, &c.

Models and drawings of waterworks and means of irrigation.

Implements for agri and horticulture, such as ploughs, harrows, shovels, spades, hatchets, grasscutters, choppers, scythes, &c.

Lofts and sheds.

(*e*) Forest produce, as samples of wood for house and ship building ; for piers, embankments and bridges ; for the manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, instruments, weapons, &c. ; for charcoal, &c.

Resins, gums, rattans of different descriptions, bamboos, wax, aconyte, oils and fat, fibrous stuffs, colouring matters, wild nutmegs, massooy.

(*f*) Mining. Mining explorations, gold and diamond washing, salt boilings, &c. Implements and samples. Eatable clay.

(*g*) Industry. Spinning, weaving, thrashing, dyeing, cotton printing, tools, models and samples.

Spun yarn, fibrous materials, raw materials, &c. Implements and samples.

Basketry, rope and matwork, raw materials. Implements and samples.

Paper manufacture. Materials, tools and samples.

Workmanship in precious stones, gold, silver, iron, stone, clay, wood, leather, &c. Tools, models and samples.

Preparation and manufacture of animal substances, such as amber, musk, wax, honey, ivory, horn, bones and teeth, tortoise-shells, shells, skins and hides, feathers, hairs, &c. Tools and samples.

Preparation of popular drinks. Materials, utensils and samples.

(*h*) Trade and Navigation. Review of the inland trade in tables and diagrams. Review of maritime trade, as coast trade and foreign commerce driven by natives, models and drawings of crafts and other means of transport by land and water for the inland trade.

Models and designs of craft for the native sea-trade. Sea-charts and instruments. Ship's requisites.

Charts, drawings or models of communications by land and water, bridges, marketplaces, sale exhibitions, and other institutions in favour of commerce.

Examples of the native modes of packing. Coins, measures, and weights. Seals and trademarks.

11TH CLASS.—*Arts and Sciences*—

(*a*) Drawings, paintings, engravings, sculptures and lacquered ware.

(*b*) Music and musical instruments.

(*c*) Stage appurtenances and dramatical representations.

(*d*) Calligraphy and printing-materials and samples.

(*e*) Education. Reports on the organisation and results of native education.

Models and plans of school buildings.

Means of instruction and school furniture.

Educational schemes and school rates.

12TH „ *Religion and Religious Customs*—

Descriptions, models or copies of temples, mosques, &c.

Idols.

Images of priests, female priests, astrologers, soothsayers and objects in use in the discharge of their avocations.

13TH „ *Forms of Government and State Institutions*—

(*a*) The present and early forms of Government. Literature.

Pictures of princes, grandees and chiefs. Their symbols of distinction and dignity. Flags and banners.

(*b*) Military. Communications on the modes of warfare, customs of war, and arts of fortification.

Means of attack and defence.

Arms, war garbs and equipment. Martial music.

Attributes and drawings of heralds and champions.

Symbols of challenge and truce.

(*c*) Means for maintaining public peace and safety.

Contributions to the knowledge and conduct of the civil police.

Spearforks, handcuffs, stocks, &c.

(*d*) Judicial institutions and customs. Laws, placards, and other contributions to the knowledge of native judicial institutions.

Objects in use in judgments by ordeal. Drawings or models of instruments of punishment and torture.

(*e*) Public buildings. Models or pictures of houses of chiefs, communal buildings, guard-houses and prisons.

3RD GROUP.

The Europeans in Colonies and their relation towards the natives.

14TH CLASS.—*Voyages of discovery and investigation.*

Descriptions and charts.

15TH „ *Colonial systems, their application and results.* Charters and Octrois.

Laws and rules, principally relating to administration and justice. Literature.

Books on Colonial policy and economy.

Decorations and honours exclusively for the Colonies.

16TH „ *Naval and Military Forces* in the Colonies.

Means of fortifying and defence, descriptions, drawings and models.

17TH „ *Public Works.* Descriptions, plans, or projects, models, charts, designs, or other drawings.

18TH „ *Telegraphy and Post Office, Telephones and Signals.* Instruments, models and drawings, postage stamps and seals.

19TH „ *Commerce and Navigation in and with the Colonies.*

(*a*) Literature on commercial law and treaties of commerce and navigation.

Tariffs of import, export and transit, pilotages and port dues. Harbour Regulations.

(*b*) Statistics of trade and navigation.

Comparative statements of trade and navigation prior to and after the reduction and abolition of import, export and transit duties.

Comparative statements of trade and navigation of the colonies with their mother countries and foreign lands prior to and after the abolition of differential duties.

Comparative statements of the proportion of steamers and sailing vessels in the trade movement.

(*c*) Communication by land and water.

Ways and means of transport. Descriptions and models.

Steam, sailing, and rowing crafts, wharfs, docks, lighters, diving apparatuses, cranes, &c. Models, drawings and sections.

Statistical data regarding traffic in connection with tariffs, particularly as to Railways.

(*d*) Communications relative to institutions of commerce and credit.

(*e*) Coins and coinage. Stamps.

20TH CLASS.—*Agriculture and industry*—

(*a*) Description of agriculture aided by Europeans on proprietary, leased or farmed lands.

(*b*) Agricultural implements or models, drawings and descriptions.

(*c*) Agricultural establishments. Models or drawings and descriptions.

(*d*) Agricultural handbooks.

(*e*) Agricultural statistics in diagrams showing the increase and decrease of produce, rise and fall of prices, increase and decrease of cost of production.

Comparative returns regarding Government and private cultivation.

(*f*) Agricultural products. Samples.

(*g*) Forest cultivation. Description of the cultivation of forests by Europeans. Implements and instruments, charts, drawings, photographs and models.

Products. Models of kinds of wood, which are already in use in the colonies for mining, shipbuilding, &c., and samples of sorts of wood to be recommended for export to Europe.

(*h*) Mining, metallurgy and artesian wells.

Laws and regulations.

Mining. Description of experiments, construction of mining establishments, mining explorations, rockboring, illustrated by models, charts, sketches, sections, drawings and photographs. Instruments and implements, or models and drawings. Samples of the products.

Metallurgy. Descriptions of metallurgical establishments and processes, illustrated by models, plans, profiles and drawings. Instruments and implements or models and drawings. Samples of produce.

Artesian Wells. Descriptions of artesian means of water-supply, means of boring, boring instruments, illustrated by charts, plans, profiles, drawings, photographs and models.

(*i*) Industry.

Machine and manual industry. Descriptions. Models, instruments and products.

21ST „ *Domestic and social life of the European*—

(*a*) Necessaries for the passenger to and from the colonies, and for the pioneer and the scientific traveller.

(*b*) Life in the colonies.

Copies or models of dwellings.

Furniture, clothing.

Diet.

Recreations and amusements differing from those of the European. Objects used in such, with drawings.

(*c*) Pauperism. Information regarding pauperism and means of alleviating it, and Poor laws.

22ND CLASS.—*Education and Instruction*—

(*a*) Preparatory, lower, middle and higher instruction.

Laws and regulations.

Schemes of instruction and schoo-rates, school-requisites and means of instruction.

Drawings and models of schools.

Educational statistics.

Reports and literature.

(*b*) Missionary labour. Information regarding the activity of missionaries and results obtained.

23RD „ *Scientific Research*—

(*a*) Requisites for forming scientific collections, *viz.*, animals, plants minerals, geological specimens, ethnological objects, &c. Means of preserving, cabinets and labels.

(*b*) Instruments for scientific observations such as astronomical means of determining latitudes, measurement of levels, surveys, hydrographical surveys, meteorological and magnetical observations.

(*c*) Printing. Products—books, periodicals, journals and weekly papers illustrations. Stereotype plates, frames. Binding.

The Colonial Committee.	*The Central Committee.*
DR. P. J. VETH, *Honorary Chairman.*	D. CORDES, *Chairman.*
M. P. PELS, *Chairman.*	S. DE CLERCQ WZ., *Delegated Member.*
I. J. VAN SANTEN, *Secretary.*	J. KAPPEYNE VAN DE COPPELLO, *Secretary.*

PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND SECTION.

Exhibition of Articles for export to the Colonies and Trans-oceanic Possessions.

GROUP IV.

Furniture and Upholstery.

24TH CLASS.—*A.*—Joinery and cabinet-work. Furniture in every sort. Wicker-work.

Bedsteads and accessories.

Billiards and accessories. Arms and other rests.

School and office furniture.

B.—Garden furniture and garden ornaments in wood, bamboo and twig-work.

25TH „ Furniture stuffs, trimmings, galloon-work, &c. Carpets, furniture coverings, tapestry, rugs, alcatives, &c.; waxcloth, canvas, imitation leather, camptulikon, corticine, &c.

Blankets, sheets and other bedding.

Mirrors, frame-work and separate parts of same.

26TH „ Chandeliers, candlesticks, lustres, candelabras, lamps, gas ornaments. Separate parts.

Chamber ornaments in bronze.

Garden furniture and garden ornaments, in iron.

Safes. Locksmiths' work.

27TH „ Gold and silver work. Articles of iron, steel, bronze, yellow and red copper, tin, aluminium, nickel and other metals or metal compositions, electro-plate and such like for ornament and domestic use. Cutlery. Pins and needles.

28TH „ Clock-work, pendulums, house barometers, thermometers, &c. Mechanical numerators.

29TH „ Porcelain and crockery. Glass-work, ceramic, terra-cotta, mirror glass, &c.

30TH CLASS.—Apparatuses for heating, cooling and ventilation; filters and separate parts. Ice chests.

Furnaces and cooking utensils. Apparatuses for weighing and measuring. Weights and measures for domestic use.

Bathing utensils. Washing machines, wringers, mangles, &c.

Ice machines, apparatuses for distillation of water and utilising the sun's heat.

Heat reservoirs, &c.

31ST „ Morocco and other delicate leather-work.

Fancy goods. Toys. Fine brushing work.

Social games. Haberdashery.

32ND „ Stationery and office articles. Drawing and writing requisites. Printing and book-binding. Albums and engravings, photographs, &c. Trade labels, prints, &c. Educational and school requisites.

33RD „ Music and musical instruments, organs, pianos, wind, string and mechanical instruments, &c. Musical boxes, &c.

GROUP V.

Clothing, Linen and Accessories.

34TH CLASS.—Twist and tissues of hemp, linen, cotton, silk, wool, rameh, &c.; rugged, bleached, dyed, printed. Filt, &c.

Shawls, wrappers, laces.

35TH „ Ready-made clothes, uniforms, liveries and separate parts, &c. Waterproof clothing.

Body linen, head coverings, gloves, shoes.

Umbrellas and parasols.

Toilet and fancy articles, flowers, feathers, head-dresses, hair.

36TH „ Jewelry and trinkets, precious stones, gold, silver and other personal ornaments.

Imitation and fancy-work fans.

37TH „ Outfits for a residence in the colonies, for out and homeward voyages, &c.

Travelling articles, tents, camp equipage, &c.

Portable weapons. Implements for chase and fishery.

Preciseness instruments for travellers. Travelling and pocket barometers. hypsometers, clinometers, teleometers, pedometers and others. Telescopes, spectacles, eye-glasses and other optical instruments.

GROUP VI.

Dietary, Chemical Products, and modes of packing them.

38TH CLASS.—Preserved food, butter and cheese, oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter.

Bread stuffs and articles made thereof.

Cakes and sweetmeats, articles prepared from coffee, cocoa, &c.

Salt, spices, &c.

Drinks in every sort.

39TH „ Cigars and cigarettes, snuff, tobacco, opium, &c.

40TH „ Oil and fat, soap, stearine, parafine, &c. Articles made of them.

Dyes, lacks and varnish.

Spiritual liquids for domestic and industrial use.

Raw materials, specimens, samples of dyeing, bleaching, sizing, tannery, &c.

Prepared caoutchouc, gutta-percha, damar, copal and other gums.

Medicines, mineral waters, chemicals, drugs, matches, perfumery.

Other products of industrial chemistry, and examples of their application.

Gypsum, bone dust and animal charcoal, phosphates, guano, artificial manure.

41ST „ Bottles, cooperage, cork, corking machines and other means of packing and preserving.

Implements and samples.

GROUP VII.

Machinery and Implements. Means of Transport.

42ND CLASS.—Engines and other propellers and separate parts.

Axles, beting, cylinders, presses, and other general manufactory requisites.

Instruments and implements for agricultural purposes.

Instruments and implements for industrial purposes, printing-presses, sewing and knitting machines.

43RD „ Requisites and apparatuses for physics and chemistry, for spectral analysis, polarisation, saccharimetry, &c.; for meteorology and electricity, and for seismography.

Photographical apparatuses and accessories, &c.

Requisites for physical research and scientific collections.

Surgical instruments and hospital necessaries. Instruments for dentists.

Apparatuses for gymnastics, orthopedy, &c.

Survey water-level and other instruments of precision and measurement.

Manometers. Diagram instruments, calculating machines, &c.

Telegraphs, telephones, heliographs, &c.

44TH „ Material for railways (stationary and portable), for tramways, transport cables. Separate parts. Models.

Carriages and vehicles. Freight and other carts. Separate parts. Models.

Articles of saddlery and harness, &c.

45TH „ Material and requisites for ocean, coast, and river navigation. Models.

Ships' stores, equipments and means of defence and attack in marine warfare.

Boat fittings. Tackle and ropework, anchors, chains, &c.

Requisites for whaling and cachelot, coral and sponge fishing. Chase and fishery.

Nautical instruments, charts, compasses, &c.

Lights and signalling. Pilotage. Buoys and beacons. Separate parts. Models. Drawings.

Material for wharfs and docks. Models. Drawings.

Deep marine soundings, diving apparatuses, life-boats and apparatuses. Separate parts. Models. Drawings.

Implements for loading and discharging.

GROUP VIII.

Building.

46TH CLASS.—Building materials. Ornaments.

Dwellings and annexes. Fabrics, sheds, stables, &c. Models. Drawings. Separate parts.

Removable dwellings, ways of joining, binding, &c.

Hygienic apparatuses.

47TH „ Supplies for public works. Bridges, piers, harbour works, &c. Models. Drawings. Separate parts.

Machines for water-supply, water and other wheels, jack-screws, &c. Pumps and pumping machines, centrifugal, Norton's and others.

Turbines. Norias. Pulsometers, &c.

Appurtenances.

Fire-engines and life-saving apparatuses.

Implements for irrigation of roads, estates, &c. Models. Drawings. Separate parts.

48TH „ Requisites for mining, artesian well-boring, stone quarryings. Covering, lighting of mines.

Boring instruments, manipulation of ores, transport, &c. Models. Drawings. Separate parts.

GROUP IX.

Articles of Export exclusively for the use of the native population.

49TH CLASS.—Furniture and clothing. Spun, woven and other goods. Ready-made clothes, personal ornaments, praying carpets.

50TH „ Implements and instruments for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Implements and instruments for chase and fishing.

51ST „ Arms and war material.

52ND „ Books, school and writing requisites.

53RD „ Articles of barter (knives, beads, looking-glasses, coins and medals, glass-ware and crockery, images, &c.). Haberdashery.

General Remarks.—As the export trade also embraces component parts and loose and spare pieces &c., of the articles of trade, apparatuses, instruments, &c., mentioned, they may likewise be contributed to the Exhibition, even if they are not specially quoted in this programme and will be placed in the class of which they form part.

The same remark applies equally to models, drawings, &c., even when not expressly indicated.

Contributions of books, treatises, statistics, &c., relative to the articles indicated and to the export trade in general, will be highly valued.

AMSTERDAM; *the 15th December 1881.*

The Committee for the Second Section "Export Trade."

J. LEONARD WOLTERBEEK, LL.D., *Chairman.*

TH. STUART, LL.D., *Secretary.*

The Central Committee.

D. CORDES, *President.*

S. DE CLERCQ Wz., *Delegate.*

J. KAPPEYNE VAN DE COPPELLO, LL.D., *Secretary.*

E. AGOSTINI, *General Commissioner.*

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

Country _____ *Section* _____

Town _____ *Class* _____

Name and Address of Exhibitor _____

_____

Occupation _____

Nature of Exhibits _____

_____

Space required in _____ (*Vide* Tariff No. 1.) { *Frontage* _____ *Depth* _____ *Height* _____ } (State here the form the Exhibits will take.) _____

Installation required (*Vide* Tariff No. 2.) { (Give the corresponding letter from the Tariff.) _____ }

Water, Gas, or Steam required _____

Name and Address of Exhibitor's representative _____

_____

Should my application be received, I hereby agree to accept and conform to the conditions, rules, and tariffs of the *Amsterdam International Exhibition of 1883.*

Signature _____

Place and Date _____

K

TARIFFS.

No. 1, space.

In the Principal Building:

Per square metre or frontage fl. *25.—*

For isolated spaces ... „ *50.—*

In the Galleries:

Per square metre ... „ *12.50*

In the open Air:

Per square metre ... „ *7.50*

No. 2, Installations.

The Administration of the Exhibition will provide installations, for Exhibitors requiring them, and which they will find ready to receive their particular style or decoration on thespace allotted to them.

Installation *A* Class case per metre fl *100.—*

„ *B* Open case, cloths, leather, &c. ... „ *85.—*

„ *C* Simple counter ... „ *25.—*

„ *D* Counter with shelves „ *50.—*

„ *E* Ordinary shelves, per square metre ... „ *3.50*

„ *F* Shelves covered with oil cloth per square metre ... ... „ 5.—

Rent for space or installation is payable in three instalments to order—

The first instalment one month after the delivery of the certificate of admission.

The second instalment four months after the delivery of the certificate of admission.

The third instalment on the first of June, 1883.

NOTE.—*As regards India, an endeavour will be made to obtain some modification of these terms.*

Should one of these instalments not be paid, the Exhibitor will lose whatever right he may have acquired in the Exhibition. The sums already paid will be considered as damages, and confiscated without any judicial or extra-judicial formality.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Only the space or installation specified by the Exhibitor in his application will be allotted. Supplementary or subsequent applications will be rigorously rejected.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF NATIVES OF PURE ASIATIC DESCENT.

No. 1516-28G., dated 11th November 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 41, dated 10th August 1876.
„ „ „ No. 20, „ 10th April 1879.
„ „ „ No. 1, „ 8th January 1880.
„ „ „ No. 7, „ 5th February 1880.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 32, dated 17th July 1879.
„ „ „ No. 32, „ 4th August 1881.

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1666E.G., dated 7th December 1876.
„ from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 241E., dated 14th March 1877.
„ to Home Department, No. 2110G., dated 10th December 1880.
„ from „ No. 1944, dated 22nd December 1880.
„ to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 538G., dated 13th April 1881.
„ from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 501C.E., dated 20th July 1881.
„ from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 605C.E., dated 24th August 1881.
„ to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 565G., dated 14th April 1882.
„ to the Principal of the Thomason College, No. 566G., dated 14th April 1882.
„ „ „ „ „ No. 476, dated 21st April 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the rules under which students are admitted to the Engineer Class of the Thomason College at Roorkee. Both to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to His Excellency in Council it has been a matter of constant remark and regret that, in spite of the advantages which the College offers to natives of India in the form of valuable scholarships and of the right to compete for a certain guaranteed number of appointments in the Public Works Department, very few persons of pure Asiatic race have passed into the public service through the Engineer Class. In the 11 years from 1870 to 1880 the number of students bearing Indian names who qualified for appointments in the Public Works Department was only 40,—a number not equal to the number of the Thomason and Vizianagram scholarships available during the period. This state of things has appeared, both to Her Majesty's Government and to the Government of India, to be unsatisfactory, as being inconsistent with the purposes for which the Engineer Class of the College was established, and inconsistent also with the general principle, which has of late years been followed, of endeavouring to employ natives of India more largely in the public service. With a view, therefore, to providing a remedy, and to making the class more attractive to persons of Indian origin, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make certain alterations in the rules of entrance, and of the conditions of competition for such appointments, in the Public Works Department as may be guaranteed to students of the class. These alterations are embodied in the following orders.

2. All persons who pass the Entrance Examination in November 1882 will be eligible for admission to the Engineer Class of the Thomason College after passing the First Arts Examination of a University, or the special Entrance Examination of the College instead of, as now, after passing the examination for the B. A. degree, or the special Entrance Examination of the College. The first three at the final examination will be appointed to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department as heretofore.

3. In future years all candidates, of whatever race, who pass the Entrance Examination, and who fulfil the other preliminary conditions laid down in the College Calendar, will be admitted to the benefits of the education given in the Engineer Class; but appointments in the Public Works Department will be given to the extent guaranteed from time to time to students of Asiatic descent who qualify according to the College standard, and who can obtain the usual medical certificate for admission to the public service, and who have been born and educated elsewhere than in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, which have their own Civil Engineering Colleges. If a sufficient number of natives do not pass the test, the appointments not gained by natives will be open to the European competitors, who will be placed according to their order of merit on the whole list of those winning appointments.

4. The number of appointments available in 1886 will be four.

5. As the scholarships for natives at the Thomason College have been very rarely held to their full extent, it appears to the Governor General in Council that their existence cannot be generally known. It should be publicly notified that there are ten scholarships, of which five fall vacant annually, and are awarded to the five candidates who pass most successfully the prescribed Entrance Examination. Of these five scholarships, the three termed "Thomason Scholarships" are each worth Rs. 50 per mensem, and are open to native inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab; the remaining two were founded by the Maharajah of Vizianagram in 1873, and are worth—the first Rs. 40, and the second Rs. 35 per mensem: they are open to all natives of India. All these scholarships are tenable for two years, subject to good conduct and satisfactory progress in studies.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Director General of Railways; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and all local Official Gazettes.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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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, Simla, on Thursday, the 2nd November, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.C.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble W. C. Rowden.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley and the Mover.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said:—"My Lord, I should like to make a few remarks, both on the Bill which my hon'ble friend has introduced and also upon the connected subject to which my hon'ble colleague, Sir Steuart Bayley, alluded at the last meeting of the Council,—I mean the establishment of Agricultural Banks in India. The latter subject, especially, is one of great interest and importance, and it is one to which, I trust I may be allowed to say, I have paid a great deal of attention both before I came to India and since my arrival in this country.

"As regards the Bill which my hon'ble friend has just introduced, my remarks will be very brief. I cannot say that I anticipate that any very highly beneficial results will accrue from this measure. In addition to the arguments adduced in this direction by my hon'ble friend, Sir Steuart Bayley, last Thursday, I may mention one further consideration of general application,—that is to say, it is a consideration which applies to all cases where the Government attempts to exercise the functions of a Bank, an Insurance Office, and so on. It is that, in cases of this sort, the agency of Government is radically defective.

"If a raiyat, under the existing Act, requires an advance for agricultural improvements, he applies to the Collector or other officer charged with the duty and the Collector performs—and I have no doubt zealously and efficiently performs—whatever is required of him by the law and by the executive orders of the Government. But the Collector does not—and, indeed, considering his multifarious duties, he cannot—go about from village to village inquiring what cultivators wish for advances, how much they require, what is the value of the security they have to offer, and explain to them the conditions under which the Government is prepared to make advances. He cannot do what the agents of any private establishment would consider it their duty to do, that is to say, endeavour to attract as much business as possible to the institution with which they are connected. In order to ensure this object we must

employ private enterprise,—that is to say, we must enlist into the service self-interest and a degree of local knowledge which can hardly be acquired by any English officer, however zealous, intelligent and efficient. For these reasons, I do not think it probable that the Act, even when amended, will produce any very beneficial results. That, however, is no reason why certain defects which have shown themselves in detail should not be remedied, as is now proposed in the Bill introduced by my hon'ble friend.

"I now turn to the connected—and, as I think, more important—branch of the subject. I mean the establishment of Agricultural Banks in India. In dealing with this question we have, in the first place, to consider what privileges may legitimately be conferred by the Government upon these Banks; and, in the second place, we must consider the conditions to which the Government may reasonably demand compliance in return for those privileges.

"The first and most important privilege which the Government may legitimately confer upon any Bank is, that the advances made by the Bank should be recovered through Government agency. I am aware that there are certain very obvious political objections to the adoption of this course, inasmuch as it would place the Government to a great extent in the position now occupied by the money-lender. Whether those political objections are of such a nature as to more than outweigh the economic advantages to be expected from the establishment of these Banks is a matter of opinion. My own opinion is that the balance of advantage lies on the side of allowing such Banks to be established, and, indeed, that the Government should give every legitimate encouragement to their establishment.

"There is, however, one further point to be noticed in connection with the advances through the agency of Government. When a famine occurs, the recovery of land-revenue demands of the Government will, in many cases, be suspended, and even, in extreme cases, will be remitted altogether. The members of this Council are probably aware that a recent very important Resolution of Government was published on this subject, from which it results that, in so far as Land Revenue is concerned, the Government will, in fact, to a certain extent, step into the place which, up to the present time, has been occupied by the money-lending classes; that is to say, that when the Land Revenue demand is suspended, the Government will charge 6¼ per cent.,—being a much lower rate of interest than that ordinarily charged by the money-lending classes,—and thus to some extent obviate the necessity of the raiyat applying to those classes. I will not dwell any further on this Resolution now, because it is only incidentally connected with the point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council. That point is, that it would be obviously undesirable, at a time when the Government was suspending its own Land Revenue demand, that officers of Government should be obliged by law or contract to recover advances made by private Banks. A way may, I think, be found out of this difficulty. We cannot, of course, expect that the Banks will under any circumstances remit the whole, or any part, of their demands on their debtors, but we may, I think, legitimately require that, when the Land Revenue demand of the Government is suspended, the privilege that the advances of the Banks may be recovered through Government agency should, for the time being, be suspended also.

"There are two minor privileges which may also, without objection, be conferred upon these Banks, and which were suggested, I think, in the first instance, by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. These are, in the first place, that the whole or a portion of the stamp-duty on bonds given by the Banks should be remitted; and, in the second place, that the whole or a portion of the court-fees for suits brought by Banks for the recovery of advances should also be remitted.

"I turn now to the second and more difficult branch of the question, namely, the conditions to which, in return for these privileges, the Government may demand compliance on the part of the Banks. The first of these is, that the articles of association of the Banks should, in all cases, be submitted for the approval of Government. This is obviously a reasonable condition.

Again, the books of the Banks should be kept in a prescribed form; they should be open to inspection by Government officers, and liable to outside audit at the expense of the Banks themselves. Again, the bonds given by the Banks should be kept in a prescribed form. Further, loans made by Banks should be registered at some convenient Government office. Again,—and this is, perhaps, one of the most important conditions—the maximum rate of interest to be charged by the Banks—say 12 per cent.—should be regulated by the Government. Some further details would, no doubt, require consideration before any matured scheme of this sort could be introduced. For instance, it would have to be decided for how long loans were to run; what proportion of the money paid by the debtor should be credited to principal, and what to interest; whether the Bank should be allowed to advance on moveable property, and so on. I may mention, incidentally, that I myself,—and, I think, most others who have considered this question,—are adverse to the principle of Banks being allowed to advance on moveable property. I will not, however, discuss this question on the present occasion.

"There is, however, one important point of principle to which I wish to make some allusion. Shall any limitation be imposed upon the objects for which a Bank is allowed to make advances? In other words, is a Bank only to be allowed to advance for land improvement, properly so-called,—that is to say, the construction of wells, tanks, and so on; or is no limitation to be placed on the objects for which advances may be made? In dealing with this question we have to remember that the raiyat in India is in the habit of borrowing for other purposes besides land improvement—notably for marriages. If, therefore, the object of the Government is to keep the cultivator from the state of hopeless indebtedness into which he has too often fallen, I do not see why, provided the security is good, an advance from one of these Banks should not be allowed for one purpose quite as much as for another. If advances are only allowed for land improvement, we shall, indeed, have done something to facilitate capital outlay on the improvement of land, but we shall have done little or nothing towards attaining one of the objects of Government, which is, I take it, to keep the raiyat in as solvent a condition as possible. I think, therefore, that we may advantageously follow the system adopted in France and Germany, where the Land Bank system is very extended, and where it has been very successful. That system is to proceed on the principle that very rigid rules should be made in respect to the security on which any advance is made, but that no enquiry should be made as to the objects upon which the loan is spent. If we proceed on this principle, we almost necessarily arrive at the adoption of the two following rules, first, that the Bank should only occupy the position of first mortgagee; secondly, that advances should only be allowed up to a certain fixed proportion of the full value of the security pledged. In saying that the Bank should only occupy the position of first mortgagee, I do not, of course, mean to say that, when any prior encumbrance exists, the Bank may not buy up that encumbrance, and so, *ipso facto*, enter into the position of first mortgagee. Nor do I mean to say that where any prior encumbrance exists which cannot be bought up, the Bank may not even enter into the position of second mortgagee, provided always that the full amount of the debt for which the property is held in pledge does not exceed the fixed proportion up to which the Bank is allowed to advance. All I mean is that, generally speaking, and except under the special circumstance, to which I have already alluded, of a debt existing which under contractual right is for the time being irredeemable, the Bank should always occupy the position of first mortgagee.

"If these rules were adopted two further practical questions of very considerable difficulty would arise. The first is, how are we to ensure the Bank occupying the position of first mortgagee? Secondly, how are we to ascertain the validity of the title offered by the mortgagor? If we only contemplated advances being made for land improvement, no difficulty would arise as to prior incumbrances. We might then proceed upon the theory of the English system. The theory of that system is that, inasmuch as the advance made will improve

the security of those who already have a pecuniary interest in the property, the institution or Bank which makes the advance may legitimately step into the position of first mortgagee, over the heads of other mortgagees. I would, however, observe that, in India, there would in any case be considerable practical difficulties in giving effect to this system. We should be dealing with a large number of small proprietors. The sums advanced would be very small. In such cases it would be very difficult to ascertain with certainty that the money given to the rayiat had been *bonâ fide* applied to the object for which the advance was made.

"I have, however, already observed that, for general reasons, I am inclined to the opinion that no such limitation should be made, and that advances should be allowed for general purposes and not only for land improvement.

"If this be the case, it is at once manifest that full enquiry must be made into prior incumbrances; otherwise very great injustice might be done to those who have already a pecuniary interest in the land given in pledge. The question, therefore, is, how to get out of these two difficulties—one connected with prior incumbrances, the other with validity of title?

"The difficulty may, perhaps, be solved by adopting the following system. The Bank should give public notice that it has received an application from a certain person for the loan of a certain sum of money, giving in pledge a certain property as security; and that it proposes to advance the money, supposing no objection to be raised, within a certain time, which time would probably have to be fixed by law. If during that interval no objections were raised, either by prior mortgagees or by persons claiming a title to the land, the Bank would give the advance, and all objections raised subsequently would be time-barred. If, on the other hand, any prior mortgagees came forward, the Bank might buy up the claims of those mortgagees, and thus step, *ipso facto*, into the position of prior mortgagee; or, if the debt of the prior mortgagee was for the time being under contract irredeemable, the Bank might advance the money, provided that the total advance—that is to say the advance made by the original mortgagee *plus* the new loan conceded by the Bank—did not exceed the proportion of the security fixed by law, above which the Bank would be incapable of advancing money.

"As regards title, the question is, no doubt, somewhat more difficult. I should hope that many cases would arise in which the title would be undisputed, and hence that there would be no difficulty in giving the advance. Even in cases of joint ownership, and where there would presumably be the greatest difficulty, it may reasonably be hoped that in some cases the applicant for a loan would have already arranged with the co-proprietors before any application was made, and that thus no difficulties would be raised by any of those co-proprietors. If, on the other hand, any disputes as to title should arise, the Bank would then say to the applicant that he must clear his title in a Court of Law, and that, until he had done so, no advance could be made.

"Such, therefore, my Lord, are the broad features of the plan for establishing Agricultural Banks which at present commend themselves to Government.

"I may mention—as was stated by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley last week—that we have been in personal consultation with Sir William Wedderburn on this subject, to which he has given great attention. We have also had the advantage of learning the views of a distinguished Native gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Javári Lál Yajnik, who has also given great attention to the subject, and whose advice has been exceedingly useful. At the same time, I wish it to be fully understood that I do not now put forward any definite scheme on the part of the Government for the establishment of these Banks. The whole plan is at present in a crude shape; we must consult the Bombay and other Local Governments before anything final can be done, and before we can hope to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. In the meantime, I have made these observations with a view to giving some further impetus to the discussions which have already taken place in the Press on this subject. We may thus hope to learn the views of qualified persons upon it.

"There are, however, two further points to which I should like to allude briefly. My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley mentioned last week that it would be difficult to apply any plan of this sort to Northern India, the main reason being that in Northern India the raiyat has no transferable right of property, and that his crops are already hypothecated in the first instance to the landlord. It may be, therefore, that a plan of this nature will be found to be inapplicable to Northern India. There is, however, greater hope of being able to move in the proposed direction in Western and Southern India, where no such obstacles exist as those to which I have alluded as existing in Northern India.

"Even regarding the Dekkhan, however, in respect to which part of India the project has been particularly discussed, a very considerable obstacle arises in the way of putting the plan into practice. It has been brought to our attention that in many cases the Dekkhan raiyats are already so deeply in debt that no scheme of this sort could be successful unless some means were found of clearing off the debts which they have already contracted. This, no doubt, presents a very great—but I hope not an insuperable—difficulty in the way of introducing the scheme. I do not propose at present to deal with the manner in which it would be possible to solve this difficulty, because we are about to consult the Bombay Government on the subject. I will only say that I hope it may possibly be found that a voluntary composition between creditors and debtors may in some cases be made, and that thus a fair field may be left to the operations of the Banks. At any rate, our present idea is to try an experiment of this sort in one taluqa. Our further action will necessarily be guided by the result of that experiment.

"I have only to add that I very much hope the experiment will be successful. If it should be so, I cannot doubt that a very great boon will be conferred upon the cultivators of Western India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons 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.

MADRAS FOREST ACT VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to confirm the Madras Forest Act be taken into consideration. He said:—"With reference to the remarks which fell from your Excellency last week, perhaps I may be permitted to explain that I have been proceeding under Rule 18, which provides that—

"'When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following Motions:—

"'That it be referred to a Select Committee, or

"'that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned, or

"'that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon";

and under Rule 31, which provides that—

"'If no amendment be made when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, the

[illegible] suspension of the Standing Orders of the Council, [illegible] your Lordship's reluctance to suspend those Orders I fully [illegible]thise, and even in cases like the present, where no suspension is [illegible]ry, I entirely appreciate the importance of giving the public ample [illegible]or considering and criticising such measures as are brought before them; [illegible] it had not been for the purely formal and technical character of this Bill, [illegible] not have asked that it be taken into consideration on the present o[illegible]

[illegible]xcellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I stated my reasons on t[illegible] [illegible]oncurring in the view taken by my hon'ble friend Mr. [illegible]

with regard to the expediency and propriety of passing this Bill with unusual rapidity, and therefore I have only to add that I fully concur with what he has now said, that, although no suspension of the Standing Orders is necessary in this case, still it is very undesirable, except in the case of Bills of a purely formal and technical character, such as this Bill is, to resort to a method of passing Bills so rapid as that which we are adopting on the present occasion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, and the Motions that the Report be taken into consideration and the Bill be passed. He said:—"At the request of my hon'ble friend the Law Member, I have consented to give a brief explanation of the reasons which have led to this postponement. The case simply is that the Select Committee agreed upon their Report about a fortnight ago and prepared their Bill accordingly, but thought it desirable that this Bill should be seen finally by the Bombay Government before it was actually passed. At the same time, having before them a telegram from the Bombay Government, urgently requesting that the Bill might be passed without delay, they thought that it would be proper to make all arrangements for the passing of the Bill on the present occasion, in the event of a completely satisfactory answer arriving from the Bombay Government in time for their consideration. As a matter of fact, however, now the time is extremely short, as the Bombay Government have had some little difficulty in collecting the opinions of the officers whom they thought it desirable to consult, and, in consequence, the Bombay Government's reply was only received at a late hour last night. That reply gives, I may say, a general and complete concurrence in the proposals of the Committee; but, at the same time, it expresses a desire that the passing of the Bill should be deferred, provided it can be guaranteed that it will be passed in December next, when the Council meets again at Calcutta. The reason for this request, I may mention, is that it is considered highly undesirable not to take advantage of the cold weather season, when both judicial and revenue officers are travelling, to introduce a measure of this kind requiring some personal explanations. So much for the reasons for requesting leave to defer the presentation of the Report to-day.

"As to the contents of that Report, and the proposals which the Committee would have requested the Council to convert into law, it may perhaps be as well for such of the outside public as take an interest in this matter that I should allude to one or two of them. One of the most important of the provisions contemplated by the Bill as introduced was one which substituted a revision for appeal in all cases under Chapter II of the Act. This provision was inserted, as we understood, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, and it seemed desirable in order to avoid the anomaly of suits identical in nature being subjected to a totally different control according to the amount which happened to be involved. And, moreover, it appeared from the statistics of civil suits that the number of cases above Rs. 500 are extremely small in proportion to the remainder. The addition we considered to be comparatively unimportant. The Bombay Government, however, on further consideration, have withdrawn their original suggestion. They think that it would be better to leave that portion of the matter as it stands, partly on general grounds and partly because the change might augment and interfere with the work of the supervising officers. So, in accordance with this recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Committee propose to withdraw that provision altogether. The next point which perhaps is of some importance relates to suits for an account. The Bombay Government have always been anxious from the first—and, indeed, the idea originated from the Dekkhan Riots

Commission—that the raiyat should be able to bring a suit for an account as distinct from an ordinary suit for redemption. The effect of a suit for redemption is that ordinarily a decree is passed, and a time is perhaps fixed for payment; but if there was default, a foreclosure would then follow. On the other hand, what the Bombay Government appear to have wished was that a man should be able to bring a suit for an account simply in order to learn how he stood, and then that he should have the option of afterwards proceeding on the same suit to secure what the redemption suit would have given to him, or of dropping the whole matter. Originally, the Committee thought that a provision for a redemption suit would meet all the necessities of the case; but the Bombay Government still appear desirous that the alternative proceeding should be provided for also, and, therefore, the Committee were prepared generally to defer to their wishes; but at the same time they considered that it would not be equitable to give the mortgagor a right to demand that, when the account had been ascertained, the decree should be one for redemption, without conferring the corresponding right upon the mortgagee in any case in which he would be entitled himself to sue for the redemption; that is to say, that if the mortgagor was allowed to take advantage of the suit for an account in order to pay off the liability, the mortgagee should be entitled to foreclose, supposing he was so entitled. These points were therefore referred to the Bombay Government, and their reply, which is not very clear from the telegram, will, of course, be considered by the Committee when the Bill comes forward in the regular course. I mention the matter now in order to draw general attention to the subject.

"As far as the Bill goes, I think those are the only two points which need special remark. But I may also state that the Committee proposed to make two further amendments in the original Act which the Bill as introduced did not contemplate, both of these being on the suggestion of the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government have very urgently represented that the new definition of 'agriculturist' introduced in the Act of 1881 was contrary to the recommendation they made at the time,—was not, as they considered, at all suitable or just, and that it had in practice given rise to great inconvenience. The Committee, in deference to their wishes, considered the matter, and proposed to substitute the definition recommended by the Bombay Government this time last year, with the alteration of a word or two which the Bombay Government now in their telegram fully accept and say that they consider will be perfectly good. It may, perhaps, be convenient that I should, with your Lordship's permission, read the section as the Committee would have amended it, so that, if difficulties should occur to any persons outside, they may be able to know what is coming:—

"'Agriculturist' means a person who earns or derives, or who, when his liability being the subject of any proceeding under this Act was incurred, earned or derived, his livelihood wholly or principally by, or from, agriculture carried on within the limits of the said districts; and an agriculturist shall be deemed to 'reside' where he so earns or derives, or earned or derived, his livelihood."

"And to this four or five illustrations are appended, as follows:—

"'(*a*) A farm-labourer is an agriculturist.

"'(*b*) A tenant or lessee of lands of others is an agriculturist.

"'(*c*) An inámdár who derives his income from lands cultivated by himself, his servants or tenants is an agriculturist.

"'(*d*) A mere receiver of Government assessment, as such, or a mere mortgagee, as such, is not an agriculturist.

"'(*e*) A person who, having mortgaged his lands or through an accidental circumstance has temporarily ceased to be a cultivator without any intention of changing his essential *status*, is an agriculturist.'

"The second change is comparatively of an unimportant nature. In the Bombay Presidency there are certain jághírdárs, that is to say—small Native Chiefs, who are invested under Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 with civil powers in their own territories. As the law at present stands, the raiyats within these jághírdárs' territories, which in some cases are comprised in the districts to which the Act applies, are now deprived of all benefit of it. This was represented last year when the Bombay Government were in correspondence with us about the provisions of the Bill, and it was considered by them a

of grievance, but nothing was done. Therefore the Bombay Government again suggest that a clause should be put in to apply the Act to the raiyats in those jurisdictions and to confer upon the jághírdár the powers of a Subordinate Judge under this Act, and we see no objection.

"I have now, my Lord, in conclusion, simply to say that the Committee propose to frame their further revised draft in accordance with the final suggestions that have been made by the Bombay Government, and to invite any further remarks they may have to make, in time to be submitted to the Council when it meets at Calcutta."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to say, before the Motion is put, that I am very glad that this course has been adopted. It is quite impossible to proceed with the Bill after the communication we have received from the Bombay Government; but I must also say that I am glad that a further opportunity will be given to the public for the consideration of this measure, and that I think it very desirable that that should have been done and that it should not be open to any one to say that the Bill had been passed with undue haste."

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881. He said:—"The circumstances out of which the necessity for amending the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 has arisen are as follows. That Act, which provides for the relief of jághírdárs and zamíndárs in Sindh, enables the Revenue-authorities, on application being made, to bring under special management the estates of incumbered owners, and was doubtless intended to include all jághírdárs and all zamíndárs with an hereditary estate assessed at over Rs. 300.

"But the definition of zamíndár in section 3 of the Act is very peculiarly worded. Under that definition the benefit of the Act is restricted to those zamíndárs who, or whose ancestors, had in any one of the five years prior to September 1876 paid land-revenue of not less than Rs. 300. The original law was passed in 1876, and the object, no doubt, was merely to confine the scope of the Bill and to exclude petty estates; but the result of the definition practically is to exclude a great deal more than this class.

"Now, among the jághírdárs in Sindh there are various classes, but the class we are specially concerned with is one whose jághírs are held on the condition that, in the second generation from the original grantee, the holder should pay a small quit-rent to Government, but in the third generation the jághír should lapse, and the holder should become a simple zamíndár, paying ordinary revenue to Government for his holding.

"It is in the case of these lapsed jághírs that the difficulty has arisen. Obviously the present holder is not a jághírdár, for his jághír has lapsed. Nor is he a zamíndár under the Act; for though he may now be paying more than Rs. 300 as Government revenue, he did not do so in any of the five years prior to 1876, when the original Act, which historically furnishes the explanation of the definition, was introduced. Consequently he falls to the ground between two stools, and it has been held both by the Commissioner of Sindh and by the learned Advocate General of Bombay, with whom the Bombay Government concur, that the estate of such a holder cannot be brought under management. The Government of India are advised that this opinion is correct, and that there is no remedy short of correcting by legislation the definition given of a zamíndár in section 3 of the Act.

"The Government of Bombay think it necessary that the benefits of the Act should be extended to the estates of such owners of lapsed jághírs who can-

not, under the existing law, be classified either as jághírdárs or zamíndárs; and it is in order to enable the Bombay Government to bring such estates under management that I apply for permission to introduce an amending Act.

"I have omitted to mention that power is also given to extend the time within which applications can be made, for otherwise persons who, as above explained, have been hitherto incompetent to apply would still be barred by the limitation prescribed in section 4. I have now the honour to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Ilbert and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make letter provision for Local Self-Government in the Central Provinces. He said:—"My Lord,—The Select Committee have endeavoured to make the Report as full as possible and to explain thoroughly the scheme of the Bill; but I will ask leave to say a few words upon it, in order, if possible, to prevent misunderstandings as to the provisions which we have put into the Bill. In the first place, it will be observed that the Bill refers only to the Central Provinces, and that we have, in framing it, had special reference to the character of the people of those Provinces and the present condition of the country. I was talking—I need not hesitate to mention it in this discreet assemblage—to a lady yesterday, and she asked me why the Government had selected the Central Provinces, which she considered to be a most backward place, as the first scene for an experiment of this advanced nature; and as perhaps other people may ask the same question, I will explain it. Like many other things in this world, it was rather in the shape of an accident; it was necessary purely for other reasons to put the cesses which have been always levied on the land for local purposes in the Central Provinces on a legal basis, and for that purpose I was allowed by the Council, in December last, to introduce a small and at that time insignificant Bill. While we were considering this Bill, the Government of India published their Resolution of May last on the extension of Local Self-Government, and therefore we took the opportunity of embodying such local measures as might be necessary for the proper working of that policy in the present Bill. The Bill, therefore, which we now present to the Council with this Report differs in a very great degree from the Bill formerly published.

"Having said so much as to the origin of the Bill, I will say a few words as to the plan of it. And, first, as to the object of the establishment of the local Boards and Councils for which the Bill provides. I think from the papers before us, which I may mention contain only official criticisms on the Bill, it may be gathered that there have been misunderstandings on two points. First, I think that there is considerable misunderstanding as to the magnitude of the scheme which the Bill proposes to introduce, and secondly, I think there is very great misunderstanding on the part of many of the officers consulted as to the position in which it will leave the executive officers of the districts. As to the first point, it will be evident, from looking at the Bill and studying the sections on the duties of the Board or Council, that there is no reason to apprehend, what some of the gentlemen consulted seem to apprehend, great political danger arising from anything that we are doing in this respect. We propose to give the Local Boards and Councils the management of small local affairs such as communications, dispensaries, buildings, schools and

the like. We propose to place at their disposal the present funds which are applied to such purposes, and to enable the Government to assign to the funds at their disposal such contributions from time to time as the Local Government may think fit. That is all we propose to do, and I do not think that in proposing that, and in sitting on the Select Committee which has framed a Bill of this nature, I am in any material way contributing to subvert the British Empire. In the second place, as to the position of the district officers. I wish to say a few words on this point, because it is most important that those officers should understand that your Excellency's Government has no intention of setting them aside or putting them in a position in which they would have, as some of them appear to think, great responsibilities without any power of interference or control. I think if anybody impartially considers the sections we have drafted regarding the control of these local bodies, that they would come to the opinion that any reasonable or sensible district officer, with any sort of tact or skill in the management of men, will really occupy a much stronger position as the head of a body of comparatively independent men than he now occupies as the despotic head of a body of what I may now call, without disrespect, dummies.

"We have provided for information to be given to the district officer, who has power to call for the proceedings of the Board; estimates of the Board are to be submitted to him; he has power to inspect works carried out by the Board; to cause those works to be inspected by professional agency; and if the Board does not carry out the works it is responsible for, the district officer has power to report the matter to the Local Government, and then, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the defaulting Board or Council may be completely set aside. It is also open to the district officer, when he finds that the work ought to be done, and that it is impossible to wait for the more deliberative action of the Board or Council, to cause the work to be done; all that we require of him is that, when he takes such extraordinary action, he must report to the Local Government. If, then, this is the case, I think there can be no question that we have not set the district officer aside. On the other hand, it may be said that we have given too much control to the executive, and that we really run the risk of injuring the independence which we wish to give to the Boards. In respect to this point, I wish it to be distinctly understood that we are dealing with the Central Provinces, one of the most backward provinces in India; a country in which the communications have been until a few years back entirely neglected; which consists of forests and mountains and impassable jungle. The people of the province are also in a backward state. Round Nágpur and Jabalpur they are as advanced, probably, as in any place in India, but there are large tracts inhabited by the Khonds and other tribes who are entirely unfit for powers such as the Bill contemplates. We have therefore thought it necessary to take power which in the case of the more advanced provinces might not be necessary. Then, with the same object we have put in a section which will enable the Chief Commissioner to exempt from the application of the Bill such portions of his province as he considers unfit for it. I think that this section in the present case is absolutely necessary. I know of my own knowledge that there are parts of districts—and I may say whole districts—in which it will be almost impossible to collect sufficient members for a District Council; and in those cases I think it is better that the Bill should not be applied at all than that we should run the risk of having a certain failure and bringing discredit perhaps on the whole experiment. We have therefore given the Chief Commissioner power to exempt any portion of the province he thinks fit from the application of the Bill; and in doing that I think we have this great advantage, that my friend Mr. Morris is Chief Commissioner, and I believe I am right in saying that he is acquainted with every district in the province, and that we may trust him to make such a choice as experience will show to be just and wise.

"We have also dealt with the relations between the District Boards and Councils, and in this part of the Bill, as in every other part, our object has been to make it as elastic as possible. It is impossible for us to say what combinations of circumstances will arise, or what exact combinations of those local bodies will most fit those circumstances. We have therefore provided that, as a

normal state of things, the District Councils will have authority over the smaller Boards; but we have also enabled the Chief Commissioner, if he finds that a local Board can manage its own affairs without control, to make that Board independent. I have left for the last an explanation of the manner in which these Boards or Councils should be constituted. I have stated the objects with which we want the Boards and Councils; we do not want these as full-blown representative bodies, but we want them to manage in a proper and reasonable way the small local affairs we propose to entrust to them. The first point therefore is to secure that there shall be on each board and council members from every part of the area which they represent, and that each part and each locality shall have a man on the Board who knows its wants and needs, and can, if he thinks fit, represent them. We therefore propose that the districts should be divided into small circles of villages. The areas of these circles will be left entirely to the local authority. They must vary with varying circumstances. Each of those circles we propose to allow to be represented on the Board by a member who will be one of the heads of the villages in the circle. The great majority of the Board will thus consist of landowners; or, in those cases where the landowner is non-resident, it may be that the chief raiyat or resident of the village will be the representative of the circle on the Board. I think that, when we look to the character of the province and the fact that almost the entire population are connected either as owners or cultivators with the land, it is only right that the Boards and Councils should partake of that character and should largely consist of representatives of the landed interest.

"Then as to the trading classes. We have provided that representatives of the trading classes shall be appointed to the Board. In the first instance, it is presumable that the appointment will be by selection or nomination, but hereafter, no doubt, arrangements can be possible by which the large trading classes may be allowed to choose their own representatives. As to the number of the trade representatives we have not said anything; we leave that entirely to the local authorities.

"Then comes the question of the third element of the Board. It was strongly urged by some of the officers consulted that care should be taken that the official element should be largely represented, and, as a matter of fact, and from what I know of the character of the gentlemen who will be on these Boards and Councils, I believe that at present, and for some time to come, it would be necessary to have a strong official element on the Board or Council; but it does not follow that this will be always necessary, or necessary in all cases. We have therefore thought it best not to provide for any *ex officio* members. We have provided that a certain number of each Board or Council may be nominated by the Local Government, and in that way it will be open to the Local Government to appoint as many official members as it chooses within that limit; and I have no doubt that will be quite sufficient to enable any Board or Council to discharge its duties. It has also this advantage that it is a perfectly elastic provision; some of the Councils may have more officials, some fewer according to the character and capacity of the other members on the Councils I think, my Lord, that I need not make any further observations upon the Bill. We have endeavoured to touch upon every matter of importance in our report, and I think that, with such observations as I have now been able to make, we have reason to trust that the Bill and the Report will not be misunderstood."

The Hon'ble Mr. PLOWDEN said:—"I should not ask your attention on this occasion, were it not that, as I leave India next week, I shall have no future opportunity of addressing this Council. When, ten months ago, leave was obtained by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite for the introduction of a Bill to provide for the levy of local rates in the Central Provinces, I did not anticipate, nor was it at all probable, that such provisions would be engrafted on that Bill as would necessitate such a complete change of title as it has since undergone in becoming a Bill to provide for local self-government in the Central Provinces.

"I am not going to take up the time of this Council by considering the circumstances in which this change occurred, nor will I trespass upon their

forbearance by attempting any discussion of the policy involved in this Bill. The much-belaboured subject of local self-government has been of late very largely dwelt on by the public journals, and, if not completely threshed out, has, at all events, been fully considered in the various official communications and resolutions which have from time to time appeared on the subject in the Government Gazettes.

"The articles in the public journals, and the publications in the official Gazettes, have shown us how very wide a difference of opinion exists in regard to this policy between those who advocate it and those who oppose it. I will not call it a new policy, for though it has received a quickening impulse from your Lordship's Government, it had been proposed years and years ago—I believe prior to the late lamented Lord Mayo's time.

"If any evidence on this subject—I mean these divergent opinions—were required, we have it at length in a file of correspondence lately circulated in connection with this Bill. This file contains the views of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, of some, if not all, of the Commissioners in that Province, and of many of the Deputy Commissioners.

"Now, my Lord, I am not one of those who take what I believe I may fairly call the desponding views which characterise the opponents of local self-government in the shape in which such self-government has been counselled by your Lordship's Government.

"It is now more than thirty years since I entered the service to which I have the honour to belong. In fact, as I see my friend Mr. Gibbs is absent today, I have the longest service of any of the civilian members of this Council now present.

"The greater part of that service has been passed in the discharge of duties appertaining to district and divisional administrative offices, which, I venture to say, bring the official who discharges them properly into very intimate acquaintance with the people amongst whom he labours. One of the matters which has been most forcibly brought home to me in the course of these years has been our singular failure to use the material we have ready to our hand amongst our Native fellow-subjects for the better administration of the country. As our system of administration becomes more highly developed,—and we know this has been done to a very marked extent in the last twenty years,—we hear on all sides the complaint that our officers are over-burdened with work. There is, I believe, a great amount of truth in this complaint, but the remedy for it is at our doors. We must give to the people themselves a share in their own administration. I do not mean merely by adding to the ranks of our paid officials, and making these additions from the Natives of the country. I yield to no man in advocating the employment of Natives in our administrative and other offices. But there is a limit to the money we can afford to pay for administration as for other purposes. This limit has, I believe, been already reached.

"It is for unpaid assistance in our local administration that I look to our Native fellow-subjects for really useful practical aid.

"I do not think it is necessary for me now to occupy your time by combating objections which I hear occasionally, but I am happy to say rarely and which are based on the supposed inefficiency, or worse, of such co-operation when we have secured it.

"We know that a well-administered Native State is quite as well administered as—I believe is really better administered, so far as popularity is a test of good administration, than—our own best administered districts.

"I remember several instances in support of this view, but I will not take up your time by recounting them.

"I believe, my Lord, that promise full of hope for the improved administration of this country is held out to us if we really adopt the principle which is at the bottom of the policy of local self-government—I mean if we not only really take the people of this country into our councils, but if we associate them with us, in no niggardly spirit, where circumstances permit us to do so, in the administration of their own local affairs.

"I am free to admit that I do not share the opinion of those who think such a policy, properly and carefully enforced, is full of danger to the welfare of this country. My only fear goes in a very different direction.

"I am apprehensive that on the very first introduction of the scheme, we may deal with it too timidly, and by so doing deal a blow to its success which may be full of evil consequences; and I think it is in this quarter that the present measure is likely to err. If it is to be really effective and really be of use, it must give some real power to those local authorities which it proposes to constitute and work with.

"I venture to say that the powers now conveyed under its provisions are, in the case of the local councils, singularly small; and I believe they might be extended with very great public advantage.

"At present, so far as I can see, you are providing a set of local councils, whose real business will be to undertake the management of a very infinitesimal portion of a very small income. They will look after your unmetalled roads in a small area in their neighbourhood, they will take some interest, perhaps, in the adjoining schools, and they will do very little more than that.

"I have suggested that the Bill should make provision for investing these local councils with small magisterial and small civil powers—these powers not to be used by individual members of such councils, acting independently one of the other, but by the body collectively, just as a bench of county magistrates is empowered at home.

"I am convinced of two things,—

"*First*, that in the northern provinces of India, those with which I am well acquainted,—the east of the Panjáb, and the upper districts of the North-Western Provinces,—such powers may be entrusted to a body representing a collection of village panchâyâts, presided over by one of themselves, and that they will, as a rule, use their powers properly.

"*Secondly*, that such an arrangement will greatly assist your paid local officers.

"I also believe that, by holding out the offer of such investiture, you will go a long way towards securing a very desirable object, namely, that your local councils shall be bodies to belong to which will be a real and honest ambition amongst the classes whose co-operation in local government we wish to secure.

"I do not press on this Council the immediate adoption of any wide rule which would necessitate the conferment of these powers in every case that a local council is formed under this Bill when it becomes law. But I trust the Bill will contain a provision which will authorise and enable the Local Governments to confer such powers on these local councils where they consider it expedient so to do."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :— "I am very glad that my hon'ble friend who has just spoken has addressed this Council on this occasion, because he has given the weight of his authority in favour of the policy of the Government of India in regard to local self-government. He has most rightly described his long and varied experience in matters of administration, and I am quite confident that the public will receive the testimony which he has given in support of the principles upon which the Resolution of the 18th of May was founded with the utmost satisfaction, and that it will go far to dispel any lingering doubts or suspicions which may be entertained as to the objects of that Resolution. There is really very little left for me to say after the discussion that has taken place in regard to this Bill; but there are one or two points on which I should like to make a few observations.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite has pointed out that it is really due to an accident that this Bill is the first legislative measure brought forward in connection with that extension of local self-government which the Government of India are endeavouring to bring about; and it must also be borne in mind that this Bill is not to be taken as a model on which all further Bills will be framed for other parts of the country. It is a Bill for the Central Provinces only; it has been drawn up in accordance with what the Select Committee believe to be the special requirements of that part of India, and it

does not at all follow that, either in the particular organization which it is proposed to establish in the Central Provinces under this Bill, or in regard to the powers of control to be exercised over the local bodies in the Central Provinces, or in regard to the extent of the powers to be entrusted to those bodies themselves, that the provisions of this Bill, and the system on which it is founded, would be the best which would be adopted for other parts of the country. In drawing up the Resolution of the 18th of May last, the Government of India very particularly pointed out that they had not the slightest intention of laying down hard-and-fast rules of a uniform character for the extension of local self-government throughout the whole of this vast peninsula. It would have been an exceedingly absurd idea if it had ever entered into the heads of the Government to do anything of the kind. The circumstances of different parts of India are most various. We have in this country races almost on the verge of the savage state, and we have, on the other hand, large populations marked by a very considerable advance, political and social, and counting among them men of very subtle and developed intellects. It is, of course, obviously impossible to deal with a country in that condition upon any uniform plan in regard to a system of local self-government.

"Therefore, what we proposed was that, laying down a few broad and general principles, those principles should be applied according to the peculiarities and requirements of the different parts of the country in different ways, so as to meet those requirements and to suit those peculiarities; and we especially and clearly pointed out that we thought it was very desirable that the mode in which the principles of that Resolution were to be carried out should be varied, not only from province to province, but in the different parts of each province itself; because we wanted to make trial of various methods of procedure, various modes of composing the local boards and electing and controlling them, in order that, after experience, we might learn in the course of time what were the best methods of dealing with these matters, and what might be the system generally applicable at all events to the great divisions of the country. Now, with regard to the Central Provinces, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite has said, we deal with a part of the country to a certain extent backward; speaking broadly, as compared with other parts of India—such as Bengal, Bombay, and elsewhere—it may be said to be a somewhat backward district. Consequently, you must so frame your measure as to suit the condition of such a district, and to meet the wants and circumstances of a population by no means far advanced in the social scale. And, besides that, there are in the Central Provinces certain districts—in point of area, I believe, there are very considerable districts—inhabited by a population which may be almost described to be in the savage state. Of course in districts of that description no system of local self-government can be introduced; nobody ever thought of introducing it; it would be a very long time indeed before any measure of the kind could be introduced in parts of the country like that; and, therefore, the principle on which the Bill has gone is to leave to the Chief Commissioner the power of applying this Bill to such portions of the country as he thinks fit to receive it. Those portions of the country inhabited by specially backward populations will, of course, be omitted from the operation of the Bill; and, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite has pointed out, we have in Mr. Morris a gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with all the circumstances of the province which he has ruled for a long period with so much advantage to the public service, that we can fully trust him to apply this Bill in a cautious, wise and discreet spirit.

"There is one feature of this Bill to which I attach considerable importance; and it is that an effort is to be made to found the new local institutions which will spring up under it as much as possible upon the indigenous Native institutions of the country. The mukaddams or headmen of the villages are to form the basis of the local boards and councils, and I think it very desirable that here, as elsewhere, where there still may remain indigenous institutions of local self-government, that they should be made use of to the utmost possible extent; because what we want to establish is, not a system founded on English ideas or English ways, but a system consonant with the wants, habits and even the prejudices of the Native population.

"Now, allusion has been made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite to the remarks made upon this Bill by those who have seen it in the stage in which it now is. Those remarks contain only the criticisms of officials; but the Bill will now be published, and we shall have the advantage, before it becomes law, of receiving such observations upon it as the public of the Central Provinces may favour us with. I am happy to say that the Bill as now drawn has received the cordial support of Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Morris' Secretary, in writing to the Government of India in respect to this measure, stated:—

"'In the first place, then, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner cordially accepts the principles on which this Bill is based, and heartily concurs in the desire of the Government of India to do all that can be done to extend self-government 'as an instrument of political and popular education'. This is a subject in which he has taken considerable interest in the past, although the sphere of operation has been very limited.'

"And then the letter concludes with these words:—

"'The Government of India may rest assured that should such a measure as this Bill become law, it will be patiently and carefully, but also boldy and loyally, applied; and the Chief Commissioner is persuaded that he will have the cordial co-operation of all local officers in carrying out the aims of Government.'

"You could not have stronger expressions of approval on the part of an officer than those contained in that letter from Mr. Morris, and I myself—and I am sure my hon'ble colleagues also—are very much gratified to find that our proposals do receive the cordial approval of a man of such long experience, and so well known as an able administrator, as Mr. Morris; for what he approves of is not likely to be fraught with those dangers which, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite says, some people are of opinion that the policy of the Government in this respect is likely to produce. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. Morris is especially qualified to speak on this subject, because he has done more perhaps than any other head of a Local Government in India to introduce into his province some portions of a general scheme of local self-government long before this question was taken up by the Government of India. We have heard a great deal to-day about the backward condition of the Central Provinces. Well, my hon'ble and gallant friend near me (Sir Donald Steuart) remarked when that expression was used—'but I have understood that in the matter of primary education the Central Provinces stand almost at the head of the provinces of India.'

"There is a great deal of truth in that remark; and so it has been in the matter of local self-government, so far as the principle of election is concerned; and therefore Mr. Morris knows very well from experience what he is talking about when he gives his sanction to the policy of the Government of India in this respect; and I think we may rely upon it with the most perfect satisfaction that the Bill when it becomes law will be applied by Mr. Morris in the spirit in which he says he will apply it, and which is precisely the spirit in which the Government of India wishes this measure of local self-government to be applied, not only in the Central Provinces, but throughout the country generally—that is, patiently and carefully, but also boldly and loyally.

"I do not think I need add anything more to what I have said about this measure; but I am very anxious to make it clear that the fact that it is the first Bill of this kind which has been brought before this Council is due to exceptional circumstances; that it is a Bill intended for the Central Provinces, and for the Central Provinces only; and that, while it fully embodies the principles of the Resolution of the 18th of May, we do not in any way require other Local Governments to adopt its special provisions for themselves."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 2nd November, 1882.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

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 Construction.

REPORTS ON THE RECONNAISSANCES FOR A RAILWAY BETWEEN VIZAGAPATAM AND RAIPUR.

No. 966 R.-C., dated Simla, 2nd November 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ the following papers:—

(1) Reports on the reconnaissances lately made under the orders of the Government of Madras for a railway between Vizagapatam and Raipur.

(2) Letter from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 2367 W., dated 30th September 1882, and note by Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

(3) Letter from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 2682 W., dated 16th October 1882.

(4) Extract from a letter, No. 943 R.-C., dated 27th October 1882, from the Government of India, to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

(5) Index.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

By order,

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary.

No. 2366 W., dated 13th September 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

READ the following papers:—

Letter from Mr. Nordmann, dated 16th November 1881, No. 14 R.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, dated 16th November 1881, No. 9059.

Letter from Mr. Nordmann, dated 26th November 1881, No. 19 O.
" " " 4th December " " 20 B.
" " " 6th January 1882, " 24 R.
" " " 14th " " " 27 R.
" " " 25th February " " 38 K.
" " " 30th March " " 60 W.
" " " 14th April " " 72 W.
" " " 18th " " " 74 W.

I.

INTRODUCTION.

Preparations for the Expedition.—In the Council held at Stonehouse, Ootacamund, on the 8th September 1881, which I had been asked to attend, it was settled that I should undertake the reconnaissance, and that Mr. Sub-Engineer Cormac should be attached to the party as my Assistant. Shortly afterwards I was supplied with maps and other information, while in G. O., No. 2294 W., dated 16th September, instructions were issued for my guidance.

2. *Tents and Stores.*—Tents were telegraphed for by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, all over India; but time pressing, they could not be supplied sufficiently early for the expedition.

The Quartermaster-General's Department was indented on for tents, and it was believed that department would furnish the required number; but at the last moment it declined to supply any tents, as all available canvas—so it was stated—would be required for the troops to move into camp, in case cholera, which was flying about, should break out seriously at one or more military stations. I was therefore directed to procure what tents I required from those available at the Central Jails of Coimbatore and Vellore. Accordingly I left Coonoor on the 9th October, and proceeded first to Coimbatore and then to Vellore, where I selected such tents as seemed most suitable for the purpose in view, namely, combining lightness in weight with due protection from sun and rain, and reasonable comfort.

3. I had been decided that two complete sets of tents should be supplied for the expedition, so that one set should always be a day's march ahead, both in order to secure expedition in movement and a good sanitary condition of the party.

4. The number of tents selected—twenty—at first sight seems large; but it has to be borne in mind that two sets of tents were provided for every purpose, namely, one set for to-day's and one for to-morrow's camp; so that no one in camp should at any time be without shelter. This precaution was the more necessary, seeing that the expedition started in the face of the impending north-east monsoon and had to march through a country which has not the best reputation in the matter of malarious fever and its accompaniments.

5. The tents selected were—

(1) *For the Executive Engineer and his Assistant.*

		lbs.	lbs.
2	Bengal Sleeping Páls 12′ × 12′, each weighing	222	= 444
1	Hill tent 12′ × 12′, weighing	300	
1	Bath-room for do	30	
1	Double-fly Bechoba 11′ × 11′	220	
1	Bath-room for do.	30	= 580

(2) *For the Hospital Assistant and the Writer.*

1	Single-fly Bechoba 10′ × 10′	135	
1	Rowty 9′ × 12′	93	= 228

(3) *For the Revenue Subordinate.*

		lbs.	lbs.
2	Cabul Páls 6′ × 7′	80	= 160

(4) *For the Police Guard, Stores and Baggage.*

2	French "tentes de troupe" 18′ × 14′	90	= 180

(5) *For Lascars and other Camp-followers.*

6	Cabul Páls 7′ × 8′	80	= 480
(6)—1	Small Sholdari for cooking in bad weather	55	= 55
(7)—1	Necessary Tent	30	= 30
(8)—2	Camp tents 7′ × 6′ for sundry purposes	60	= 20

Total 20 tents, weighing = lbs. 2,277.

NOTE.—Two of each kind of Nos. 6 and 7 were not available at short notice.

6. The tents having been selected, there was a further week's delay in Madras, since all the tents could not be got ready for shipment by the British India steamer of the 13th October to Vizagapatam. This week was utilized by me in Madras in seeing the heads of the Government Departments concerned and ensuring the timely despatch of all the stores, scientific instruments, &c., that had been ordered to be supplied. Some of these had been already sent on by the steamer of the 7th. On the day (20th October) when I embarked at Madras for Vizagapatam, some of the tents from the Vellore Central Jail had not arrived at Madras.

For these I had to wait a week at Vizagapatam, where I arrived on the 23rd.

7. The week at Vizagapatam was made use of in unpacking, examining and repacking the tools, stores, instruments, &c., supplied; in pitching the new tents and making pegs for them (as most of the tents had come without pegs); in engaging a crew of tent lascars; observing aneroid, studying the maps, &c. I also conferred with the Master Attendant about the aneroid readings at sea level which are to be daily sent to me in camp for ascertaining altitudes in the country traversed.

8. There was a burst of the north-east monsoon and somewhat heavy rain at Vizagapatam on the 31st October and 1st November, after which the weather cleared up.

I left Vizagapatam for Vizianagarum on the 2nd November.

9. *The tract of country between Vizagapatam and Párvatipuram* was not reconnoitred, as it is well known to the Department of Public Works officers, and the levels are all on record.

This portion was therefore dawked over.

10. At Vizianagarum, which is 184 feet above sea level, I saw the Acting Agent, who gave me some useful information about such parts of the Jeypur country as are personally known to him; also His Highness the Maharajah, who seemed greatly interested in the success of the project and kindly lent me four of his elephants to carry tents and other camp equipage all the way to Raipur and back.

11. From Vizianagarum I telegraphed to the Secretary to the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, giving him my proposed route with the probable dates of arrival at places, and asked him to instruct the Rajah of Kálahundy and the Zemindars of Patna, Kariál and others to attach some responsible person to my camp to aid in procuring guides, camp supplies, coolies, &c.

12. I left Vizianagarum for Párvatipuram on the 7th November; the height of the latter place above sea level was ascertained to be 395 feet.

13. *From Párvatipuram to Ryaguddah.*—On the 12th November the reconnoitring party started on its march from Párvatipuram to Ryaguddah, one camp having been sent ahead the previous day. On the 12th began the regular reconnaissance, the taking of measurements, observations, notes, &c. The weather had been fine hitherto; but now there were signs of impending rain.

14. The whole camp train consisted of 20 tents as before specified,
4 Elephants for carrying tents, &c.,
12 Attendants on do.,

40 Pack bullocks for carrying small tents, stores, medicines, instruments, camp equipage, baggage, &c.,
13 Men, attending bullocks,
10 Bullocks to carry food and kit of the bullock men,
3 Men attending on these bullocks,
1 Hospital Assistant,
1 Hospital servant,
1 Camp Writer,
18 Lascars,
6 Private servants,
3 Ponies,
3 Horse-keepers,
3 Grass-cutters;

Total 61 men, with 20 tents, 4 elephants, 50 pack-bullocks and 3 ponies; besides a daily varying number of coolies to carry instruments and sundries, and sometimes to relieve or assist elephants or bullocks in case of need; or carry the improvised dhoolies.

15. The Dewán to His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagarum had informed me that the elephants—which were not large ones—should not carry more than 500 lbs. each. However, to this the mahouts generally objected on the journey, on the plea of the elephants being sick and sore, which they not unfrequently were. Two additional elephants were kindly lent to the party for a time, one by the Rajah of Bisemkattak, the other by the Manager of the Bindra Noagarh Estate.

But even with this assistance a number of tents and nearly all stores and baggage had to be carried by bullocks.

The elephants, in addition to the tents, had to carry some of the mahouts and their kit, and generally a number of sick camp followers who were unable to march.

16. The pack bullocks were engaged for the whole journey from Párvatipuram to Raipur and back. This proved a very effective arrangement, as thereby a certain amount of carriage could always be depended upon; while if we had relied upon coolies only, we should in many places have been unable to obtain the number required, and thus the party would have been delayed in the jungles.

WALTAIR,
18th April 1882.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer.

II.

No. 14-R, dated Ryaguddah, 16th November 1881.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer on Special Duty,
To—Colonel R. H. SANKEY, C.B., R E., Secy. to Govt., Public Works Dept., Madras.

In continuation of my letter No. 12-P, of the 12th instant, I have the honor to report that the reconnoitring party left Párvatipuram on the 12th and arrived at Ryaguddah,* a distance of 30 miles and 6 furlongs, on the 14th instant, having satisfactorily attended to all necessary measurements, observations, the taking of notes, &c.

* Distance of Ryaguddah from Vizagapatam 116 miles and 6 furlongs.

2. The weather, which had been fine up to the 12th, assumed a monsoonish appearance on the night of that date. It was cloudy on the 13th and 14th, with slight drizzling rain; yesterday, the 15th, the clouds gathered in a threatening manner; there was a heavy shower in the afternoon, and steady and continuous rain last night.

3. The track, which is passable for carts in the dry weather, from Párvatipuram to this, crosses the Narrainputnum river in the seventh mile, and then enters the valley of the Nágavully (or Chicacole) river, in which it runs up to Ryaguddah, keeping always within half a mile or so of the river bank. On both sides of the track are low ridges of hills. The valley is from one to three miles wide. The track is almost level, the longitudinal slope of the valley being very gradual.

4. The cross section is mostly flat; in some places the ground is undulating and cut up by ravines and large gullies caused by erosion, but generally it is level or nearly so. There is very little rock, and there are no difficulties in the way of a road or railway.

5. The soil, as a rule, is very fertile, though frequently of a light description. There is a good deal of jungle along the track, but less jungle than cultivation. The latter consists chiefly of dry crops, and there is also some paddy and sugarcane.

6. Villages are about a mile apart, and, on the whole, the country is sparsely populated; there is room for a greater population.

7. The hill ridges limiting the valley of the river are well wooded with trees and shrubs, and patches of cultivation are to be seen on the hill sides. The ippa tree grows here, besides tamarind, mango, jack, mathi, black wood, yégi, cashewnut, acacias, &c.

8. The dry-crops consist of six different oil seeds (as per margin); three fibrous plants (ganja or Indian hemp and two kinds of flax); cholum, maize or Indian-corn, horse-gram, green-gram, ragi, combu, and three or four other kinds of food grains (gantalu sámalu údalu, and korralu).

Gingelly.
Two kinds of lamp oil.
Castor oil.
Oil from mustard seed.
Oil from the ippa tree seeds.

9. Of vegetables, the people cultivate yam, pumpkin, cucumber, watermelon, plantain, brinjal, bhírkai, bendakhai (hybis-cus), &c.; tobacco is also largely grown.

10. Of minerals, there are kunkur, limestone and iron ore. The ore is smelted at Jummadahpettah, 10 miles south of Ryaguddah. Along the whole route there is kunkur limestone to be found, and suitable clay for brick-making. Building-stone will have to be quarried in the parallel hill ridges confining the valley of the river. The prevailing rock is gneiss, frequently studded with patches of quartz, and sometimes with red garnets.

11. The traffic I met is chiefly carried on bullocks. I saw paddy and hides coming from Ryaguddah, Bengal gram from Kálahundy, rice from Sumbulpoor; all going to Párvatipuram.

12. The Ooria people and language begin about 8 miles north of Párvatipuram.—There are some Khónd villages.

13. The drainage encountered between Párvatipuram and Ryaguddah is of an ordinary description; the large streams to be bridged are the Narrainputnum river in the seventh mile, 250 feet wide and 14 feet deep in flood; a stream in the sixteenth mile, 150 feet wide and 5 feet deep; and the river near Ryaguddah, 425 feet wide with a maximum depth of 22 feet.—The streams, as a rule, have sandy or gravelly beds; no rock for foundations, except in one or two cases, being visible near the crossings. There is a good rocky bridge site for the Ryaguddah river.

14. I am preparing a continuous section of the country as I march along, which will be accompanied by a narrative descriptive of all prominent features and of the particular heads alluded to in paragraph 12 of G. O., No. 2294 W., dated 16th September last, as well as by sections of large streams.

15. The height of Párvatipuram above sea level is 395 feet; that of Ryaguddah I have not yet been able to calculate accurately, as the last aneroid readings from Vizagapatam have not yet reached this.* The aneroid here reads on an average 29·35, showing Ryaguddah to be about 700 feet above sea level.

* Just received; altitude 687 feet.

16. I have not got the maps (scale one mile to the inch) of the country between Párvatipuram and Ryaguddah.

17. The health in camp has so far been good, except that the Hospital Assistant and the Writer have had a slight attack of fever.

18. The Revenue subordinate (paragraph 15 of the above quoted Government Order) has not yet joined my camp; it having been found difficult to engage a suitable man willing to go, and able to speak English, Telugu, Ooriya, and Hindustani; I have this day written to the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam and requested him to endeavour to supply a man with all or most of the qualifications named.

19. I leave this to-morrow for Bisemkattak, Ombadóla, Asurgor and Bógor; while Mr. Cormac marches *viâ* Singapore to Bondesor, and thence to Dádpur and Bógor. We propose to meet first at Lonjigar, to complete the section of the line from Singapore to Ombadóla; and then at Bógor, where I expect to be about the 1st proximo.

20. I shall thank you to inform me whether it is desired that I should march from Jalbal (seven miles south-east of Nára) northwards to *Onki* about 20 miles, and back. If I do not hear from you about this in time, I shall make this march.

21. I request that two fresh perambulators may be sent for me to Raipur, to await my arrival there, as my perambulators shew signs of weakness and may be out of order and unserviceable by the time I arrive at Raipur.

22. I beg that letters may, till further notice, be addressed to "Ryaguddah, care of Sub-Magistrate, to be forwarded."

III.

No. 9059, dated Nagpur, 16th November 1881.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Dept., Central Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the consideration of the Madras Government, the accompanying copy of letter No. 6812, dated 10th instant, from Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division (with enclosures), with reference to the reconnaissance, ordered by the Government of India, of the country between Vizagapatam and Raipur for a line of railway.

IV.

No. 6812, dated 10th November 1881.

From—Colonel C. B. LUCIE SMITH, Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Dept., Central Provinces.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 7084, dated 1st September last, with its enclosures, and to say, after careful inquiry, that the project of taking the Vizagapatam-and-Raipur Railway west of the Mahánadi is doubtless feasible, but appears hardly advisable; because such a line must necessarily pass through a stretch of difficult country in the feudatory State of Kankér, which would entail a cost of construction that would probably more than counterbalance the gain obtained by avoiding the Mahánadi, while the line would lie altogether apart from the existing trade route.

2. The natural line I should judge to be that followed at present by the Brinjári traffic from Vizagapatam, which passes through Parvatipuram, Koontipenta, and Singapore, and crosses the Kálahundy border, 24 miles, as the crow flies, S.S.E. of Bhavánipatnam (called "Bondesor" on the maps). In this distance of 24 miles the only obstacle is the Músa ghât, which is, as the crow flies, about 12 miles S.S.E. of Bhavánipatnam. From Bhavánipatam the road runs to the western border of Kálahundy, and then in a generally N.N.W. direction to a point about two miles east of Arang, where it strikes the Raipur and Sumbulpur road.

3. With ordinary surface repairs the whole road from Bhavánipatnam to Raipur is easy for wheeled traffic during the open season, and it lies through fertile and for the most part well-cultivated country, as will be seen from the accompanying extract from notes recorded by me when marching along this route with carts in February and March last. I have estimated its present length at 179 miles, but probably by straightening the line in places the distance may be reduced to about 165 miles, and of this distance only some 35 miles are in feudatory territory.

4. Looking at the proposed railway from the Central Provinces point of view, there can, I think, be no question, but that the line most calculated to open out this division is the one I have sketched, and I should judge that the Vizagapatam authorities are in its favor. I have therefore written to Mr. Nordmann at Bhavánipatnam recommending it to his attention.

Statement of Stages from Bhavánipatnam to Raipur.

No.	Stage.	Remarks.
1	Bondesor or Bhavánipatnam to Nandol.	Came out here *en route* through Kariar to Raipur, distance about 12 miles; road fair for the wheeled traffic of the country; soil sandy running into brown and black; rice, tilli, peas, pulses, wheat and chenna grown; country fairly cleared, and the following villages passed through:—Singjerram, Pukjori, Barjola, Tiljori, Kharra, Tekri, and Atangura. Met many small country carts taking rice to to-day's bazaar at Bhavánipatnam. Nandol has a fair encamping ground on the bank of the Sogora river, which has clear water.
2	Nandol to Daspur	Distance about 10 miles; road good; in many places raised and generally aligned and planted with roadside trees; country generally well cleared and cultivated with rice, pulses, some chenna and sugarcane; high and picturesque hills clothed with forest and bamboos until the Tel river is reached, where the hills open out; soil sandy running into black and brown; passed through or near Kendupati, Omatola, Makartola, Bondagaon, Poondah, Faranggaon, Omta, and Daspur; good shade at Daspur, but the grove is close to sugarcane fields and a bunded nullah; passed several nice groves on road.
3	Daspur to Golamunda.	Distance about 9 miles; came through Dumerbahal, Valuchua Kholiakani to Golamunda; soil black the first half and sandy the second half; a fair amount of cultivation, chiefly rice and castor; a few teak trees appear near Golamunda; a mango tope here with fair shade, but not a nice encamping ground. There is a Kálahundy Police post here.
4	Golamunda to Nandgaon.	Distance about 9 miles; past the Kariar frontier near Dhungiamunda for three-fourths of the way black soil and afterwards sandy; country fairly cleared, road rough on the Kariar side; came through Tumra, Dhungiamunda and Cholua to Nandgaon, which is a good encamping ground, having pleasant shade and clear water from the river near.
5	Nandgaon to Lorka	Distance about 9 miles; road easy, although not always properly marked out; country well cleared and fairly cultivated; soil sandy and black; villages poor looking and very dirty; teak about; passed through Borgaon, Gondabahali, Gomargura, Kampur and Ankapur to Lorka; rice, chenna, tilli and castor chiefly grown; good shade at Lorka, but too close to village, and tank water fair.
6	Nandgaon to Polsodar.	Distance about 9 miles; soil chiefly black; small jungle and high grass with few clearings; passed through Khirmal and Lanji to Polsodar; fair shade and fair water, but a good deal shut in.
7	Polsodar to Kolinga.	Distance about 6 miles; soil sandy and black; not much cleared country; small jungle; road fair, but narrow; passed through Domjer. Kolinga has a large clearing and a good place for encamping with abundant shade; water from the river near.
8	Kolinga to Rojona	Distance about 6 miles; road good; soil sandy; crossed the Under river twice; passed some clearings belonging to Chichali and Dhargaon, otherwise the whole distance was through forest chiefly of large trees of all descriptions except teak and sal-rojona; has a fair extent of cleared land, with fair shade, and clear water from the Under river.
9	Rojona to Kisima	Distance about 9 miles; soil black and sandy; country fairly cleared, but not much cultivation; small open jungle; passed through or near Belgaon, Agarom, Bila, Bandanpali to Kisima; villages all small, but many have good mango groves; good shade at Kisima, but encamping place too low.
10	Kisima to Torbor	Distance about 9 miles; road good; small jungle the whole way; soil at first black, afterwards sandy, open clearing at Torber, and clear water but no shade.
11	Torbor to Tarnot	Distance about 12 miles; road good for the first half and then rocky and stony and over broken ground by the hills; soil of the first half chiefly black; only one village Limdi passed through; country has once been fairly cleared, but now has retrograded.

Statement of Stages from Bhavánipatnam to Raipur—continued.

No.	Stage.	Remarks.
12	Tarnot to Sarabong	Distance about 7 miles; soil chiefly sandy; road good; country cleared, but not much cultivation. There are several tanks here and some sugarcane cultivation; villages passed through this morning were Jilmila, Rothipali and Malibata.
13	Sarabong to Tendubarra.	Distance about 6½ miles; road fair; no running water in the Jong river; passed through Pathalghutkuri; the whole distance from this village to Tendubarra under forest, but not unpleasantly dense; soil sandy chiefly; no teak and only sál here and there. Tendubarra has a fairly good clearing and fair water, no shade Tendubarra is an high tableland, probably 1,400 or 1,500 feet above the sea. There is a good clear water from a kutcha well here.
14	Tendubarra to Bodrabanda.	Distance about 11 miles; road good; soil hard, red loam, no stones and only slightly rocky in one or two places; descents and ascents easy, nullahs not troublesome; in fact as good a country road as one would wish, and this is the road the Kariar Amlah induced Mr. Fisher not to travel over in 1873 and which they tried to induce me not to take. It should be widened and improved and will make a capital cart-road at all seasons; passed Sirgidi, a small hamlet of Kariar, and a little way beyond entered the Khalsa of Raipur and passed through Charbati and Koknajer to this. There is some shade here and clear water from a kutcha well; all country over forest, but neither teak, sál nor bamboos to bo seen.
15	Bodrabanda to Karti	Distance about 11 miles; soil sandy; country well cleared; road fair, but heavy in some places from sand; rice and some sugarcane grown. Karti has a good encamping ground and has a Police station-house.
16	Karti to Mahasamund.	Distance about 9 miles; soil at first black, afterwards sandy and then gravelly; country fairly cleared with mowah trees about; road fair and apparently much travelled by carts. Mahasamund is a large village on a gravelly rise, with fair shade at a pleasant distance from the village; rice, sugarcane, ulsi, and chenna grown.
17	Mahasamund to Paragaon (2 miles east of Arang).	Distance about 8½ miles; country cleared throughout; soil brown and yellow and laterite; crossed the Mahánadi by the Gorari ghât. The river here is much narrower than by the Arang crossing. Executive Engineer is making a branch road to this crossing from the Raipur and Sumbulpur road.
18	Paragaon to Nuagaon.	At Paragaon the Raipur and Sambulpur road is struck, and the whole distance from Paragaon to Raipur is by that road. About 2 miles from Paragaon, Arang, which has a considerable trade with Kálahundy, is reached, and from Arang to Nuagaon the distance is about 12 miles: country cultivated throughout.
19	Nuagaon to Raipur.	Distance about 12 miles; country cultivated throughout.

Note.—The total distance from Bhavánipatnam to Raipur by this route is about 179 miles, but I should judge that by straightening the line in places the total distance may be reduced to about 165 miles.

C. B. LUCIE SMITH,
Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division.

V.

No. 19-O, dated Ombadóla, 26th November 1881.

From—K. F. Nordmann, Esq., Executive Engineer on Special Duty.
To—The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 14 R., dated Ryaguddah, 16th instant, giving an account of the *reconnaissance* from Párvatipuram to Ryaguddah, I have the honor herewith to forward an extract from my diary from the 17th instant up to date; from which it will be seen that there has been no difficulty so far which could in the least obstruct a road or railway. A cart came with the camp to Bisenkattak, and might have come further.

2. The route travelled over has been, practically, almost a level; at least, the gradual ascent from the coast is a very easy one.

There has been nothing like a ghât or sudden and steep ascent in the way, so far; all has been plain sailing, and the people here say there is no ghât either, between this and Asurgor; this I will see to-morrow, and report on from Bôgor.

3. *Cooly labor and material* for work (such as building stone, clay for bricks, timber, &c.) are nearly everywhere available.

4. *The country* is, on the whole, well populated and cultivated, and might even be called rich; certainly, when its natural resources come to be developed, it may look forward to a very prosperous future.

5. *The people and their chiefs* are friendly disposed, and there has been no difficulty, so far, regarding guides, camp supplies, coolies, &c.

6. Along the entire route a great deal of *grain and other produce* is grown, much of which is now sent by pack bullocks to Parvatipuram, where it is bought up by merchants and distributed over the country; all this will go to swell the *traffic* of the railway. Besides this local traffic, there is a regular through-traffic from Raipur, Sumbulpur and intermediate places, to Parvatipuram.

7. I met Mr. Cormac, according to previous arrangements, at *Lonjigar* on the 24th. He had come over ground as high as 1,603 feet, half way between Singapore and Lonjigar, while I have not yet encountered a greater altitude than 1,346 feet,* Mr. Cormac marched back on the 25th to Chôthopoor (5 miles north of Singapore); thence he proceeds over the Músa ghât (near Kúndrú) to Bondesôr, Dádpúr and Bôgor. I leave this for the last-named place to-morrow *viâ* Asurgor.

* Except at *Lonjigar* which is 1,396 feet.

8. *Readings of aneroid and thermometers* are taken at every mile, or so, along the route, or at every change of gradient, or remarkable feature of the ground, and at every stream. The "battery" of three aneroids, in a case, is registered regularly at 11 A. M. and 4 P.M. in each camp, so that the heights of all halting-places can be readily ascertained and the others interpolated. It is not feasible to read the "battery" at 10-30 A.M., as we never reach the camp before eleven, having started with daylight. All the original records of every reading, whether made on the coast or on the march, will be carefully preserved, for future reference if necessary.

9. *The longitudinal section of the country* traverfed cannot be conveniently prepared on the march, partly because all spare time, when the daily march is over, is occupied with packing, unpacking and general camp duties, and partly because the aneroid readings at the coast are not at hand when wanted, but come in a week or so after date, and will arrive still more irregularly later on. For the same reason, the altitudes now reported, and arrived at by simple methods without tables are, although very nearly accurate, strictly only approximate; the final altitudes will be given in the *section* which I shall prepare at Raipur, where I intend to make a halt of ten or twelve days to bring up arrears of reports, accounts, &c., and refit the expedition for the journey southwards.

10. This part of the reconnoissance I propose to carry out in two divisions; one party proceeding from Raipur, *viâ* Dhamtari and Kankér, to Raigarh; while the other marches *viâ* Rájim to Noagarh and up the valley of the Sondor river, to Raigarh.

11. *The monsoon* has, on the whole, been merciful to the party; only one tent has been blown down; the people say the rains are over, the cold weather has commenced, and that there will be no more rain, although last night heavy clouds came up again from the north-east, but they have passed on.

12. *The health in camp* is satisfactory; the Hospital Assistant has recovered from his attack of fever; there are only a few slight cases of cold and fever.

13. I send, by parcel post, three specimens of *quartz* (which I have had pulverized for convenience in transit), two from Gowdugooda and one from

Kordáband. Both places are between this and Bisemkattak. I should be glad if the specimens could be chemically analyzed and assayed, to see if they contain any valuable metal.

14. So far the special *tappal* despatched by the Sub-Magistrate from Ryaguddah, has arrived in camp pretty regularly twice a week. How it will be beyond Bôgor, remains to be seen.

I request that all orders, &c., despatched after receipt of this, may be addressed to "*Arang, Central Provinces, to await arrival,*" where I hope to be about the 20th proximo.

P. S.—I must apologize for the indifferent calligraphy and the numerous corrections, &c., in this letter and accompanying extract from notes; the only writer I have been able to engage for the tour is but an indifferent office hand.

VI.

Extract from Notes of Reconnaissance between Bisemkattak, Ombadóla and Lonjigar, 17th to 25th November 1881.

From Ryaguddah to Bisemkattak.—Distance 29 miles 4 furlongs 191 yards.

It had been arranged that while I marched *viâ* Bisemkattak and Ombadóla to Bôgor on the Tél Nadi (which is a tributary of the Mahánadi), Mr. Cormac was to proceed *viâ* Singapore, Boudesór and Dádpôr, likewise to Bôgor, where our camps were to be rejoined. Meanwhile we were to meet, *en route*, at Lonjigar; I coming from Ombadóla, and Mr. Cormac from Singapore, so as to complete the section of the line from Singapore to Ombadóla. Accordingly I left Ryaguddah on the 17th November for Bisemkattak, while Mr. Cormac started on the 18th for Singapore. His own report on his march, with sections, &c., will follow.

17th November, Ryaguddah to Gingerabádi.—Distance 8 miles 2 furlongs.—Rise 49 feet.—Marched through a fine, level, upland country; light soil, well cultivated with extensive dry crops and some paddy. No jungle in this part of the valley, which is formed by two parallel ranges of hills, about 3 miles apart. Saw scarcely an acre of uncultivated land for several miles. The country is easy to travel over; there is a bandy track to which the Local Fund Board are doing some repairs.* Met some rice coming from Patna and Kálahundy, going to Parvatipuram. There are good topes for camping along the whole route; good water is almost everywhere to be found in the small hill streams.

* But the grant is too small to do much good.

In the third mile there is some broken and irregular ground at the large village of *Commellypettah*, 5½ miles from Ryaguddah; the *Nagavully river* has to be crossed below its junction with a smaller affluent. The river in flood is 363 feet wide with a maximum depth of 15 feet. The bed is sandy, the low banks are flooded in the heavy rains, there is no rock for foundations visible.

To the north of this river the level upland valley continues as before; there is some jungle, but still much dry cultivation, with numerous fine mango, tamarind, fig, ippa and other trees growing in the fields. *Tree planting* is largely attended to by the people, and the trees are fenced in and cared for.

Topes occur frequently. The names of villages I passed are Kulliagoodah, Kotapettu, Prodiguda, Comellypettah, Jugganaidupetta.

Near *Gingerabádi* a number of rocky hillocks are dotted over the valley. The rock is gneiss. There is a swampy pond, fed by hill drainage and covered with lotus flowers, near the village; the road passes below the pond. The *water* here is not very good. The fine upland valley now becomes narrower, the ground more uneven, the extent of jungle greater.

The soil here is rich, of a dark brown color, almost black. There is a good deal of *paddy cultivation*.—It rained in the afternoon and at night.—Thermometer 80 to 85° F.; height of Gingerabádi above sea level 736 feet.

18th November. Gingerabádi to Ballingy.—Distance 10 miles 4 furlongs 123 yards.

Rise 40 feet. Thermometer 74 to 86° F.; height of Ballingy above sea level 1,136 feet.—Started as usual at 6 A.M.

The sky was covered with clouds, the atmosphere moist, the low hills were wrapped in mist.

Jungle and cultivation, both wet and dry, alternate along the track.

The soil varies, being sometimes sandy, then clayey, loamy, some black. The track is smooth and level, and the country studded with small hillocks, 100 to 200 feet high, some rocky, some with patches of cultivation, the latter chiefly castor-oil and cholum.

In the third mile the track leads for some distance along a gently sloping hill side. There is more jungle and less cultivation. Some *rock* is met with; gneiss mixed with quartz and conglomerate and containing occasionally red garnets (yerra kallu).

Trees abound in the cultivated fields, such as ippa, fig, tamarind, blackwood, matti, mango, and jack; fine old banyan trees, with far spreading leafy roofs supported on root

pillars dropped from the branches; and others. The soil is mostly light, but seems to grow anything.

In the fourth mile there is some uneven and broken ground on both banks of a *stream** which when in flood is 350 feet wide, with a maximum in depth of 15 feet.

* 3 miles 3 furlongs 110 yards.

The bed is sandy, there is no rock visible near the crossing; one bank is high, the other low (alternately) and flooded.

The river lies in a deep bed. The *traffic* I met consisted largely of Bengal gram (chenna) from Kalahundy, going to Párvatipur. On the northern bank the ground rises rapidly from the river bed, and is covered with light jungle.

In the fifth mile near the village of *Gújelpádu*, there is some undulating ground, but offering no obstacle. Small *kunker* limestone is here scattered over the surface, and there is a tank near the village. At the sixth mile is the village of *Sunta Baddigáum*, at the foot of a low ridge covered with jungle. The valley here is only a mile and a half wide; the western ridge rocky. The track continues smooth and level over light soil, as before. Wet and dry cultivation, paddy, sugarcane, ragi, gram, linseed (sersá), gingelly, rape, mustard, cholum, cumbu, castor-oil, and tobacco, &c., date and sago palms.

In the seventh mile is a *stream*, 130 feet wide and 10 feet deep in flood, with ill-defined banks, bed sandy with gravel, no rock visible.

Country hilly, track undulating, partly along hill side, more jungle than cultivation. The sandy path descends slightly to *Báthpúram*, eighth mile.

In the ninth mile another *stream*, 112 feet wide and 8 feet deep in flood. Banks alternately high and low, one bank flooded. Bed, hard soil with small stones and gravel; no rock near. For some distance through hilly jungle over broken ground; no cultivation; kunker, limestone on the surface. Then flat country again, with patches of dry crops and numerous trees; *some good timber, viz.*, teak, matti, and blackwood.

The sides of the hill ridges forming this valley are now wooded, and partly cleared for cultivation.—Clouds threatening ahead; rain at night.—One of the Vizianagram *elephants* was sick and sore, and refused to work; some of the tents had to be carried by pack bullocks and coolies.

There is a *thatched bungalow at Ballangy* belonging to the Bisemkattak Rajah, who had sent a Kotwal to meet me here to act as guide and procure supplies, coolies, &c. The village is a very small one, but the surrounding country is well populated, little hamlets lie hidden in nooks and corners.

19th November, Ballangy to Bisemkattak.—Distance 10 miles 2 furlongs.

Rise 18 feet. Thermometer 74 to 84° F.; height of Bisemkattak above sea level 1,114 feet.

Distance of Bisemkattak from Vizagapatam, 146 miles 4 furlongs.

Low clouds and mist. The ground along the track *rises steadily;* there is much jungle and little cultivation; the valley becomes narrower. The path runs along the foot of the eastern ridge, where very slight hill side cutting would be required for a road or railway. This ridge is covered with dense jungle and forest; the soil is good and the vegetation luxuriant, which shows there must be ample moisture; *coffee* ought to thrive here. The ridge on the left is more rocky, the alluvium on its eastern aspect partly worn away by the north-east monsoons of ages. The hill sides are cleared in patches, whereon grow the castor-oil plant and cholum.

A mango tope in the third mile; country again flat, the two parallel ridges only about a mile apart; they rise here up to 500 feet. Very few patches of cultivation along the route.

At 3 miles and 3 furlongs a *stream*, width and depth in flood, respectively, 85 feet and 8 feet. Banks well defined, bed stony, but no solid rock apparent.

The track now runs across the slope of the western ridge; very slight hill side cutting wanted for the road. At the fourth mile a small but deep *nullah:* bridge, of 10 feet span, 15 feet high, required.

The ground is uneven, cut up by gullies. Some of the peaks of the *Niámgiri hills* come in sight. Soil brown clay mixed with sand; jungle. Another *stream*, smaller than the last, near the village of *Baliapodor*. The track here changes again to the slope of the eastern ridge, on which there is some rock cropping out along the track. The ground is irregular, but not difficult, for a road. At 4 miles and 6 furlongs there is a bifurcation of tracks, one line leading to Bisemkattak, the other to Bárigúda and Tikirapara.

Near Satikóna is the summit level of the track, so far, 1,346 feet above sea level; from here the ground descends to Bisemkattak. I met some *carts with rice*, from Tikirapara, going to Parvatipuram. The cart-men complained that the Sakal (Dhoby) of Bariguda charged them one anna for each cart as a toll; hence they came by this track instead of the easier one by Bariguda.

Aneroid read 28·72.

Altogether I have not met very much *traffic* along this line up to this, perhaps 150 bullocks a day. The Brinjarries seem to prefer the route by Singapore to and from Raipur, on account of the open and level ground to be found along that route.

There is much cultivation round the village of *Satikóna*. From here begins a steady descent along the slope of the eastern hill range. At 6½ miles the track passes through a *saddle*, thence the descent continues towards *Matakeri* and *Batugada*.

There is light jungle and but little cultivation. Soil ordinary reddish clay with sand. The path bends to the eastward to get round the Bisemkattak hill.

Bisemkattak is a little way out of the straight line to Tikirapara, but being a place of some importance it would seem correct to take the rail to Bisemkattak and have a station there.

The path continues through jungle, with occasional clearings and sparse cultivation, over level ground along the foot of the hill, to *Bisemkattak*, which is situated in the midst of hills and jungle, with a considerable extent of dry crops and paddy fields. To the west rise nearly up to 5,000 feet the peaks of the beautiful *Nidmgiri hills* (the nearest only 5 miles from here); a range some 20 miles long by 5 miles in width, covered with jungle and forest.

If the rail is taken here, these hills may in time become a local *sanitarium* as well as a resort of planters. *Coffee, tea, and cinchona* should thrive on the slopes.

There was *heavy rain* on the night of the 19th; one of my tents was blown down and damaged. It rained on the 20th during the day, and again very hard at night. The monsoon seemed full upon us. I despatched a camp to Kodáband *en route* to Ombadóla.

20th November, halted at Bisemkattak.—The Tát Rajah (who pays tribute to the Rajah of Jeypur) was so civil as to call upon me. He speaks Ooriya and some Hindustani. He expressed himself highly pleased with the prospect of a railway, and offered all assistance in his power to the reconnoitring party. He has been reigning for the last seven years. His people promptly furnished guides, coolies, camp supplies, &c., and he was also good enough to lend me one of his elephants to accompany the party as far as the Tél Nadi, to relieve the Vizianagram elephants, one of which has a sore on the shoulder, seems much fatigued, and is unable to carry its proper load.

I returned the Rajah's visit within an hour, and he asked me to inform the Government that he had done all he could in furthering the expedition, which I have much pleasure in herewith bringing to notice.

The Rajah sent a Kotwal with me to assist my camp on the road. The Police Inspector, an Ooriya man, also offered to accompany me, which offer I accepted; his beat extends as far as Ombadóla, and he made himself very useful in camp and on the march.

The Hospital Assistant still suffered from fever at Bisemkattak, but has since been free from it. He brought a cart to this place all the way from Parvatipuram, but sent it back from Bisemkattak, as it has become difficult (though not impossible) to take the cart further. Being sick, he has now moved onwards in an improvised dooly.

The general health in camp is satifactory.

From Bisemkattak to Ombadóla. Distance 23 miles 7 furlongs.

Distance of Ombadóla from Vizagapatam 117 miles 3 furlongs.

21st November, Bisemkattak to Kordáband, 12 miles. Rise 38 feet. Thermometer 69 to 77° F; height of Kordáband above M. S. L. 1,192 feet.

A fine morning, the clouds rising, the sky gradually cleared up, a cool northerly breeze set in, and it seemed as if the monsoon had passed on southwards for good. There was also a change in the temperature; it suddenly became cooler.

In the first mile a *stream* was crossed, 100 feet wide when in flood and 6 feet deep; bed, sandy shingle; no rock; gently sloping banks.

After passing through half a mile of *paddy fields*, the track lies through dense jungle, between two low ranges of hills. The soil is light clay, mixed with sand, and sometimes stony, very little rock.

The villages passed were *Puttamunda, Goutakal, Gordigaon;* a small *stream* (at 3½ miles) near the latter, requiring a bridge of 10 feet span, 5 feet high. Some dry cultivation near the villages; otherwise dense jungle.

Two furlongs further a larger *stream near Goilkóna*, 25 feet wide by 5 feet deep; rock for foundation. Some paddy-fields here. Near the fourth mile the village of *Bondiguda* with *extensive paddy-fields.* Further on *Burchiguda;* dry cultivation in the midst of jungle.

Junction with track from Satikóna to Tikirapara. At 5½ miles the village of *Depaguda*, with *hundreds of acres of rice cultivation*, all by means of little channels taken off from the hill streams. Then some open ground, not cultivated. *Stream* 25 feet wide and 6 feet deep; high banks; no rock; bed, sand with shingle. Some paddy and *sugarcane.*

Village of *Dendra.*—Track goes on through jungle; low hill range on the left, with a few patches of clearing. Very little traffic along this route, which may be owing to the monsoon. Some carts were loading rice in the fields; the crop is just being cut.

At 7¼ miles, *Tikirapara.*—A large double village, *viz.,* for Paiks and Khonds, 100 houses. Tank, wet and dry cultivation. A hundred bullocks, with Bengal gram, from Kalahundy to Parvatipuram.

Numerous trees have died in this part of the country, which may be owing to the effect of the droughts of late years; some men said the trees had been ringed preparatory to being felled for timber and so killed, but I saw the rings only in very few instances.

At 9½ miles a *stream* requiring three spans of 30 feet each, height 10 feet; bed, shingle, no rock. Banks low and flooded; jungle; village of *Jomaraguda;* some dry cultivation.

Chellanalla village, 10th mile. Fine tope for camping.

11th mile.—Small *nullah,* waterway required 10 feet wide, 5 feet high; jungle here and there cleared.

12th mile.—*Kordáband,* dry and wet cultivation; fine tope, good water. The Sub-Magistrate of Gúmpúr had sent a peon here to attend my camp.

Height of Kordáband above M.S.L. 1,192 feet.

Good camping ground. Tank; thatched bungalow; rich dark soil. *A quartz reef;* sample powdered and sent with the report. No mercury in camp for experiments.—Cold at night. Thermometer 55 to 60° F.

22nd November, Kordáband to Ombadóla.—The monsoon seems to have passed southwards, for good. The night at Kordáband was cold, the sky clear, the morning crisp; not a cloud. Passed through extensive rice-fields to a small *stream* in the first mile; good banks, firm bed, no rock; bridge required, 10 feet span, 5 feet high. Two furlongs further another similar *stream.*

1 mile 3 furlongs.—Village of *Kutubadi;* thermometer at 7 A.M. 57° F.; jungle and dry cultivation; hills on both sides; good tree jungle; soil moderately rich.

One furlong further, small *stream* like the two last; *quartz* in the ridge on the left.

Village of *Doikal.*—Sugarcane, rice and dry cultivation.

3 miles 2 furlongs. *Panimunda stream.*—Three 30-feet spans required, greatest depth in flood 9 feet; rock for foundation. There is a crude *anicut* made here by the villagers who have utilized for this purpose a rocky ledge extending across the bed of the stream; from the anicut a considerable irrigation channel is led off.

3 miles 7 furlongs. A *quartz reef* near the village of *Gauduguda* *

* Specimen sent with report.

Two furlongs further a *stream,* with stony bed and high banks; bridge required, 23 feet wide, 6 feet high; undulating country hills on both sides, tree jungle, patches of dry cultivation.

5 miles 3 furlongs.—Another *quartz-reef* near *Sivapodro.* The track then passes over a small ghât about 50 feet high (the railway would round the hill or be cut through it) to the village of *Dombisi.*

A small *stream,* 14 feet wide, 4 feet deep in flood. The jungle here is a *forest of large trees,* containing some good *timber,* especially matti (Telegu, madhi chettu).

A small *nullah,* coming from swamps and paddy-fields on the rising ground to the left, 8 feet wide, 3 feet deep in flood.

6 miles 6 furlongs 187 yards.—Two villages close together of the name *Mudirikuppa,* one for Khónds, the other for Paiks or Gaudus; hilly undulating ground; jungle, with some cultivation

7 miles 2 furlongs.—*Streams,* 60 feet wide, 8 feet deep in flood; good banks, no rock.

The track, after leaving *Bod Mudirikuppa,* passes through a *gorge* with dense jungle; some hill side cutting required, then flat ground again. In the gorge I picked up some rich *magnetic iron ore,* and some *ore of antimony.*

8 miles 5 furlongs.—Village of *Chumakonti* (Khónd). The railway here should follow the course of the *Bongsdara* river.

9 miles 3 furlongs.—Village of *Peddagoodah* on the left, *Ráinigooda* in front.

10 miles 67 yards.—Cross the *Bongsdara river* above its junction with Ombadóla river; rock for foundation, gneiss studded with quartz; kunker, limestone on the spot; width of stream 210 feet, greatest depth in flood 15 feet; banks flooded.

11 miles 7 furlongs.—*Ombadóla.*—Extensive rice-fields, fine country, well populated, studded with topes and trees and surrounded by hills, so that it is difficult to obtain a view; height of Ombadóla above M. S. L 1,196 feet.

23rd November, halted at Ombadóla.—Heavy dew at night, mist in the morning. Thermometer at 6 A. M. 53° F.; in the day up to 80°.

The old Amin of Ombadóla, who is under the Rajah of Bisemkattak, came to see me and expressed himself pleased with the prospect of a railway. I despatched a camp to *Lonjigar* with one elephant, five bullocks and ten coolies. The Police Inspector from Bisemkattak with some of his men, two of my Policemen, and the Ombadóla Amin's son accompanied the party.

I had to sleep in the Dresser's Rowty, as my tent that was blown down and damaged at Bisemkattak was being mended. There is a blacksmith at Ombadóla who, in the most primitive manner, forged thin iron bands out of a thick bar of country pig iron; but there was no carpenter in the place to help in mending the broken poles.

24th November, Ombadóla to Lonjigar.—Distance 12 miles. Heavy dew at night and in the early morning; clear sky in the day; thermometer 6 A.M. 55° F. Through paddy-fields and jungle; track frequently invisible.

1 mile 1 furlong.—*Stream* 126 feet wide, 9 feet deep in flood. Bed sandy and gravelly, no rock, banks low and flooded. Enter jungle, some sheet rock, gneiss with quartz veins, village of *Kutrikupa,* a few huts, with some dry and garden cultivation.

I have noticed so far a singular absence of *game* in these parts. I have not seen, between Párvatipúram and this, a single snipe, partridge, jungle fowl, hare, pig or deer; but jackals are numerous, and bear, pig, sambur, cheetahs and tigers are said to be in the denser jungle on the hills.

2 miles 158 yards.—Village of *Kutrapali;* high and dry ground, little cultivation, some *cotton,* oil-seeds, beans, and ragi; then jungle again. Passed the *boundary between the Jeypur and Kalahundy estates.*

Village of *Dhorabetta.*—A few small patches of paddy in the jungle, irrigated by little rills led from springs or small hill streams. Joined the *track leading from Lonjigar to Raipur viâ* Kutegu, Topi, Kindera, Prokribund, and Sigriguppa; another small nullah.

4 miles 1 furlong.—*Village of Bijelhadu;* some dry crops and paddy in the midst of jungle.

4 miles 7 furlongs.—Village of *Toral*; a little beyond, abundance of gneiss rock which can be quarried for building stone.

7 miles 1 furlong.—Good camping ground in a *tope*; again jungle.

7 miles 2 furlongs.—*Stream* near the village of *Nangelbeda*, 34 feet wide, 9 feet deep in flood; good banks, gravelly bed, no rock near crossing. Half a mile further a small *nullah* with rocky bed. *Kunker limestone* is found on the surface in many places along this day's route,—jungle again; then a shallow *stream*, 26 feet by 4 feet; sandy bed, low banks, no rock; then an irrigation channel led off the stream through some deep cutting.

Village of *Batuguda*.—The hard clay in the bed of the channel has been worn by the water into the outward appearance of laterite, but there is no laterite here.

Village of *Chatterpore*.—Clear water in the small hill streams.—This part of the country is but sparsely inhabited, and there is ample room in these jungles for *immigrants*. The *soil* is good enough for paddy, sugarcane and all ordinary dry crops; water from streams and springs is plentiful; trees, shrubs and grass grow luxuriantly; the paddy and ragi crops look very fine, although the rainfall has not been ample this year.

9 miles 6 furlongs.—Another village of *Batuguda*; some dry cultivation, then again jungle. Here begins a *dense jungle and forest of young trees*, the latter 15 to 20 years old; soil varying, sometimes light and sandy, sometimes heavy clay. Small *nullah*, 6 feet wide by two feet deep.

11 miles 1 furlong.—*Nullah* 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep in flood, high banks, stony bed, no rock visible, which, however, is not far below the surface here. The sand in this stream contains shining yellow mica dust.

12 miles.—*Lonjigar*, at the foot of a hill upwards of 3,000 feet high, part of the Niámgiri, range; large village, sorrounded by hills; 100 houses (mud huts, thatched), ample fields, gardens and trees; a tank under construction; *soil* dark, rich clay, some nearly black There are weavers, blacksmiths and goldsmiths in the village; no carpenter, just as at Ombadóla. The old headman of the village was very civil, brought offerings of rice, fruit, &c., and said he was glad that there was a chance of a good road or railway being made in these parts. He also said that there had been no white man at Lonjigar since the Surveyors were here, some eighteen years ago.

The Rajah, who is tributary to Bondesor, has gone to Raipur; his two sons called upon me, one 25 and the other 18 years of age. The younger one can read and write Ooriya, the elder has no education. They speak Ooriya and a little Hindustani; the elder is a Shikari and told me he had shot five *tigers*. There are *man-eaters* here, and people are occasionally carried off.—Here I met Mr. Cormac who had come up from Singapore according to arrangements made at Ryaguddah.

The report on his march from Ryaguddah will, I hope, be sent from Bôgor.

The greatest height he has come over between Singapore and this is 1,603 feet; thermometer 52° F. at night.

The people at Lonjigar, as well as at Ombadóla and along the track between the two places, were quite civil, giving correct information and showing the way readily when asked. Nor were they shy; neither men, women, nor children ran away at our approach, as they sometimes do on the Jeypur Hills. The men have a martial look about them.—Height of Lonjigar above M.S.L. 1,396 feet.

25th November; *return to Ombadóla*, while Mr. Cormac marched back to Chothopoor (on the way to Singapore); whence he is to go on to Bondesor, Dádpúr, and Bôgor.

The people say the *monsoon* is over, there will be no more rain, and that the cold weather has set in. However, on the evening of the 25th, heavy clouds were coming up again from the north-east, and it was a warm evening in consequence; but the clouds have gone off southward.

OMBADOLA,
26th November 1881.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

VII.

No. 20 B., dated Bôgor, 4th December 1881.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to Government Madras, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward the report and "notes" on the progress of the *reconnoissance* from Ombadóla to Bôgor, and from Ryaguddah *viâ* Singapore, Bondesor and Dádpúr, in continuation of my letter No. 19-O, dated 26th ultimo (from Ombadóla) and its enclosures. The country traversed is described in detail in the notes.

2. The route from Ombadóla northwards has continued to prove an easy one. The only approach to anything like a *ghât* is a decline which begins on the *summit level*,* 3 miles and 5 furlongs north of Ombadóla. Thence the present track descends by varying, but chiefly easy gradients to the 7th

*87 feet above Ombadóla and 1233 feet above M.S.L.

mile, with a total fall of 220 feet in 3 miles and 3 furlongs, or about 1 in 80. The descent, along the track, at first is rather steep immediately below the summit; but there is no need for such a rapid descent, as there is room to take the line on higher ground along the hill side and so reduce the gradient which need not exceed 1 in 100, if the northern foot of the descent is thrown out as far as the 8th mile from Ombadóla, which is quite practicable. *This is all there is like a ghât on this line.*

3. Mr. Cormac coming from Bondesor joined me here (Bôgor) on the 1st instant. I submit, in original, his report on his march, and an approximate longitudinal section of the country travelled over by him. The altitudes given in his section, though nearly correct are strictly only approximate, as he has only two detached aneroids which read differently from mine (and a thermometer), and had not the "battery" to refer to which came with my camp. Moreover the aneroid readings on the sea coast are wanting to complete the exact calculations. A revised section will have to be prepared when those readings are all received. For this reason I defer, as I have already reported in my last letter, sending the section of my route till I have all the sea coast readings. I hope to send the correct sections from Raipur; meanwhile the approximate altitudes, which are very nearly accurate, are indicated in the notes.

4. It will be seen from Mr. Cormac's report and section that the Singapore-Bondesor route, which passes over the Músa ghât a mile north of Kúndrú, ascends to an altitude of 2,048 feet, and had a considerable ghât to descend on the northern slope; while the highest point reached on the Ombadóla route does not exceed 1,346 feet, near Satikóna, with (practically) no ghât, or only a faint approach to one. Hence, other considerations on both lines being equal, the Bisemkattak-Ombadóla line must be considered preferable, for a railway, to that *viâ* Singapore and Bondesor. Nor is it advisable to take the line from Ryaguddah, *viâ* Singapore and Lonjigar, to Ombadóla, since there is a ghât to cross, 1,603 feet high, between Singapore and Lonjigar (at Tirmui).

5. At Dádpúr Mr. Cormac crossed the trade and old military routes which lead from Chicacole to Kamptee, one *viâ* Bateli, Mukuli, Dádpúr, Junágar, Kankér, Wáirágar and Umber (No. 44 in the Quartermaster-General's route book); and the other *viâ* Junágar, Karial, Arang, &c. (No. 45 in the same book).

1. From Bondesor *viâ* Dádpúr to Bôgor.
2. From Bondesor *viâ* Turkel and past Ojarar to Badbeng.
3. From the Músa ghât *viâ* Junágar, Daspúr and Manjhér to Karial; or
4. From Manjhér *viâ* Borgáon and Polsolar to Kúmúna or
5. From Manjhér *viâ* Borgáon, Binapur and Balda to Torbor.

6. The short cuts marginally indicated, which might be obtained by using the Músa ghât, would scarcely compensate for the inconvenience and extra cost that would be caused by that ghât; the less so since those short cuts would have to cross several formidable rivers, besides passing through some otherwise difficult country.

7. Bôgor is 628 feet above M.S.L., 205½ miles from Vizagapatam, and about 160 miles from Raipur by the route *viâ* Kúmúna, Nara, and Arang. There is a good bridge site for the Tél Nadi near Bôgor, with rock visible in the bed on the northern bank, and extending most probably across the river, not very deep below the sandy bed. This bed is rather treacherous; in trying to cross this morning, my horse sank with me up to the girths into the quicksand. The water is sufficiently low to permit fording. In heavy monsoons the banks are flooded on both sides; hence considerable embankments will be required in order to have the bridge, as it ought to be, at least 30 feet above the deep bed.

8. The last letters and papers I have received are dated the 13th November. I despatch this post to Bisemkattak by the Tát Rajah's elephant which returns from here according to agreement; thence the packet is to be forwarded by the beat constable to Ryaguddah. I scarcely expect to receive any further tappal until I reach Arang. I write to Ryaguddah and Vizagapatam to redirect to Raipur. I request that all letters may, till further notice, be addressed to "Raipur, C.P., to await arrival."

9. Fever begins to prevail in the camp.

10. We leave this to-morrow for Karial, Kúmúna, &c.

VIII.

Extract from Notes of Reconnoissance, Ombadóla to Bôgor, 26th November to 3rd December 1881.

26th November, Ombadóla.—Went out and examined the lay of the country with reference to the proposed railway.

Traffic.—Thirty pack bullocks from Maringi and Kurpáni, without loads, going to the Nandapúr taluk of Jeypur, *viâ* Kálahundy, to bring down grain, &c.

A hundred and ninety pack bullocks coming from Kálahundy, going to Párvatipúram, with rice, gingelly and mustard seeds, Bengal gram and paddy.

Cooly labor.—This is at present very cheap, there being so little demand for it; except for agricultural operations when the laborers are paid in kind, coolies can be had at 1½ annas per day. If there were a heavy and steady demand for labor, as on a line of road or railway, the daily rate would doubtless be higher.

Artizans.—These are very scarce at Ombadóla. I could get a jungle blacksmith to repair my broken tent poles, but there was no carpenter in the place. Weavers there are, but no tailors or chucklers; anything required in this line by the well-to-do people of Ombadóla has to be procured from Párvatipúram.

27th November, Ombadóla.—Sunday. Dew at night and in the morning. Thermometer at 6 A. M. 55° F. Fine day. Despatched one camp 10 miles ahead to Sorigura *en route* to Bôgor.

From Ombadóla to Bógor; 28th November, Ombadola to Sorigura.—11 miles 5 furlongs 176 yards. Descent from Ombadóla to Sorigura 269 feet; distance of Sorigura from Vizagapatam 182 miles. Height of Sorigura above M. S. L. 927. Thermometer 6 A. M. 60°.

Through paddy-fields and jungle; at 5th furlong a *stream*, 35 feet wide, 7 feet deep in flood, good banks, gravel bed. Planted topes alternating with jungle and dry crops. Village of *Kumrabal*; small *stream* 10 feet × 4 feet; jungle.

Bijapúram.—Jungle and dry cultivation.

Ishapur.—Jungle and dry cultivation. The road, if so it may be called, is here a broad and well-beaten bullock track leading through jungle.

At 3 miles 5 furlongs 153 yards from Ombadola the *summit level* is reached by a steady and gentle ascent without a ghât or anything approaching a ghât. The summit level is 1,283 feet above M. S. L. and 87 feet above Ombadóla; a rise of 1 in 225 from the latter place.

From this summit begins the descent northwards. A small stream requiring a 6 feet culvert; gneiss rock with quartz and felspar; jungle.

4 miles 2 furlongs.—Village of *Bánpúr*. Dry and wet cultivation, undulating ground.

4 miles 5 furlongs 197 yards.—A *stream* 30 feet wide, 10 feet deep in flood, banks high, rock for foundation on one bank, broken ground, stony soil. A furlong further another small *stream* 9 feet × 3 feet, much rock about here; soil, clay with some kunker; jungle. The easy decline continues.

5 miles 3 furlongs.—Village of *Peramara.*—*Traffic.*—Ninety bullocks from Binka to Párvatipúram with paddy. The ground is irregular, broken and undulating, but there is no obstacle to road or railway.

Three furlongs further a small *stream* needing a 6 feet culvert; some paddy-fields. Hill ridges to the right and left of the track, 3 to 4 miles apart, the hills rising upwards of 2,000 feet above this, well-wooded, fit for coffee, tea and cinchona.

7 miles 176 yards.—Village of *Boreguda.* Some dry cultivation in the midst of jungle.

Traffic.—Pack bullocks from Párvatipúram going northwards to bring grain.

The fall from the summit level to this is 220 feet in 3 miles 3 furlongs, or about 1 in 80. But this gradient can be eased by keeping on higher ground and throwing the foot of the descent a mile further out, whereby a gradient of 1 in 100 for a distance of 4½ miles may be obtained. *This represents all there is, on this side, in the shape of a ghât.* It is only the present *track* that descends somewhat rapidly (as the section will show) from the summit, but there is ample room, by taking the line on higher ground along the hill side, for an easier descent. The ground is, on the whole easy, and there will not be much hill side cutting required.

8 miles 1 furlong, the country now becomes flat again, the village of *Dengen* on the right. *Kárgati* on the left; near the latter a large pond or *tank* with wet fields under it; some dry cultivation surrounded by jungle, ground irregular and undulating, and cut up by gullies; soil, red clay.

9 miles 2 furlongs.—*Boundary* between the Bisemkattak (Jeypur) and Kálahundy estates, marked by heaps of stones where the line crosses the track. Dense jungle of trees and shrubs; matti wood plentiful; stony soil.

Sigriguppa, the first village in Kálahundy territory; mud and thatch bungalow without windows. From here 4 tracks branch off, *viz.*, to Lonjigar, Bondesor,* Asurgor and Ombadóla. *Forest* of large trees; some good *timber*, especially matti, but little undergrowth.

* *Viâ* Santpúr and Dádpúr.

10 miles 3 furlongs.—*Stream*, waterway 20 feet × 5 feet, high banks, gravel bed. The hill range on the left rises up to nearly 3,000 feet, and is well wooded; small *nullah* 10 feet × 5 feet; abundance of kunker limestone about.

11 miles 50 yards.—*Stream* 25 feet × 6 feet, stony bed, good banks, no rock visible; all jungle, no cultivation.

11 miles 5 furlongs 176 yards. *Soriguro.*—A few huts in a small clearing in the midst of a dense jungle. A kind of wild ginger grows here, the people use it medicinally to heal sores.

29th November, Sorigura to Asurgor.—Distance 10 miles 6 furlongs. Height of Asurgor above M. S. L. 699'; descent from Sorigura to Asugor 228 feet. Distance of Asugor from Vizagapatam 192 miles 7 furlongs. Heavy due in the morning; thermometer at 6 A. M. 57° F. An armed man, sent from Lonjigar to my camp for assistance and carrying sword and hunting knife, led the way.

The track runs alongside of the *Sandul stream* through a dense *forest* of good timber trees, old and young; matti abundant, some yégi, sál and blackwood. An ample stock of timber for railway sleepers, &c.; soil, virgin.

1 mile 6 furlongs 117 yards. Crossed an affluent of the Sandul *stream*, 160 feet wide and 16 feet deep in flood; bed shingle and sand, banks high and low alternately, the lower side flooded in the rains. All virgin jungle and forest here, without a patch of clearing or cultivation for more than a mile. Here I heard the first jungle cock in these parts.

Village of *Padmara*, with a large pond or *tank*; country flat; soil, light clay with sand. In the third mile the jungle becomes lighter; some paddy-fields and dry cultivation; *trees*-ippa, matti, fig, tamarind mango, stunted date, gooseberry and other jungle trees.

Village of *Poremalla.*—Heavy soil; enter jungle again.

4 miles 1 furlong.—An irrigation *tank* newly constructed or repaired by the people of Bákel, a village a mile further north.

4 miles 7 furlongs 114 yards. *Bákel.* A largish village, wet and dry cultivation, paddy and sugarcane, horsegram, ragi, mustard, and gingelly; low hill ridges, east and west, 2 to 3 miles apart.

Olisirka.—The people's swamies or worshipping places here consist of a stump or block of wood let perpendicularly into the ground with its top rudely carved; scrub jungle, much stunted date, long coarse grass; dark clayey soil.

6 miles 2 furlongs. *Talagaon.*—Wet and dry cultivation. The villagers here possess more *cattle* than I have so far seen since Ryaguddah; the village pig is not wanting, nor the pariah dog. I have seen no donkeys for some time, nor dhobies. There is a good deal of open ground around this village; then scrub jungle again. The villagers here understand Hindustani, besides Ooriya.

Half a mile further a pond or *tank*; irrigation is carried on under it as well as round its margin on three sides. Country comparatively open; *good ground for a large camp*; good grass, plenty firewood, water from the Sandul river close by, ample straw and grain, other supplies procurable. The large village of *Norola* to the right; heavy dark soil, no stone or rock.

Sorgigura.—Wet and dry cultivation, numerous cattle.—There are *carts* here with solid wooden wheels, 4 feet diameter, made of three segments; wooden axles.

8th mile.—Nearing the village of *Mandel*, a *tank*, gardens of sugarcane, rice-fields, a few young trees planted, fenced in and taken care of. The village is of a good size and there is much cultivation all round; soil nearly black; country open. From here leads a track to Bhavánipatnam (which is the popular name used about here for Bondesor.)

10 miles 6 furlongs. *Asurgor.*—This village has been of some importance in former times, but is now insignificant. There is a large *tank*. The village is situated in a rectangular enclosure of earthen ramparts (an old fort) about one-third of a mile square, with a moat round it that can be filled from the tank. In the moat some paddy is cultivated, and red and white lotus flowers grow extensively. A fine *mango tope* for camping, south-west of the old fort, just under its ramparts and near the moat. Near this tope will be the most suitable site for the future railway station.

Trees.—Tamarind, wild fig, ficus religiosa, mango. yégi, ippa, sál, matti, the wild silk cotton tree and other jungle trees; also several kinds of acacia, among them the tree (I forget the name) of which the bark is used in the south for the manufacture of arrack.—I have met no sandalwood as yet in the jungles.

30th November. Asurgor to Bógor.—Distance 12 miles 4 furlongs. Height of Bógor above M. S. L. 628. Fall from Asurgor to Bógor 71 feet. Distance of Bógor from Vizagapatam [illegible] miles 3 furlongs; from Raipúr about 165 miles.

The Police Inspector and the Kotwál from Bisemkattak, who had accompanied the party so far and been very useful, the one in arranging for supplies and coolies and the other in acting as guide, returned from here. A Sowár mounted and armed and a minor official, sent by the Officiating Dewán of Bondesor to assist the camp, joined this morning.

Thermometer 6 A.M. 58° F.

Crossed the *Sandul river*, 19 feet deep and 170 feet wide in flood. Three 50-feet spans required. Rock for foundations of piers and abutments; gneiss mixed with quartz and conglomerate; kunker limestone near the spot.

Enter light jungle, with fields of dry cultivation here and there; soil, heavy clay, nearly black.

Village of *Borgáon.*—Open country around, extensive wet and dry cultivation, the former under a *tank*. There are no sluices in the bund of the tank; the water is lifted [illegible] by picotas into wooden troughs laid across the bund and so let into the fields below the tank. There I

saw wild geese and duck, some cranes, plover, white gulls, and the first brace of snipe since Parvatipuram. *Cattle* are numerous about here.—Rice is packed for carriage in bags (about a cubic yard in capacity) made of straw ropes worked together in a manner similar to rattan basket work.

Village of *Sétirpalli*.—Some cotton was being cleaned here by the ordinary hand-machine (Chúrka). A tope of young mango trees, about 5 years old, is being attended to; extensive rice-fields; dry crops: gram, cotton, ragi, gingelly, castor-oil, mustard, chillies, beans, gourds, pumpkins, and tobacco.

Trees.—Bhér, ippa, tamarind, mango, jack, fig; soil, lighter than before, more sand in it.

Village of *Bólaspúr*, with a *tank*. Then jungle again with a few patches of wet and dry cultivation; some rock. From here tracks lead to Bánpúr (N.E.) and Dádpúr (S.W.)

4th mile.—A small *stream* requiring a bridge 18 feet span ×9 feet high; sandy bed, good banks; jungle again.

Domsilát.—Half a dozen huts in the jungle, with a few fields; then dense jungle on light soil; the sand on the track shining with small particles of quartz and feldspar, and dust of mica and pyrites.

Torla.—Five huts in a small clearing surrounded by jungle.

Six miles 7 furlongs, crossed the *Dhéron stream*, 65 feet wide between the banks which are 7 feet high and occasionally flooded to a further depth of 7 feet for some distance. Total width 162 feet, depth 14 feet. The railway would keep on the right bank of the stream, near *Kokormai*, and cross a mile to the east of *Kandel*.

Korlakuta.—A dozen huts in a jungle clearing, with a few fields; then jungle; much kunker limestone is here lying about the surface.

Kandel.—A dozen huts in a large clearing in the jungle. A few rice-fields and some dry crops.

The *river* to be crossed a mile east of Kandel is 245 feet wide and 16 feet deep in flood, when the low banks which are about 8 feet high are covered to a further depth of 8 feet for some distance. The bed is sandy, no rock visible. Five 50-feet arches, crown 20 feet above deep bed, will be required. A few fields cultivated; then jungle again; soil, light clay with sand.

Dammermurra.—A few huts in a small cleared space surrounded by jungle. A crude "still" for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor from the flowers of the ippa tree was at work here. There are very few fields about the place; jungle again.

Limpora.—Some open ground and a few fields; some sugarcane, then light jungle. A small *nullah* 11 feet × 4 feet. A *tank* with rice-fields under it; then *Bógor*, 12 miles 4 furlongs.

1st December.—*Bógor*. Thermometer 6 A.M. 47° F.

Mr. Cormac arrived from Bondesor; all well in his camp, except one lascar and one mahout who have fever. Mr. Cormac's report and notes of reconnaissance taken during his march, as well as a section of the country gone over by him, accompany this. We are busy with accounts, reports, maps, observation of instruments, calculations of altitudes, &c., and with general camp duties. The weather is fine; the nights are cold.

Fever begins to prevail in the camp; the Dresser, the Hospital Servant, the Writer, one Police Constable, three Lascars and several servants are laid up with it.

There is much white and reddish *quartz* about here; my camp stands on a bed of gneiss and quartz. A hill near this consists of the same minerals. There is also some porphyritic granite, with felspar in large crystals, thickly scattered over the surface in white blotches, often rectangular in shape. The quartz is full of shining specks, white and yellow, leaflets that can be detached with a pen-knife, probably mica and pyrites, as well as glistening grains of some metal, and little nodules of peroxyde of iron embedded in the quartz. I will forward from Raipur a few samples, both pulverized and solid, for chemical analysis and assay, if it be considered worth while to have this done.

Despatched a messenger, one of the men from Bondesor, to the Zemindar at Kariál to see about arrangements for supplies, coolies, &c., *en route* to that place, as nothing seems to have been arranged so far by the Kariál people, and without their authority nothing is to be had.

2nd December, Bógor. Thermometer 6 A.M. 49° F.

Occupied with office duties, as yesterday.

3rd December, Bógor. Thermometer 6 A.M. 49° F. Went out to examine the *Tél river* and to find a suitable crossing. The bed is treacherous and will in some places not support the weight of horse and man.

No *tappal* received in camp for more than a fortnight.

BÓGOR,
4th December 1881.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

IX.

MR. CORMAC'S REPORTS.

18th November, camp Comellypettah; height 703 feet above M.S.L.

Distance from Ryaguddah, 5 miles 2 furlongs 176 yards.

At one-eighth mile crossed a river (50 feet × 9 feet) with stony bed, banks not well defined. Passed a Khónd village (Santally) 1¼ miles from Comellypettah; from that village the country is broken by ravines; low jungle prevails and continues to Coormpettah, a large village principally of Telugu people.

The country here is well cultivated, soil light and sandy, the hills on the west are well wooded, and are about one mile distant. Camped at Dorabada, where there is a large area under wet cultivation. The track to this point runs about one mile from the hills and parallel with them. There is a good camping ground beyond the village and a well of good drinking water. The land in the vicinity is fully cultivated and well irrigated; the villages round about, as well as this, are peopled with immigrants from the Kurupam taluk near Parvatipuram.

19th November, camp Dorabada; height 835 feet above M.S.L.

Distance from Comellypettah, 7 miles.

Difference in altitude + 132 feet.

Passed along the foot of the hills to the west of the valley through well cultivated land (chiefly dry cultivation), the ground having a slight inclination to the east. About 3 miles from Dorabada the track crosses several deep ravines and much broken ground with patches of dry cultivation here and there. At 7¼ miles from Dorabada the track runs parallel with the Nágavully river, and crossing a large stream (138 feet × 8 feet, banks not well defined, bed stony) at 8½ miles distance, enters upon a fine open valley where there is a good camping ground and good drinking water near the village of Shikárpoy; there is a large sugarcane plantation at this place, and the country round about is well cultivated; the rice crop which covered a large area has been harvested.

20th November, camp Shikárpoy; height above M.S.L. 992 feet.

Distance from Dórabada, 9 miles 1 furlong.

Difference of altitude + 157 feet.

The track from this village runs nearly parallel with the Nágavully river up to Singapore; the river valley is about 2 miles across, and the cross section is almost level. Fully two-thirds of the valley is under cultivation, chiefly dry crops. Four streams, one requiring a span of 15 feet, one of 16 feet, and two of 20 feet were crossed up to 3¼ miles from Shikárpoy. Here a large stream requiring a span of 30 feet was met with; the banks of this stream are not well defined, and the bed is stony.

The village of Narainpoorum (4 miles) possesses a small pucka *temple*, the first seen since leaving Ryaguddah. At 4¼ miles distance a stream requiring a span of 40 feet was crossed, banks not well defined, and bed sandy; and at 5¼ miles another stream requiring a span of 30 feet, bed rocky, banks well defined.

At Singapore crossed the Nágavully, requiring a bridge of three openings of 40 feet each; bed sandy, banks not well defined. The *produce* (which is much in excess of local requirements) of the country generally from Ryaguddah to Singapore is rice, ragi, cholum, sugarcane, horse-gram, green-gram, gingelly, linseed, and hemp. The *trade* chiefly consists of the food-grains named previously and gingelly, castor-oil, hemp, linseed and hides; the track followed by me is the trade route from Junágar and Bondesor. In the forests the timber chiefly found is jack, yégi, matti, ippa, mango, and blackwood.

At Singapore ordinary smiths and carpenters are obtainable, their hire being 4 and 5 annas per day, ordinary cooly hire is 1½ annas per man per day; this is generally paid in kind. The country is but sparsely populated, and there is space for a large number of immigrants, especially north and east of Singapore.

22nd November, camp Singapore; height above M.S.L. 997 feet.

Distance from Shikárpoy, 7 miles 2 furlongs.

Difference of altitude 5 feet.

Passed through the town of Singapore by the fort of the Rajah, a space enclosed by a mud wall about 12 feet high and 8 feet thick with a thatched coping; the buildings inside being of mud and thatched.

Beyond the town the country is open and under dry cultivation; over a large area the stumps of sál trees are still standing.

The track runs along the watershed of the San and Bodo rivers, until the San is crossed near Palkonianah; the banks of the stream which flows at the bottom of a deep ravine are not well defined, the bed is sandy, span required 70 feet × 10 feet.

At 4-3-190 track to Bondesor diverges.

At 5½ miles distant from camp another stream flowing at the bottom of a ravine is crossed, the bed is rocky, and banks not well defined; between these two streams lies the village of Palkonianah, round which there is a large area of dry cultivation. After crossing the stream the track enters dense jungle and crosses several smaller streams, entering a clearing of about 6 acres near Tirmui, where there is a good camping ground and good water; the jungle is very thick, and it was with difficulty that the elephants passed through

Here see section from Palkonianah to Loujigar.

23rd November, camp Tirmui; height above M.S.L 1,602 feet.
Distance from Singapore, 10 miles 5 furlongs.
Difference of altitude + 605 feet.

On leaving camp, entered dense junge which continued for 3½ miles, when the village of Narraindong was reached; the country from this place is well cultivated and under sugarcane, and rice quite up to Lonjigar, where a halt was made. Just before entering Lonjigar, the Bongsdara was crossed, banks are well defined, and the bed stony, requiring a span of 40 feet × 12 feet. The *forest* abounds with sál, yégi, *matti*, jack, mango, ippa, and blackwood trees; the soil is rich loam, except at the small ghâts where it is rocky. The track is evidently not much used, and probably only the produce of the south of the Lonjigar valley is conveyed by this route.

The country from Singapore to Lonjigar is very thinly populated, and there is ample room for a large number of immigrants. The crops produced are chiefly rice, ragi, gram and sugarcane. There is a good *camping ground*, and good water obtainable.

26th November, camp Palkonianah; height above M.S.L. 1,158 feet.
Distance from Singapore, 4 miles 4 furlongs.
Difference of altitude 161 feet.

Skirted the side of a hill, through jungle, for five-eighths of a mile, passing south of the village of Chothopoor which is surrounded by wet cultivation; and at 1¼ miles passed through low jungle with a small patch of dry cultivation on the south.

At 1⅝ miles crossed low ground under paddy cultivation and entered the village of *Moondeegoodah*; here met hides coming from Junágar.

At 2⅜ miles joined the regular track of the Brinjarries from Singapore; this track lies on the watershed of the Bodo and the San rivers and has a very gradual ascent.

At 2½ miles distance crossed the *San river* (banks well defined, bed sandy, and requiring a waterway of 60 feet × 10 feet), passed up the valley (about half a mile broad and with an almost level cross section) of a small stream up to a low saddle, skirted the side of a hill, crossed a second saddle and entered upon a wide open valley (well cultivated) in which stands the village of Bijepur. The ascent to this is very gradual and might be made practicable for carts at a small cost. The track continues along the valley (ascent very gradual) which is broad and open and nearly level across up to spot marked *Nisanpur* on the map, where the camp was pitched. Up to this the country from Bijepur is well cultivated, both wet and dry, the dry being chiefly lamp-oil seeds. The soil is a sandy, reddish clay, camping ground good and good water procurable. The hills on each side of the valley are well wooded, and several topes of large mango trees were passed.

27th November, camp near Kundru; height above M.S.L. 1,757 feet.
Distance from Palkonianah, 9 miles 4 furlongs.
Difference of altitude + 599 feet.

Left camp, proceeding up the valley of the Kundru stream, which is crossed several times by the track (but which may be avoided) through dense jungle (which had to be cut to permit the passage of the elephants) to the head of the *Músa ghát*, which is 2,047 feet above mean sea level.

With the exception of the last furlong, the ascent is so gradual that the track may be made practicable for wheeled traffic for a small outlay, and no difficulty will be experienced in the last furlong. From the ghât head, on the Bondesor side, the gradient is very steep for 1⅛th miles to the foot, whence it runs with a gradual descent for four miles through dense jungle to the camping ground. Good water is procurable, and the camping ground is good.

Owing to the heavy jungle, it was not possible to see much; but from what was observed of the hills, the difficulties attending the opening out of a good ghât road, with a gradient of 1 in 22, will be very slight, as apparently little more than earthwork will be necessary.

28th November, camp Majigaon; height above M.S.L. 915 feet.
Distance from near Kundru, 6 miles 6 furlongs.
Difference of altitude 842 feet.

Left camp along the valley of the Patna river which was crosssd about 5 miles distant, and proceeded nearly parallel with the course of the Simli Jor which was crossed near *Beheragura*, about 9¼ miles from last camp; all this distance was traversed through dense jungle, passing only two small patches of cultivation.

The village of Beheragura stands in an open piece of ground, but there is very little cultivation near it, and it has the appearance of being almost deserted. From thence the track continues through low jungle quite up to Bondesor, where there is an excellent camping ground; good drinking water has to be brought from a distance.

Between the foot of the *Músa ghát* and Beheragura there is a large area of land available for immigrants; the soil is good and fertile.

In the forest one matti tree was measured and found to be 13 feet in circumference, 6 feet above the ground; there is sál, jack, yégi, ippa and mango in any quantity, and also small bamboo.

Limestone is procurable (nodular kunker) in abundance; iron is found and worked in Bondesor, nearly every person met being armed with an axe of local manufacture.

The *climate* is said to be unhealthy, but with so much jungle this may be expected; the working season would be from November to July; the country would be difficult to travel in during the remainder of the year on account of the rains.

The chief *trade* is in rice, gingelly, Bengal gram and linseed; this is chiefly exported from Junágar, the route to that place diverges to the west about 9 miles south of Bondesor.

Fully 600 Brinjarries pack-bullocks were met from Junágar this day with rice and Bengal gram, and about 200 (empty) on their way to the same place.

A few *bricklayers*, carpenters and stone-cutters, live at Bondesor, and are said to receive 8 annas each per day; judging from the description of the buildings in the town, very few have been employed, as only two tiled houses were seen, besides the house of the Rajah, which is of brick in clay, but is incomplete.

The jail is a wattle-and-daub structure with a thatched roof; the prisoners (about 90) are employed in making roads; a few also make carpets.

A kind of cloth resembling Tassa silk is manufactured in this part of the country.

It was ascertained that rice is being sold in Bondesor at 50 seers per rupee, and at Singapore only 32 miles distant at 12 seers per rupee; this fact shows the necessity for improved means of communication between the two places.

The Acting Dewán of Kalahundy was exceedingly attentive and gave every assistance in his power; without his help it would have been very difficult to obtain supplies, as the villages passed are small and do not possess any bazaars.

30th November, camp Bondesor; height above M.S.L. 279 feet.
Distance from Majigaon, 11 miles 3 furlongs.
Difference in altitude 186 feet.

Proceeded through the town of Bondesor, emerging from it at three-fourths of a mile from starting point. From limit of town to 2 miles passed through wet cultivation and thence through a well-cultivated country to Bijepur, 5¾ miles distant from Bondesor. From this place the country has a most deserted appearance, land previously cultivated having been abandoned.

At 7¼ miles passed through the village of *Dádpúr*, consisting of about 200 thatched houses and with a small area under cultivation near the village. The country is partially cleared of jungle where not cultivated, and heavy jungle is not seen except on the hills.

At 3¼ miles beyond Dádpúr crossed a small ghât through thick jungle, and at 4½ miles crossed a river with sandy bed and well-defined banks, requiring a waterway of 80 feet × 15 feet. There is a good *camping ground* and good water at Komári; country more or less rocky.

1st December, camp Komári; height above M.S.L. 558 feet.
Distance from Bondesor, 13 miles 5 furlongs.
Difference of altitude 171 feet.

On leaving Komári, passed through patches of cultivated land, surrounded by partially clear jungle; the appearance of the country here gives the impression that it has been more populous, but has been deserted, there being traces of cultivation all along.

At 2½ miles crossed a stream with stony bed, and banks not well defined, requiring a waterway of 50 feet × 6 feet.

Up to 3¼ miles passed through country covered with long grass, *at Jujrang*, (3¼ miles) where patches of cultivated land and partially cleared jungle continued to 5½ miles, up to the village of *Uthekela*, round which also is some cultivated land.

At 8½ miles passed the village of Boria, on high ground; open country all round, and wet cultivation to east.

At 9½ miles crossed a *river, the Ret Noi*, with sandy bed and well-defined banks, requiring a waterway of 250 feet × 15 feet.

At 13 miles 2 furlongs reached *Bógor*; height above M.S.L. 628 feet.

Along the last five miles of this journey a tolerably level road was traversed, without any surface covering of gravel or metal, but with side drains and recently planted avenue trees at intervals; this road runs from Bondesor to Sumbulpoor, and is said to be fairly practicable for carts.

Bógor,
4th December 1881.

J. CORMAC,
Sub-Engineer.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

X.

No. 24R., dated Raipúr, the 6th January 1882.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

Submits Report of Reconnaissance from 5th to 30th December, with Sections.—I have the honor herewith to submit the report on the reconnaissance from Bógor to Raipúr (5th to 30th December 1881), together with an extract from my notes taken *en route*.

The sections will follow in a few days, *i.e.*, as soon as all the aneroid observations, taken on the coast up to date, have been received. I request that all the altitudes, entered in my previous reports, may now be corrected according to the figures given in the sections, which are final and accurate.

2. *March from Bógor to Onki.*—The party crossed the Tél Nadi near Bógor on the 6th December, and marched along the left bank of the Sunder river, *viá* Bodkapodór, Badbeng, Túkla, Kariál, Kolinga, Kúmúna to Torbor, thence across a low watershed and through some very dense jungle, *viá* Kandamuri, Sialjóri and Jalbal, into the valley of the Jong river, and along its right bank to Onki.

3. *From Jalbal to Raipúr.*—Returning from Onki to Jalbal, the reconnaissance was continued *viá* Nara, Súarmál, Kopli, Batrapáli, Telibanda, Umarda, Mahásamund, Kharóra and Belsóra to Gorári, where the Mahánadi was crossed; thence to Arang, where I halted a few days to give the people and cattle some rest, and then along the Sumbulpoor road to Raipúr, the distance of which from Vizagapatam by this route is 372 miles.

4. *Crossing of the Mahánadi.*—Gorári is the best place to cross the Mahánadi about here, as the banks are well defined, and the river is not so wide as in the adjoining reaches above and below.

There is a still better crossing near Lound, some 50 miles north-east of Arang, but it is too far away from this line.

5. *General character of the line.*—The ground traversed all the way from Bógor to Onki, and from Jalbal to Raipúr has been, practically, almost level; that is to say, the slopes have been very easy, and the gradient need never exceed 1 in 100. Bógor is 628 feet and Raipúr 962 feet above sea level.

The greatest elevation reached between the two places is at Bagbáhra, *viz.*, 1,084 feet; while Onki is 899 feet above mean sea level. The entire route is perfectly easy, there is no obstacle of any sort for either road or railway, and there are only three large rivers to be crossed, named the Tél Nadi, the Jong and the Mahánadi.

6. *Building materials, labour, soil, wet and dry crops.*—Building materials, such as stone, timber, clay and sand, limestone and iron, are abundant; and labour is to be had to such an extent as the somewhat sparsely populated jungles will admit.

The soil is rich throughout; rice and sugarcane, besides the ordinary dry crops, are grown along the whole line; the irrigation expedients for the wet crops being of the most primitive kind, yet quite sufficient.

7. *Recommends that the line viá the Músa Ghât and Bondesór be finally rejected.*—I have already recommended (in my letter No. 20B., dated 4th December 1881, paragraphs 4 to 6,) that the line *viá* Bondesór may be rejected for the purposes of the proposed railway, owing to the obstructions offered by the Músa Ghât; likewise the Lonjigar line, on account of the high elevation attained, (upwards of 1,600 feet) at Tirmui.—Hence, if the railway is to be taken east of the Noagarh Hills, the Ombadóla line seems the best.

8. *A line from Asurgor to Sónpoor and Sumbulpoor.*—It is apt to strike any one looking at the map that, having arrived at Asurgor, this line seems naturally to trend in a northerly direction to Sónpoor and Sumbulpoor (crossing the Tél Nadi near Turla), rather than to Onki or Raipúr. Asurgor is about 125 miles from Sumbulpoor, nearly the same distance from Onki, and 180 miles from Raipúr; so that by joining the Chattisgarh line at Sumbulpoor or Onki, instead of Raipúr, a saving of 55 miles could be effected. But, so long as it is not definitely settled whether the railway from Nandgáon (the present terminus of the Nagpúr-Chattisgarh line) is to come to Raipúr at all and cross the Mahánadi twice, at Arang and Sumbulpoor, or to go to Bélaspur without crossing the river, it seems premature to discuss the merits of a line from Asurgor to Onki or to Sumbulpoor.

9. *The route recommended by the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division.*—As regards the route travelled over by the Commissioner, Colonel Lucie-Smith (alluded to in the papers which accompany G. O. No. 3025 W., dated 5th December 1881), that portion of it from Bondesór to Polsodar may now perhaps be left out of consideration, since the railway is not intended, I think, to cross the Músa Ghât, and consequently will not touch Bondesór. From Polsodar to 5 miles north of Torbor, a distance of about 30 miles, the route traversed by the Commissioner coincides with my line; as does also that portion from Mahásamund to Raipúr, another 30 miles.

The only part of the route, where his line deviates from mine, is that between Tarnot and Mahásamund, about 45 miles; his line going from Torbor *viá* Limdi, Tarnot, Sarabong, Tendubarra, Sirgidi, Bodrabanda, Kamaria and Karti, while mine (which may be 5 miles longer than the former) proceeds *viá* Sialjóri, Jalbal, Nara, Súarmál, Bagbáhra Patrapáli, Telibanda and Umarda to Mahásamund.

10. *Objections to the above route.*—Although the line travelled over by the Commissioner may be unobjectionable for an ordinary cart road, yet for the purposes of a railway there are two obstructions in the way. These are a small ghât 2 miles south of Tarnot, between that place and Góbra, and a heavier ghât at Sirgidi, where Colonel Lucie-Smith says that he had attained an altitude of 1,500 feet. These two small ghâts, I consider, offer sufficient grounds for rejecting that line for a railway, when an easier line without any ghât is available by making a slight détour.

I was informed of the Tarnot and Sirgidi line by the Rajah of Kariál (as mentioned in my notes dated 9th December), but from the description I heard of it I did not consider it a suitable line for a railway, and hence did not reconnoitre it.

11. *Faulty Tappal arrangements at Ryaguddah, and delay in receipt of telegram, dated 1st December.*—If I had received G.O., No. 3025 W., dated 5th December 1881, and your telegram, dated 1st December, in time, I should nevertheless have examined this line; but the tappal arrangements made at Ryaguddah were very faulty.

No letters or papers reached me for nearly six weeks, *i.e.*, from 14th November to 23rd December, on which date the printed Government Order, alluded to, containing your telegram, was delivered to me. This was the first intimation I had of the despatch of that telegram. A copy of the telegram, posted at Madras on the 1st, which had been to Ryaguddah and thence returned to Vizagapatam, reached me only on the 26th December at Arang. I had then left Bondesór, 150 miles behind me; and, looking to the work still to be done between this and the hot weather, and the uncertain state of the health of my establishment, I thought I should not be doing the right thing if I turned back, or sent Mr. Cormac back, the more so since I had already pronounced against the line in question.

12. *Consultation with the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and the Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division.*—I went to see the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Morris, who was here on tour, and the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division, Colonel Lucie-Smith, as soon as I reached Raipúr on the 30th, and explained my views with regard to the Músa Ghât and the route *viá* Tarnot and Sirgidi; and I believe both these gentlemen agree with me that, although the latter route may be very suitable for a road, it is objectionable for a railway, on account of considerable ascents and descents and the high altitude attained, while there is an easier route running parallel to it which is but very little longer.

13. *Readiness of Native Chiefs to forward the post.*—I do not know who is to blame for the faulty tappal arrangements at Ryaguddah. I believe the Sub-Magistrate there had orders from the Collector of Vizagapatam to forward the post after me, and I instructed him to despatch a post twice a week; but he only did so until I reached Ombadola, not after that; although the Tát Rajah at Bisemkattak and the Zamin at Ombadola were quite prepared and willing to send letters to follow me as far as Kárial; while the Bondesór Ráni would have sent them on to Raipúr, if necessary. A Bondesór Policeman actually walked 120 miles through the jungle in four days and brought me a letter (*vide* "Notes," dated 20th December), which had been sent by the Commissioner of Chattisgarh Division *viá* Sumbulpoor, and had been delayed *en route*.

14. *Traffic along the route.*—On the whole I have not met much bullock traffic on the route traversed; but this may be owing to the season, just after the monsoon, when the crops have only just been harvested. However, from my own recollection, the traffic from Raipúr, Nagpúr, and Bustar, *viá* Jeypur and Potinghy, and down the several ghâts in that direction, is very much heavier than by this route.

15. *Acknowledgment of assistance rendered to the party.*—I have to record my obligations to the Jeypur Rajah's Amins at Ryaguddah and Ombadola, the Tát Rajah at Bisemkattah and his Kotwal; the Police Inspector of Bisemkattah; the headman of Bógor village; the Ráni of Bhavanipatnam (Bondesor), her Dewán and other officials; the Rajah of Patna; the Rajah of Kariál and his most obliging police officers; and the zamindars of Nara and Súarmál, for their readiness to assist the reconnoitring party in every way, with information, guides, coolies, camp supplies, &c. Without their willing aid it would have been very difficult indeed to traverse those wilds. Even so it was sometimes very trying work to push on, without unnecessary delay, through almost trackless jungles, with such a large camp, the sick having to be carried in improvised dhoolies; but we managed to push through without losing a man, and attended to our survey. Mr. Sub-Engineer Cormac has given me most valuable assistance during the whole journey, and the Hospital Assistant, P. V. Ramaswamy Naidu, has looked well after the sick.

16. *Another set of Ordnance Maps asked for.*—I beg to request that another set of ordnance maps (scale 4 miles to the inch), comprising the sheets containing Raipúr, Sumbulpoor, Jeypur, Vizagapatam and the intermediate country, may be mounted in one large map on rollers (similarly as I have had the first set mounted), so that I may on my return mark thereon the lines traversed and the exact location of the proposed Railway by the several routes; since the map with me is somewhat the worse for wear, and I have only been supplied with one set of maps, but not with the duplicates, as mentioned in paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 2294 W., dated 16th September 1881.

17. *Two more Aneroids wanted.*—I also request that two fresh aneroid barometers may be sent to Nárangpur, to await my arrival there, as two of my aneroids have become unreliable.

18. *Letters how to be addressed.*—Letters despatched after the 15th instant should likewise be addressed to "Nárangpur, care of the Postmaster, to await arrival." I have made arrangements for letters to be sent after me from Raipúr as far as Noagarh.

19. *Proposed details of reconnaissance from Raipúr southwards.*—The reconnoitring party will leave Raipúr in a few days, as soon as all the office work that has to be done is disposed of. Mr. Cormac's party will march *viá* Dhamtari and Kankéir through a corner of Bustar, *viá* Banskót to Omorkót, while I shall proceed *viá* Rajim, Kopra, Paregáon and Noagarh to Raigarh and Omorkót; thence we march together to Nárangpur where I expect to be about the 8th February, reaching Kuraputi about the 14th idem. At Kuraputi I propose to halt a week or ten days to bring up arrears of reports, sections, &c.

20. *The Revenue Subordinate not yet joined.*—A Revenue Subordinate (as provided for in paragraph 15 of G.O. No. 2294 W., dated 16th September 1881) has not yet joined the reconnoitring party.

The Agent at Vizagapatam states, under date the 2nd December, that he has been unable to find a qualified gumastah, and that he has telegraphed to the Agent in Ganjam to send me a man who knows the necessary languages.

Nothing further has been heard on the subject.

Meanwhile I have had to employ two inferior men, one from Párvatipuram, the other from Ryaguddah, who between them share the pay intended for the qualified gumastah; one of these men is attached to Mr. Cormac's party and one to my own.

XI.

Extract from Notes of Reconnaissance from 5th to 30th December 1881.—Bógor to Raipúr, distance 166 miles.

Bógor, 5th December 1881.—Thermometer 6 A.M., 48°; 10-30, 65°; 4 P.M., 77°. Despatched one camp ahead.

Received a letter from the Officiating Dewán of Bondesor, saying that a parwána (order) from Sumbulpoor, dated 14th ultimo, to render assistance to the party, had reached him only on the 1st December, and that Her Highness the Maharáni had directed him to send orders along the route to Kariál accordingly.

The Dewán sent a specimen of a metallic ore, found near Bondesor, containing antimony and graphite; he also sent some rose-coloured stones (probably spinel rubies) found near

Manjhér. Among the fruit, vegetables, pastry, &c., politely sent by the Maharáni of Bondesor, were some very delicate leafy cake of the finest texture, some sweet large yellow oranges with loose coats, besides tomatoes, radishes, knoll-kohl, yam, spinage, and large brinjals the size of melons.

The Dewán and the young Rajah's tutor are the only English-speaking persons in Bondesor. The Rani and her officers and policemen have been most attentive in providing camp supplies, guides and coolies.

From Bógor to Kariál.—Distance 38 miles, 3 furlongs.—*December 6th, Bógor to Bodkapodór.*—8 miles, 7 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 50°; 11 A.M., 77°; 4 P.M., 78°.

1 mile, 5 furlongs; bank of the Tél Nadi.—We had to wade through the river, as the sand was too soft and yielding for riding. The river from bank to bank is 1,560 feet wide and 20 to 25 feet deep between the banks; but these are flooded in heavy monsoons to a further depth of 5 feet at least, so that the bridge would have to be quite 35 feet above the deep bed. On one bank there is rock visible which probably extends across the river not very deep below the sandy bed.

2 miles, 7 furlongs, village of Móhda.—Wet and dry cultivation.

Soil.—Heavy clay, with some sand and some gravel.

Crops.—Cotton, gram, gingelly, lamp-oil, castor-oil, ragi, mustard, tobacco, vegetables, paddy and sugarcane.

Dungripara.—Some dry cultivation; country open.

Gontaballi.—Like most of the villages here, built upon a high and dry site. The ground is somewhat undulating; the open country with its scattered trees has a park-like appearance; there is a little light scrub jungle; good grass land.

Serko.—Fine, open country; high and dry ground; hard soil; many trees about.

6 miles, 106 yards.—A stream flowing into the Sunder river. This stream is not marked on the map. It is 9 feet deep and 50 feet wide in flood; high banks and sandy bed; no rock visible.

Open grass country, with some trees and shrubs, and some cultivation. Half a mile further, the large village of *Udepúr.*

There is a peculiar *temple* here, and another at Gurár, a little further on. The structure is built of stone in the shape of a flask with broad stopper; or a lime kiln with a crown or cap,* about 20 feet high, with the greatest diameter 8 feet, and a door 2 feet × 5 feet. The top ornament, resembling the stopper or cap, is a single flat stone carved at the edges, about 5 feet in diameter and a foot thick.

7 miles, 3 furlongs. Gurár.—Large village; fine tanks; sugarcane, rice and dry crops; much garden cultivation by means of numerous *wells*, 3 feet in diameter, 15 to 20 feet deep, worked by a kind of picota; the mouth of the well mostly unprotected. Soil, light.

8 miles, 7 furlongs, Bodkapodór.—Good camping ground. Light sandy soil.

A rich metallic *ore* crops out in masses above the surface, containing much pyrites, mica, iron; and to all appearance copper, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, traces of silver, and probably gold. Specimens will be sent from Raipur.—Height of Bodkapodór above mean sea level, nearly the same as Bógor, *viz.*, 618 feet.

Distance of Bodkopodór from Vizagapatam 214 miles; from Raipur about 151 miles. The country is better cultivated here; the villages are larger, and there is less jungle about than I have met hitherto since leaving Ryaguddah; the people are more civilized too, they stipulated for payment for labour, supplies, &c., beforehand, whereas further south they were satisfied with what they received, and frequently did not ask for payment, sometimes even refused it when proffered.

December 7th.—Bodkapodór to Sorman.—Distance 11 miles, 7 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 53°; 11 A.M., 81°; 4 P.M., 79°. In the first mile a *stream*, from which a small irrigation channel is taken off. Bed sandy, one bank high, the other low, alternately; no rock visible; greatest width and depth in flood 110 feet and 9 feet respectively.

2 miles, 7 furlongs, 116 yards. Kuland.—A large village, with extensive cultivated fields, both wet and dry.

The country open, no jungle here; a *mango tope* near the village; also two tanks, one large, the other smaller. The country here looks prosperous, and the people (who are dressed to some extent) look well-to-do.

Almost all the ground, except the hill sides, is cultivated; there is scarcely any waste land to be seen in the plain.

After this the ground rises and becomes undulating; there is less cultivation, and some light scrub jungle.—At 4 miles 2 furlongs, there is a sheet rock composed of a kind of conglomerate with metallic lustre and traces of iron and copper.

Kunkur limestone is found all over the country.

The railway line from Bógor should hug the northern bank of the Sunder river, keeping an average distance of half a mile or so from it, as the ground further north rises rather rapidly towards the hills and is undulating and in places somewhat irregular.

Gondergura.—Village with a large tank; rocky hillocks dotted about.

5 miles, 2 furlongs, 144 yards.—A stream with perpendicular banks, 8 feet high, and sandy bed; no rock. Width and depth in flood 110 feet and 7 feet, respectively.

* Somewhat like the tomb-stones in the cemetry of Scutari.

Village of *Daûon*, small; little cultivation; some jungle; hilly and undulating ground; soil, dark clay.

7 miles, 4 furlongs. Village of Itchegáon.—Wet and dry fields; soil, dark clay with some sand. Open, flat country.

Then a *tank*.—Then the Village of *Porsasora*, with tank and tope; light soil; good camping ground.

All the villages about here are built on rising ground. Ground slightly undulating.

9 miles, 3 furlongs. Bálbeng.—Large village; there are *weavers* here.

11 miles, 7 furlongs. Sorman.—A small place, at the foot of a hill; supplies scanty. Much wet cultivation in the lower grounds towards the river. Height of Sorman above mean sea level 638 feet. Distance from Vizagapatam 226 miles 2 furlongs; from Raipúr about 139 miles.

A Policeman from *Bishapatnam* (on the map called Sindikola) 2 miles from here, belonging to the Patna Zemindar's establishment, came to see about supplies, &c.—Much fever in camp; ten to twelve people more or less laid up with it; some have to be carried on the elephants and in dhoolies.

One of the large tents from Coimbatore (that had been blown down in the rains at Bisemkattak, had one pole and the ridge piece broken and was temporarily repaired at Ombadola) got out of order again, and the ridge piece required further repair before the tent could be pitched.

8th December.—Sorman to Tukla.—Distance 10 miles 1 furlong. Thermometer, 6 A.M., 52°; 11 A.M., 78°; 4 P.M., 77°.

1 mile, 6 furlongs. Bishapatnam.—Large village belonging to the Patna Zemindar.

Police station.—Open country, well cultivated; dark clayey soil, rock cropping up in several places; gneiss, decayed near the surface; and conglomerate.

3 miles, 7 furlongs, 125 yards. Sáleburut.—Large village with broad fields; a tope, good camping ground.

5½ miles. Jholop.—Wet and dry fields; large gardens with wells; tank, top and camping ground; soil gravelly.

A remarkable hill of *white quartz* half a mile south of the village; also quartz in large masses cropping out in several places; the village stands on quartz; the large reef, of which these outcrops evidently form part, runs form north to south.

6 miles, 7 furlongs. Bostar.—Some cultivation, and some waste land with light scrub jungle.

8 miles 1 furlong. The Budsan stream with low banks and sandy bed; width between banks 145 feet, depth 6 feet, which depth during high floods, when the banks are overtopped, increases to 13 feet; the width during such floods is not easily ascertainable; the country around is then flooded by water of the Sunder river which is quite near.

10 miles, 130 yards. Tukla.—Large village with tank and topes; open flat country, good camping ground for a small army; light soil; water from wells, tank and river. Supplies procurable.

Two officials, sent by the Zemindar of Karial, were here to attend to camp supplies, &c.

Height of Tukla above mean sea level 686 feet; rise from last camp 48 feet.

Distance of Tukla from Vizagapatam 236 miles, 2 furlongs; from Raipur about 129 miles.

The people here speak Maráthi, Hindí, and Ooriya.

There are many *weavers* in Tukla and the neighbouring village of Risga, making a coarse cotton cloth; as well as *Tassa silk*, which sells here for about 6 annas a yard.

December 9th.—Tukla to Kariál.—Distance 7½ miles. Kariàl is the largest village met with since Párvatipúram; it is said to have 400 houses and about 2,000 inhabitants.

The Zemindar or Rajah of a large estate resides here.

Thermometer, 6 A.M., 52°; 11 A.M., 72°; 4 P.M., 77°.

1 mile, 183 yards. Risga.—Large village where Tassa silk is manufactured; open country; wet and dry fields; topes and trees; then some scrub jungle. The railway must continue to keep near the river bank, as far as San Doil, as the ground to the north of the river is high and irregular.

2½ miles. Pokansor.—Wet and dry cultivation as before; black soil; numerous cattle.

3¼ miles. Bóro Doil.—Soil, rich dark clay. Then *San Doil*; some light jungle.

At 5 miles 3 furlongs, a *large tank*, near the *village of Ránipur*, constructed by the Rajah of Kariál, upon springy ground; the drainage from the hills being excluded. The tank is for drinking water only; there is no irrigation from it.

It measures about 500 feet square and is 6 feet to 9 feet deep.—Here the Rajah's son, a fine young man of 24 years, richly dressed, with a younger brother, and a retinue of a dozen armed men, some well mounted and in becoming native costume, and some on foot in red coats of the 16th Regiment, met us and escorted us into the town.

7 miles, 4 furlongs. Kariál.—Distance from Vizagapatam 243 miles, 6 furlongs, 116 yards; from Raipur about 122 miles.

In the afternoon we visited the Rajah Padmanabha Singh, who is a polite and pleasant elderly gentleman, somewhat infirm. His son had come to camp to invite and escort us. The Rajah has horses and elephants and keeps 40 sepoys; there is a small menagerie, in which besides other animals a large tiger is kept. The Rajah's house is in the native style, not an

imposing edifice; near it is a small flower garden after the English pattern. There is only one person here who speaks English: a Baboo from Calcutta, who is tutor, Secretary, Interpreter, Gumastah, &c.

The last European who has been here was the Deputy Commissioner from Raipur, eight months ago; he is again expected in February. The Commissioner is said to be on his tour from Raipur, *viá* Sumbulpoor, to Bondesor, where the Rani has received notice of his visit.

The Rajah Padmanabha Singh expressed himself pleased with the prospect of a railway through his country.

Trades and manufactures.—There are carpenters, blacksmiths, and weavers (both of cloth and silk) in Kariál; also jewellers, gold and silver smiths, tailors, dhobies, and barbers; but no shoemakers; saddlery, shoes, boots, sandals, &c., have to be procured from Raipur by those who use them.

There are good sized donkeys here, the first I have seen for a long time; also crows, which are not found in the small villages in the jungle I have passed through.

Cattle are numerous, and a good many ponies are seen about here. There is a local *Post Office* belonging to the Rajah's establishment. Letters are said to take ten days to reach Raipur; one man takes the post right through.

The ordinary traffic route to Raipur lies *viá* Kumuna, Torbor, Tarnot (here called Khóla), Sarabong, Sirgidi, Charbati, Kamaria, Kárti (Police Station and local Post Office), Mahásamund, Gorári, and Arang.

By this route it is reckoned an eight days' journey from here to Raipur, at the rate of 15 miles a day, or about 120 miles; by the proposed railway line it will be but little (perhaps 5 miles) more.

The railway cannot conveniently follow the ordinary traffic route, because the latter crosses two ghâts, one 2 miles south of Tarnot, and the other near Sirgidi.

Height of Kariál above mean sea level, 802 feet.—Rise from Tukla, 116 feet.

Distance of Kariál from Vizagapatam 243 miles, 6 furlongs; from Raipur about 125 miles.

10th December.—Kariál.—Thermometer, 6 A.M., 52°; 11 A.M., 68°; 4 P.M., 78°.

I despatched one camp to Tikali, 12 miles ahead. In the afternoon the Rajah Padmanabha Singh (who succeeded his elder brother on the Musnud some sixteen years ago) and his son came on an elephant to visit me. We had some friendly conversation; the Rajah again expressed himself pleased with the prospect of a railway, and asked whether Kariál would be a station, where the station would be located, &c. His son asked questions about the fate of the unfortunate Rajah of Pooree, who was tried and imprisoned last year and who is a friend of this family. The Rajah ordered his officials to pay every attention to the wants of the expedition.

The ridge pole of the large Coimbatore tent, which had been broken and repaired at Bisemkattak and Sorman and was again in want of repair, was here renewed during the night by the Rajah's order. There are ten to twelve fever cases in the camp.

The large Vizianagram elephant has sore elbows from kneeling down on stony ground when being loaded and unloaded.

Kariál is prettily situated and presents a fine oriental picture, especially when viewed from the west. The Rajah's modest palace, with its enclosure and small cupolas, the adjoining sheets of water, with date and cocoanut palms along their banks surrounded by green fields, form a pleasing scene.

11th December.—Kariál to Tikali.

Distance 11 miles, 7 furlongs. Thermometer . . { 6 A.M., 60°. 12 noon, 87°. 4 P.M., 81°.

Outside of Kariál the jungle begins again, chiefly low scrub jungle with scarcely any cultivated fields for more than 2 miles. At 2½ miles the village of *Chindagura*, with extensive garden cultivation, mostly castor oil and tobacco; a few fields, both dry and wet. They have good cattle here, especially fine black buffaloes of large size. At the 3rd mile a *stream* 25 feet × 6 feet; soil swampy, banks not well defined.

3 miles, 4 furlongs. Tonkpali.—Very little cultivation; some margosa trees, the first seen for the last hundred miles or so. Then jungle again, which in some parts is very heavy.

5 miles, 5 furlongs. Kódpéj.—Much garden cultivation; castor-oil, mustard, curry vegetables, beans, pumpkins, hybiscus, gourds, and tobacco; in the fields Indian-corn, millet, cholum, and cotton; iron is manufactured here. Then some heavy jungle. A small nullah requiring a culvert 5 feet × 5 feet.

7 miles, 1 furlong. Nuapára.—A stream 20 feet × 6 feet close to the village is dammed up and utilized for rice-fields. Gardens and fields. Jungle again. Kunkur limestone everywhere abundant.

8 miles, 192 yards. Borgáon.—There is a small furnace at work here for smelting iron ore; the ore used is a brown hæmatite; it is pulverized before being put into the furnace and then smelted with charcoal. There are also potters making pots and chatties in this village.

A quartz reef crops out near it; indeed quartz is found in many places along the whole route travelled over, and much of it seems to be more or less auriferous.

The soil here is light and contains much gravel. The railway should keep near the river bank, because the ground to the east is high and undulating. Light scrub jungle and high grass. Some matti wood and stunted teak.

In the 9th mile three small *streams*, averaging 12 feet in width and 5 feet in depth. Light jungle.

Shardéra.—Light jungle; swampy ground; some rice-fields; a field with hemp or nara.

10 miles, 5 furlongs. Kolinga.—The low Noagarh hills visible on the left are well wooded; so also are the hills around this village.

11 miles, 7 furlongs. Tikali.—A few huts in a jungle clearing.—Half the lascars are laid up with fever; also several servants and some of the men belonging to the pack bullocks.

The Rajah of Kariál sent me some flowers from his garden, the first garden flowers I have seen since Párvatipúram.

Height of Tikali above mean sea level 761 feet; fall from Kariál 41 feet.

Distance of Tikali from Vizagapatam 255 miles, 5 furlongs; from Raipur about 115 miles.

Fair camping ground; drinking water from the river. No wells; they have been very rare along the entire route, so far.

12th December.—Tikali to Kúmúna.

Distance 10 miles, 3 furlongs. Thermometer . { 6 A.M., 60½°. / 11 A.M., 80°. / 4 P.M., 81°.

Hilly jungle, stony soil with gravel, much quartz all about.

1 mile, 6 furlongs, 112 yards. *Stream* 30 feet × 10 feet, high banks, rock for foundation.

Village of Lámipani; a little cultivation. Jungle, with much stunted teak.

3rd mile.—A *stream* 26 feet × 6 feet; much rock in the bed; ledges of stratified gneiss dipping at an angle of 45°, with conglomerate and quartz, extend across the stream. Jungle, rocky and stony soil. In the 4th mile, two small *streams*, one 6 feet × 4 feet, the other 10 feet × 5 feet. Hilly jungle.

4 miles, 4 furlongs, 128 yards.—Village of Jalkusum.—The railway here should keep close to the bank of the river; soil, dark and rich. A small stream, 15 feet × 5 feet, with a rocky bed.

5 miles, 7 furlongs, 115 yards.—Stream 36 feet × 9 feet; rocky bed, high banks; jungle. Here we join the Brinjarries' track from Raipur to Kariál, Dádpúr, &c.

6 miles, 6 furlongs. Dumribahal.—Met some 300 pack bullocks carrying gingelly seed from Raipur to Párvatipúram, Pallakonda and Nowpauda, whence they intend to bring up salt. Less jungle, and some cultivation.

7 miles, 5 furlongs. Bilinjar.—Tope, gardens and fields; tank; wet and dry cultivation. Jungle again on hilly ground, some very dense jungle through which a broad track 20 to 30 yards wide has been cleared for some distance.

10 miles, 3 furlongs. Kúmúna.—A large village, with a stone temple. Kúmúna was formerly the capital of the Kariál estate, and the late Rajah lived here; it was abandoned as a residence in favor of Kariál owing to a severe outbreak of cholera, from the effects of which the Rajah died.

Height of Kúmúna above mean sea level 857 feet; rise from Tikali 96 feet.

Distance of Kúmúna from Vizagapatam 266 miles; from Raipur about 105 miles.

13th December.—Kúmúna to Torbor. Thermometer . { 6 A.M., 52°. / 12 noon, 83°. / 4 P.M., 80°.

Distance 12 miles, 2 furlongs, nearly all through jungle. The Kariál estate on this side consists of little else than jungle, with scarcely any inhabitants. The soil is rich almost throughout; there are hundreds of square miles that might be made to produce fine crops of wheat if the country were colonised.

At the 7th furlong, crossed the *Gurmai stream*, 60 feet wide, 15 feet deep, just below its junction with a smaller stream; one bank high, the other low, alternately; bed sandy, no rock; jungle on rich dark soil.

Site of the village of Gursor which has been deserted (so it is said) on account of the Brinjarries having troubled the inhabitants too much for labour and supplies. Open country; grass land with some light jungle.

Village of Kisana; some dry and wet cultivation.

Site of the village of Tókapára, deserted; jungle, grass 5 to 7 feet high; no track; rich, dark soil.—Here I saw the first partridge on this trip.

4 miles, 5 furlongs, 171 yards. Kurisor.—A small village; some wet and dry cultivation; soil, rich clay, nearly black.

5 miles, 3 furlongs. Stream, 36 feet × 7 feet, high banks, sandy bed, no rock.

The ruins of an old tank. The country bears evidence of having been more thickly populated in times past. Grass jungle, the grass 6 to 8 feet high; track barely visible; ground full of holes owing to the cracking and bursting of the dry black soil.

Koirbari.—A few huts. Some open ground, with a little cultivation; then dense jungle.

8th mile. Jondramura.—A deserted village, the people having left owing, it is said, to a severe outbreak of cholera eight months ago; one or two small huts remain standing and are inhabited; fine jungle all round.

9 miles, 6 furlongs. Manikgura.—A few huts in a small clearing in the jungle; good jungle around.

12 miles, 2 furlongs. Torbor.—A good-sized village, with a large tank, and ample fields and gardens; rich, dark soil; jungle all round. A camp of Brinjarries was here with 300 bullocks carrying rice; they have come from Raipur and are on their way to Párvatipúram (which they say it will take them a month to reach); thence they go to Nowpauda for salt; good camping ground; supplies available.

Drinking water from tank and river, no wells. A vaccinator (a Mussulman) has lately arrived here from Raipur. He has experienced some difficulty in procuring supplies, as he had orders, so he said, to obtain all he wanted without payment.

Height of Torbor above mean sea level 949 feet; rise from Kúmúna 92 feet.

Distance from Vizagapatam 278 miles, 3 furlongs; from Raipur about 93 miles.

14th December.—Torbor to Staljóri. Thermometer . { 6 A.M., 52°. / 11 A.M., 82°. / 4 P.M., 80°.

Exposed to the sun at noon, 115°.

Distance 11 miles, 5 furlongs, 175 yards.

1 mile, 1 furlong.—*Stream,* 26 feet × 6 feet; low banks, sandy bed, no rock. Tree and scrub jungle with a few fields here and there, soil hard and gravelly; then some heavy and dense jungle.

A track 20 to 30 yards wide has been cleared through the densest parts of the jungle, and leads evenly over hard and high ground without much change of gradient.—Another small *stream,* 12 feet × 3 feet; low banks, gravelly bed; some rice-fields about.

The railway should be kept on the lower ground to the west; jungle light; soil, dry and hard.

Two small *streams* close together, each 6 feet × 3 feet.

4 miles, 183 yards, *a stream,* 50 feet × 10 feet; crossed below the junction with a smaller stream; one bank high, the other low; bed sandy; some rock for foundations.—Some *sál* trees about here; much *quartz.* Light scrub jungle with a few patches of cultivation.

Small *nullah,* 6 feet × 3 feet. 5 miles, 2 furlongs, a large pool in the fields, near a small village, Daldalli.

Some cotton grown here and a good deal of rice; high ground; dark soil.

6 miles. Nuapára, in a large clearing; high ground; dark soil; wet and dry fields. Thin scrub jungle.

Village of Kandamuri.—The custom of the villagers in these parts is to bring tobacco to approaching strangers (everybody smokes here), sometimes they bring buttermilk besides.

8 miles, 4 furlongs, 113 yards. Sámbarsingi.—From here leads a track to Tarnot (Khóla). There are three *tombs* here on the roadside, where the headmen of the village are buried; the graves are marked by heaps of stones. The common people are buried in the jungles, or else burnt. *Iron* is manufactured at Sámbarsingi. The place was probably named after the sambur which seem to be plentiful here, to judge from the traces they leave. Open country, then light jungle. A small *stream,* 10 feet × 4 feet.

9 miles, 6 furlongs. Kajurbara.—Undulating ground; the line of rail should keep a mile further to the east; soil, dark rich clay.

A fine hill ridge, the Ganda-Mardan hills, 3,000 feet high, 6 to 8 miles long with a plateau on top, a mile broad, larger than Rámandroog, lies 15 to 20 miles to the east.

Two small *streams,* close together, each 12 feet × 4 feet; no rock.

There is some *game* in these jungles and in the low hills to the west. The traces of bear, sambur and bison are frequently seen. A small cheetah was brought in that had been killed in a fight with a larger one near the village, where both were hovering about the cattle.

11 miles, 6 furlongs. Sialjóri.—The line of rail should run about a mile to the east of this.

Height of Sialjóri above mean sea level 1,047 feet; rise from Torbor 98 feet.

Distance from Vizagapatam 290 miles; from Raipur about 82 miles.

15th December.—Staljóri to Birumál, on the line to *Onki.* Thermometer . { 6 A.M., 50°. / 11 A.M., 78°. / 4 P.M., 80°.

Exposed to the sun at 4 P.M., 86°.

Distance 10 miles, 7 furlongs.

In the first mile a small *nullah* 8 feet × 3 feet; some thin jungle, then open country.

1 mile, 4 furlongs. Paraskol.—A good-sized village which seems to have moved a mile eastwards since the map was made. Villages here sometimes shift their site.—Some Brinjarries belonging to these parts were buying gingelly seed in order to take it to Párvatipúram *viâ* Junágar and the Músa ghât. High ground, hard soil; jungle.

The railway should be 1½ miles to the east of the straight line from Sialjóri to Jalbal; the ground to the east is not so high, and more even; but the jungle is very dense. Many traces of sambur and some of bison; soil hard; a long stretch of trackless jungle; near Jalbal it becomes lighter. *Stream* 10 feet × 5 feet; no rock visible.

Emerging from the jungle we come upon the village of *Jalbal,* 5 miles, 2 furlongs. Here the rail to Raipur will turn north-westwards to Nara; but we now continue our northerly march towards Onki to explore the ground in case the rail should be taken there. Open

ground round Jalbal, some wet and dry fields; in the gardens are chillies, beans, pumpkins, hybiscus, castor oil and tobacco. South of the village the soil is chiefly light, to the north mostly heavy and black. The higher ground is generally of light soil, the lower parts are swampy; but the undulation of the ground is very slight.

A small *tank*, breached; a *stream* 9 feet × 3 feet used for irrigation comes through the breach, muddy bed and banks.

Gúchapali, the site of the deserted village; the inhabitants are said to have left 20 years ago on account of cholera; there is no trace of the village left, except the fields, which are still partly cultivated.

Kólumára, a mile to the left; light soil, open country, good camping ground.

Small *nullah*, 12 feet × 5 feet.

D ripali, small village; some iron furnaces here; the ore worked is of two kinds, hæmatite and bog ore. Here is also a *weaver's* loom. Country somewhat open. Sál trees are found in the surrounding jungle. Light soil, brown clay with sand. Then dense jungle of shrubs and small trees. Level ground.

10 miles 7 furlongs. Birumál in a jungle clearing, a mile in diameter; soil hard; good camping ground, except that the only drinking water available, *viz.*, from the tank or dammed-up-stream, is inferior; but wells could easily be dug in the fields, the water being not far below the surface. There are no wells in these villages. The line of rail should be half a mile to the east of this, where the ground is more even.

Height of Birumál above mean sea level 1,013 feet; fall from Síaljóri 34 feet.

Distance of Birumál from Vizagapatam 301 miles.

16th December.—Birumál to Amúndi. Thermometer { 6 A.M. 47°. 11 A.M. 80°. 4 P.M. 77°.

Exposed to the sun at 3 P.M. 102°.

Distance from Birumál to Amúndi 12 miles 3 furlongs.

Height of Amúndi above mean sea level 918 feet; fall from Birumál 95 feet.

Distance from Vizagapatam 313 miles 3 furlongs.

In the first mile a *nullah*, 15 feet × 5 feet, dammed up in several places so as to make it spread over the adjoining fields on both banks which are cultivated with rice; hence the ground on both sides is very swampy and difficult to get across, even at this season when the rice crops have been harvested; then jungle.

Pára, a Brinjarri village which has been here for the last three years only; the people of Gyran would not allow the Brinjarries to live in their village from fear that cholera might be introduced by that wandering tribe, so the Brinjarries had to build a village of their own.

1 mile, 4 furlongs, 192 yards. Gyran.—A largish village in the midst of an extensive jungle clearing; further on the jungle is light; soil, dark, stiff clay.

2 miles, 4 furlongs. Séndebutla.—A new village, only six years old, not marked on the map; rich, dark soil; there are some weavers here; then jungle again, not very dense; ground gently undulating. Large clearings alternating with stretches of jungle; soil, lighter on rising ground, and heavier in the hollows which are mostly swampy.

3 miles, 4 furlongs. Bavankéla.—Black soil; extensive rice-fields. Small *nullah* 10 feet × 4 feet, converted into wet fields; then some undulating ground with light jungle.

Stream 20 feet × 5 feet used for irrigation, muddy bed and banks.

5 miles, 6 furlongs. Village of Bisora.—Another *stream* dammed up in several places in the manner in vogue here, and converted into swamps for rice cultivation. Then jungle of trees and scrub, on light sandy soil; the jungle soon becomes dense and contains numerous *sál trees*; after a mile of this the bush becomes thinner again. The soil continues chiefly light (with black patches here and there) and the ground slightly undulating till past the 8th mile. At the beginning of the 9th mile a small muddy *stream*, 10 feet × 4 feet, used for irrigation.

9 miles, 210 yards. Village of Beltikri.—Open country around, the jungle clearing measuring about a mile in diameter. A mile beyond Beltikri, a *nullah* 20 feet × 8 feet, with swampy bed and steep banks.

11th mile. Balésar, an ordinary small village with gardens and fields; then sál jungle.

12 miles, 3 furlongs. Amúndi, surrounded by jungle containing numerous sál trees, which abound in this part.

Country open; good camping ground; drinking water from the Jong river. Supplies available; soil, dark clay; quartz and kunkur limestone found along the whole route; gneiss continues to be the prevailing rock formation.

Iron ore (hæmatite) is smelted at Amúndi. The villagers have a number of crude carts with solid wooden wheels, drawn by black buffaloes; cattle numerous.

The greater part of the country traversed from Karial up to this (mostly jungle, and much of it virgin soil) would, I believe, produce good wheat crops with very little cultivation.

No difficulties exist with regard to the railway, the country being practically flat, well watered and wooded, though sparsely peopled.

17th December, Amúndi to Onki and back to Amúndi. Thermometer { 6 A.M. 43½°. 12-30 P.M. 86½°. 4 P.M. 78½°.

Distance 6 miles, 7 furlongs.

Height of Onki above mean sea level 899 feet. *Fall from Amúndi 19 feet.* Explored both banks of the *Jong river*; crossed over to *Cheruda* on the left bank, thence went to *Nilasar*. (The "Cheruda" marked on the map on the right bank, a mile north of Amúndi, does not exist, and the people say there never was such a place on the right bank.) Fine jungle; soil black, full of cracks, fissures and holes; then scrub jungle and high grass. Some people have come here all the way from Rájim to cut grass and take it away for thatching, &c. The grass is very long and strong, and is used for making mats, fences, verandah screens, and for thatching roofs.

Nilasar is a small collection of mud hovels in the midst of sál jungle; thence I went to *Belanger* on the right side of the river; jungle of scrub and grass; soil, dark and rich; a kind of *hemp* is grown here, called "son" in Hindi and janam nara in Telugu.

The nullah near Belanger is 50 feet wide and 15 feet deep; one bank is 15 feet high, the other low and subject to inundation during floods. There is rock for foundations. A stretch of coarse grass jungle; the grass 10 feet high, and upwards; then some sál jungle, and irregular ground. A small *nullah* 6 feet × 3 feet; light soil, hard and stony.

Two small *streams* each 15 feet × 5 feet, beds and banks muddy; then good tree jungle with ippa, sál and matti; ground flat again, soil light.

Marched over some very holy ground; black soil with wide and deep cracks and fissures, and deep holes where the ground has subsided from the rain. These holes occur every few yards, and, covered with grass as they are, it is difficult to avoid putting one's foot into a hole. It is impossible to ride over this ground.

6 miles 7 furlongs. Onki.—A small collection of miserable hovels in a howling wilderness, jungle all round; soil, stiff dark clay. The people of the village at sight of us ran away, but returned again by-and-by.—Returned to Amúndi on the right bank *viâ Belanger* and *Parsoda* (the latter two miles north of Amúndi); crossed two small streams, 20 feet × 5 feet each, dammed up and converted into swamps for rice cultivation; and a larger stream 45 feet × 8 feet, a mile north of Amúndi, with high banks, sandy bed, and no rock.

Reached Amúndi at 12-30 P.M., having travelled 14 miles 3 furlongs since 6 A.M., taking observations, making notes, &c.; the temperature during this time having varied between 43° and 90°.

Straw about here is plentiful and cheap; it is left in the rice-fields to rot and manure the ground; only the ears of the paddy, with a short length of straw, being cut out in harvesting.

There is a remarkable scarcity of *mosquitos* in these jungles. I have only seen one small *snake* since leaving Párvatipúram, and met no *scorpions* or *centipedes*; *white-ants* are not plentiful. I have seen no *hares* nor *rabbits*, no wild *pig* nor *deer*, except a tame one in a village; very few *jungle fowl*, no *pea fowl*, no *bustard*; *pigeons* are numerous; *partridge, quail* and *snipe* scarce. There are *ducks*, and other water fowl on some of the tanks; also cranes, storks, plovers, and white gulls and paddy birds; some Java sparrows, minas, parroquets, a few swallows; crows are scarce in the small villages in the jungles; jackals everywhere plentiful. Gum, dyes and resin (sál) are to be obtained from several jungle trees.

There is a pretty *orchid* growing on some young ippa trees, with a red flower like honeysuckle.

Distance of Onki from Vizagapatam 320 miles 2 furlongs.
" from Raipur about 70 miles.
" from Sumbulpoor about 100 miles.

18th December, returned from Amúndi to Birumál, distance 12½ miles. Thermometer { 6 A.M. 43½°. 11 A.M. 74°. 4 P.M. 78°.

The sick whom I had left behind in the camp at Birumál had improved during their two days' halt there.

19th December, returned from Birumál to Jalbal, thence to Nara.

Distance travelled 14 miles 6 furlongs, *viz.*, Birumál to Jalbal 5 miles, 6 furlongs.

Jalbal to Nara 9 miles. Thermometer { 16 A.M. 40°. 11-30 A.M. 91°. 4 P.M. 80°.

There was some *hoar frost* on the ground in the morning, between Birumál and Jalbal.

Resumed march to Nara, where we left off on the 15th. After leaving Jalbal, some light jungle was passed through, on light clayey soil.

1 mile, 2 furlongs, 94 yards.—Village of Salia; country rather open, very little jungle about.

Wet and dry fields, and garden cultivation; some laterite was seen cropping out.

2 miles 1 furlong, 108 yards. Chanabeda.—A tank, gardens and fields. Plantains in the gardens, the first seen since Bisemkattak. Country open, trees and shrubs about.

2 miles, 6 furlongs, 71 yards. Stream 35 feet × 10 feet, sandy bed, banks low and flooded. Then a swamp at this season dry, except in the lowest part.

3 miles, 2 furlongs, another swamp,—with a *stream* running through it about 30 feet × 8 feet; the bed is muddy and irregular and has several branches; swamp extends close up to Amseri.

3 miles, 4 furlongs, 149 yards, village of Amseri on high ground, with a tank and wet and dry fields. Near the village is a small hillock through which a *quartz reef* runs. Then

light jungle with some swampy patches. Then high ground with light jungle on hard soil, followed by a gentle descent, with another stretch of swamp partly cultivated.

5 miles, 4 furlongs, 109 yards. Kopathora.—Gardens and fields; tame pigeons are kept in many of these villages, and on the trees are found large blue, green and grey pigeons in a wild state.

No bustard seen, very few partridges, scarcely any snipe.

6 miles, 6 furlongs. Mograpali.—With a tank and the usual cultivation. Met a large herd of Brinjarri bullocks carrying wheat to Párvatipúram.

Village of Kurrumura, small, not marked on the map.

8 miles, 2 furlongs, the Jong stream, 600 feet wide, depth in flood 16 feet; irregular, sandy bed with small islands, low banks subject to floods, no rock visible. This river is the boundary of the Karial estate.

9th mile. Nara.—Large village, the head-quarters of a zemindar who owns twelve villages. The old zemindar is 84 years of age and infirm; his sons and his dewan came to the camp and attended to our wants; guides, coolies and supplies were promptly furnished. There is a good encamping ground at Nara, good water to be had from tanks and the river; there are also some wells in the gardens.

In the village are weavers and iron smelters, no carpenters.

The Police Officers of the Karial Rajah, who had accompanied the camp up to this and been very useful, returned from here.

Height of Nara above mean sea level 1,010 feet; fall from Birumál 3 feet, from Sialjóri 37 feet.

Distance of Nara from Vizagapatam 304 miles 3 furlongs; from Raipur about 62 miles.

20th December.—Nara to Bagbahra.—Distance 10 miles, 5 furlongs. Thermometer { 6 A.M. 41½°. 11 A.M. 80°. 4 P.M. 80°.

Passed through some paddy fields and uncultivated swamps, crossed two small streamlets requiring culverts, then a fine tank near the village of *Bendravan*, 1 mile, 4 furlongs. No jungle here, all cultivation, both wet and dry.

2 miles, 4 furlongs, village of Ukra; much wet cultivation. Then thin scrub jungle.

A small village, named Lámi; jungle again, with a few isolated patches of fields.

4 miles, 1 furlong, 153 yards. Kandajori stream 250 feet wide, 16 feet deep, sandy bed with some rock; banks low, and flooded in the rains. The rock is gneiss, with quartz and felspar in veins and patches.

The railway need not cross this nullah if the Jong river is bridged a mile below Nara.

4 miles, 5 furlongs, 155 yards. Kumakan.—A large village; the zemindar of Súarmal lives here, who owns 80 villages. This village has two tanks and a large swampy place in a shed; a new building is being constructed of stone; beyond the village, a *nullah* 20 feet × 4 feet.

3 miles, 7 furlongs, 94 yards. Kulia—With extensive fields; black soil; then some high ground with thin jungle on light soil. A tank; jungle again; small nullah 6 feet × 3 feet.

8 miles, 2 furlongs. Púluari.—A few huts in a small jungle clearing; soil, dark clay with sand.

8 miles, 7 furlongs, 133 yards. Kopli.—A large village where a new tank is being constructed by the zemindar of Súarmal, Umra Sing, who met me outside the village with his two little sons and a large following, and accompanied me to *Bagbahra*. He was most attentive to the wants of the party and asked that the Government might be informed of this fact. He seemed very energetic and intelligent, and was pleased with the prospect of a railway through these parts.

A letter from the Commissioner of Raipur, dated the 9th November, and addressed to me at Bondesor, was brought to me only to-day by a Policeman from Bondesor who had walked 120 miles in four days.

Height of Bagbahra above mean sea level 1,083 feet; rise from Nara 73 feet.

Distance of Bagbahra from Vizagapatam 315 miles; from Raipur about 55 miles.

21st December.—Bagbahra to Telebanda. Distance 12 miles, 6 furlongs, 204 yards. Thermometer { 6 A.M. 52°. 11 A.M. 87°. 4 P.M. 89°.

Some rice fields in the lower grounds; then jungle; a small streamlet with rocky bed; irregular ground, slightly hilly; jungle of brushwood and trees for nearly 4 miles on varying soil, mostly rich dark clay. In the jungle (3rd mile) *Pendri*, the site of a deserted village which the people are said to have left on account of want of good water; dense jungle. At the end of the 3rd mile a *nullah* 25 feet × 5 feet, sandy bed, low banks, no rock. Further on, two small nullahs 10 feet × 4 feet each; a third 8 feet × 3 feet; undulating ground.

5 miles, 5 furlongs, 79 yards.—Patrapali, with fine garden cultivation, and wells; maize, hemp, onions, garlic, spinage, beans, pumpkins, chillies, brinjals, plantains, castor-oil, mustard, sugarcane, tobacco, &c., are grown here. Met 200 Brinjarries' bullocks carrying gingelly seed and wheat to Párvatipúram.

6 miles, 5 furlongs, 203 yards. A shallow *nullah* 100 feet × 6 feet, low banks, sandy bed; all jungle again. Another *nullah* close to the former, 50 feet × 4 feet, with low banks and sandy bed. Some paddy swamps; then the village of *Kasibara* at 7 miles, 5 furlongs, wet and dry fields, and gardens with wells; jungle again; a small *nullah* 8 feet × 3 feet.

9 miles, 3 furlongs. A *stream* 60 feet × 5 feet with sandy bed and low banks, near the site of *Aoraibabri*, a deserted village. Black soil, full of cracks, fissures and holes; scrub jungle with swamps, uncultivated. Two small swampy streamlets 5 feet × 2 feet. More swampy ground; then another. *Kasibara*, a large village at the end of the 12th mile; gardens with wells and extensive fields. The water in the wells is 6 to 10 feet below the surface; *laterite* is found here.

A Superintendent of Vaccination from Raipur and a vaccinator were in the village.

12 miles, 6 furlongs, 204 yards. Telibanda, small village. A Head Constable from *Karti*, which has a Police station and Post office, came here to assist the camp. A Munshi, sent on the 12th November by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur to meet the party at Karial, turned up here only to-day (having been to Karial and missed me) and made himself useful in procuring supplies, &c.

Height of Telibanda above mean sea level 1,022 feet; fall from Bagbahra 61 feet.

Distance of Telibanda from Vizagapatam 327 miles, 7 furlongs, 117 yards; from Raipur about 46 miles.

December 22nd.—Telibanda to Mahasamund.—Distance 11 miles, 6 furlongs, 124 yards. Thermometer, 6 A.M., 47°; 11 A.M., 80°; 4 P.M., 80°.

Passed over extensive rice fields, now nearly dry, the crop having been gathered. Then jungle on slightly undulating ground.

2 miles, 6 furlongs. Mámubancha, a large village with much cultivation around.

Then an uncultivated swamp, with a small *stream*, 10 feet by 4 feet, running through the deepest part; muddy bed and banks.

3 miles, 7 furlongs.—The site of Pathripali village, now deserted; no sign of former cultivation; jungle all around. The people are said to have been engaged in illicit dealings with timber and spirits, hence they were driven from the village. All jungle. Some laterite is seen cropping out.

4 miles, 170 yards. Sikli nullah, 25 feet by 8 feet; sandy bed, good banks, no rock. Then some clearing with cultivation. Soil black, full of holes. Small *nullah*, 6 feet by 3 feet.

5 miles, 190 yards. Arand, a considerable village, with fields and gardens. Wells in the latter; water about 10 feet below the surface, and said to be good.

6 miles, 3 furlongs. Umarda, a small village with a tank.

7 miles, 1 furlong.—A *stream* 15 feet by 6 feet, with laterite rock for foundations. Light clayey soil; jungle.

7 miles, 6 furlongs, 120 yards.—Stream 10 feet by 4 feet; laterite, gravel in the bed. Jungle on both sides. Then a swamp; beyond that two small villages, *Murmár* and *Kamári*. Then two small nullahs, 9 feet by 3 feet.

There is much laterite about here; the prevailing rock formation is still gneissic, which ceases at the Mahánadi.

9 miles, 1 furlong.—The village of *Pathripali*, where a blacksmith is at work with rude implements and contrivances.

A small *stream*, 4 feet by 3 feet, then a larger one 12 feet by 4 feet.

10 miles, 3 furlongs, 182 yards.—Pitiajer, small village.

11 miles, 6 furlongs, 124 yards.—Mahásamund, a large place, said to contain 400 houses and over 1,000 inhabitants. Carpenters and blacksmiths here. A survey station and a temple are prominent objects. The soil consists chiefly of laterite; water is good. Encamping ground high and extensive. A tank; topes and trees about. Here is the beginning of a cart-road marked out by side drains, leading to Arang; and here also the track from Tarnot (*viá* Tendubara, the Sirgidi Ghat, Kamaria and Karti) joins our line.

Height of Mahásamund above mean sea level, 915 feet; fall from Telibanda 107 feet.

Distance of Mahásamund from Vizagapatam 339 miles, 6 furlongs; from Raipur 34 miles.

December 23rd. Mahasamund to Arang.—Distance 10 miles, 2 furlongs. Thermometer, 6 A.M., 44°; 11 A.M., 79°; 4 P.M. 75°.

Marched along a cart track, partly lined out and roughly made. All fields; no jungle.

1 mile, 3 furlongs. Kharóra, a large village with much wet cultivation; good topes; a tank.

3 miles, 5 furlongs. Belsóra, a *large village* like the former. Country level and open, well cultivated; no jungle.

At the sixth mile, near the bank of the Mahánadi, the village of *Gorari*. Here is some solid kunkur rock; also stratified limestone rock, similar to that at Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Then cross the Mahanadi River, 2,040 feet wide and 25 feet deep during great floods which spread close up to the village of Gorári, covering the ordinary banks near the river's edge to a depth of 10 feet.

The ordinary floods, contained between the banks, and not overflowing them, run about 15 feet deep.

The bridge will require to be 30 feet to 35 feet above the deep bed. The low water at present is 260 feet wide and little more than 2 feet in depth. The bed is sandy; on the eastern bank and in the bed is limestone rock; on the west bank none is visible, but it will probably be found not far below the bed.

A quarter of a mile from the west bank is an irrigation canal taken off from the river.

7 miles, 6 furlongs. Paragáon, with a suburb occupied by potters. Soil, clay and laterite; mostly cultivated; little waste land; no jungle.

Here we join the main road from Raipúr to Sumbulpoor; a new road is being made to Gorári.

Ninth mile, a nullah, 20 feet by 6 feet; high banks, stony bed (limestone).

10 miles 2 furlongs. Arang.—Good encamping ground.

Fine tope, good water from wells and tanks. Post office, police station and school here; also a travellers' bungalow, a dispensary, and a fine temple.

Distance of Arang from Vizagapatam 350 miles; from Raipúr 23 miles.

Height of Arang above mean sea level 942 feet; rise from Mahásamund 27 feet.

December 29th. Arang to Hasaud.—Distance 13 miles 4 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 55°; 11 A.M., 75°: 4 P.M., 78°.

First mile, village of Bihiar.—Open, flat country, well cultivated; black soil.

2 miles 6 Furlongs. Rasni, an ordinary village, with tope and tanks; sugarcane and rice-fields.

5 miles 2 furlongs. Tappal hut.—The ground here is gently undulating; soil laterite; the whole of the country, so far as the eye can reach, is cultivated; little waste land; no jungle; firewood is scarce; no hills.

Trees are few and far between, but each village has one or more topes and tanks; some have wells.

7 miles 2 furlongs. Kulhán stream, 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep in flood; high perpendicular banks; bed gravelly, no rock visible.

10 miles 2 furlongs. Náogáon, a small village, with a police station, temple, tope and tank; soil in some parts red, in others black; ample fields, dry and wet. Here I met the first *wheat* fields along this route: there were none east of this.

13 miles 4 furlongs. Hasaud, a large village, with tanks, topes, wells and extensive cultivation. Soil, light brown clay. Good encamping ground.

Distance of Hasaud from Vizagapatam 363 miles 4 furlongs; from Raipúr (east end) 8¼ miles.

Height of Hasaud above mean sea level 969 feet; rise from Arang 27 feet.

December 30th. Hasaud to Raipúr.—The country is flat and well cultivated, with both wet and dry crops.

2 miles, 1 furlong. Sirikheri, village with tope and tank.

3 miles 5 furlongs, 185 yards. Jora, similar to the last, with much wet cultivation; black soil.

5 miles. Labhandih, similar to the last two villages; black soil. A *stream* 40 feet by 8 feet, with high banks, and limestone rock in the bed.

Half a mile further a smaller stream, 15 feet by 6 feet; banks and bed of black soil.

Much wheat and linseed are grown about here.

6 miles 6 furlongs 130 yards. Village of Telibanda or Kurwatoli; with a fine tank, and tope of mhowa trees.

8 miles 1 furlong 80 yards. East end of Raipúr Cantonment, near the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

The distance of Raipúr from Vizagapatam by the route marched over is 371 miles 5 furlongs 211 yards.

Altitude of Raipúr above mean sea level 962 feet.—I went at once to see the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Morris, B.C.S., who was here on tour; and the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division, Colonel Lucie-Smith; both officers are going into camp to-morrow, *en route* to Bélaspur.

RAIPÚR,
6th January 1882.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer, on Special Duty.

XII.

No. 27R., dated Raipúr, 14th January 1882.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer, on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 24R., dated 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have this day posted to your address a tin case, containing the longitudinal section of the country traversed by the reconnoitring party, from Párvatipuram to Raipúr, and the cross sections of all streams exceeding 30 feet in width.

2. I have despatched one camp this day, and leave Raipúr to-morrow for Rájim, whence I march up the valley of the Pairi, and then up the Sondor river passing Noagarh, then up to Raigarh, Omorkót, Nárangpur and Kuraputi.

3. Mr. Cormac follows *viâ* Dhamtari, Kankér and Banskót to Omorkót, where we expect to meet about the 1st of February; reaching Kuraputi about the 14th idem.

4. From all the information I have been able to collect, I see no necessity for examining a line leading from Dhamtari up the valley of the Silári to

Sihóa and Borái, which was travelled over and reported on, in 1876, by Colonel Francis, then Executive Engineer at Raipúr. This line goes over some very high, rough and uneven ground, and seems in every respect inferior, for the purpose of a Railway, to either the line up the Sondor river, passing near Noagarh, or the line *viâ* Dhamtari, Kankér and Banskót.

5. I beg that letters may be addressed to "*Nárangpur* viâ *Kuraputi, to await arrival.*"

XIII.

No. 38 K., dated Kuraputi, 25th February 1882.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer, on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 27 R., dated Raipúr, the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit* herewith my Notes of Reconnaissance of the country between Raipúr and Kuraputi *viâ* Rájim, Kópra, Bourka, Noagarh, up the Pairi and Sondor rivers, then *viâ* Háthgaon, Raigarh, Omorkót and Nárangpur to Kuraputi, a total distance, by the straightest and easiest route, of 217½ miles.

*A. Executive Engineer's Notes of Reconnaissance from Raipúr *viâ* Rájim up the Sondor River to Nárangpur.
B. Do. do. from Nárangpur to Kuraputi *viâ* the Mádeoputi Ghât.
C. Mr. Cormac's Diary from Raipúr *viâ* Dhamtari and Kankér to Omorkót.
D. Do. do. from Pupogáon to Kuraputi *viâ* Jeypur.
E. Do. do. Report No. I-O, dated 1st February 1882.
F. Reports by Colonel Francis on routes from Raipúr *viâ* Dhamtari and Sihóa towards Raigarh.

2. I left Raipúr on the 15th ultimo and marched through a well-cultivated country *viâ* Khandwa to Rájim, where I crossed the Mahánadi river, which is there 1,900 feet wide between the banks and 20 feet deep when in flood. From Rájim I marched up the right bank of the Pairi river. The ground traversed is on the whole very favourable for the construction of a Railway. The country is fully cultivated as far as Kópra and some miles beyond, and the gradients are generally light.

3. Near Bourka there will be some hill-side cutting required, for upwards of a mile along the steep and stony banks of the Pairi river. This part of the work, although insignificant in itself, may be reckoned among the heaviest that will have to be done on this line, which is a remarkably easy one throughout.

4. Near Karti I crossed the Pairi river, here 1,530 feet wide and 18 feet deep, and then passed over some high ground, culminating at the head of the Urtúli Ghât to Noagarh. The Urtúli Ghât is a steep ascent of about 120 feet, over which the present track passes, but which would be circumvented by a regular road or a Railway line. Thence I marched up the right bank of the Sondor river *viâ* Baltema and Tumaribahal to Karkú, and, crossing the Bag river, to Risgaon, Gourgaon, and Háthgaon.

5. There is no need for taking the road over the Urtúli Ghât to Noagarh, which is a very small place, although the head-quarters of a zemindar; as the line can be taken entirely up the right bank of the Sondor river from Karti *viâ* Benkura and Karka to Baltema. At Risgaon I fell in with the Brinjarri traffic from Jeypur and Kuraputi; the trade route leading from Raigarh *viâ* Háthgaon, Gourgaon and Risgaon to Sihóa, and thence to Dhamtari.

6. The sections, which will be submitted in a few days, show that the ascent up to Háthgaon (1,870 feet above mean sea level) is a very gradual one. From Háthgaon begins the final ascent on to the Jeypur plateau. There is a total height of 220 feet to be overcome, which, distributed over 5 miles, gives a gradual rise of 44 feet per mile, or 1 in 120. This route is quite practicable for a railway throughout, no regular ghât or steeper gradient than 1 in 100 being required; while the line passes through many miles of magnificent forest on virgin soil in a country full of promise, containing all the elements of future prosperity, where hundreds of square miles of the most fertile ground are waiting for the plough.

7. The Goláriah nullah, a mile to the east of Háthgaon, offers the greatest facility for taking a road up to the Jeypur plateau by a light gradient. The work will be quite easy; the jungle is dense, but there is only a small amount of hill-side cutting or ghât work required, very little heavy embanking and bridging, and as little rock blasting.

8. The whole country passed through from Bourka to Háthgaon is covered with forest and jungle. Villages are few and far between, especially in the upper course of the Sondor river; but the soil being good and well drained, the agricultural capabilities of the country are unlimited, and only wait for development.

9. The highest elevation reached on the Jeypur plateau, near its edge, was 2,100 feet above mean sea level, at Koliapodor; the distance traversed from Raipúr to Omorkót 143 miles.

10. At Omorkót I met Mr. Cormac on the 31st January, who had marched from Raipúr through the rich grain country of Dhamtari *viâ* Dargahan to Kankér, then up the valley of the Hatkul river to Banskót in Bustar, thence *viâ* Paorbel, Gurjinga and Bakúda to Omorkót, total distance 150½ miles. This line is 13 miles longer than the route I traversed, *i.e.*, *viâ* Rájim and up the Pairi and Sondor rivers; but the former also proved easy, as shown by Mr. Cormac's report (hereto appended) and his sections (which will follow), except in that part of the Hatkul valley between Chiprail and Siduwan, where for 4 miles a regular ghât road will have to be constructed along the hill-side at an average gradient of 1 in 40. The highest level reached by Mr. Cormac near the edge of the plateau was 2,146 feet near Siduwan.

11. Having carefully compared the two lines above described, I am of opinion that for the Railway the shorter line up the Sondor river should be chosen, while the route marched over by Mr. Cormac should be laid out as a road, *i.e.*, from Dhamtari *viâ* Kankér to Raigarh; and other feeders should be constructed to connect Dhamtari, Kankér, and Sihóa with the line of rail.

12. From Raigarh *viâ* Omorkót and Nárangpur to Ránigar, at the foot of the Mádeoputi Ghât, a distance of 90 miles, the line leads through a rich and beautiful upland country with fertile soil, and fine forest and jungle, at an average elevation of 1,900 feet; the surface in most parts level, in others diversified by hillock and swamp; much of the latter cultivated with rice, the whole offering no obstacles but every facility for the construction of a line of rail.

13. Whether this line west of the Noagarh Hills or the eastern line *viâ* Ryaguddah and Ombadóla is chosen for the Railway, I would recommend a specially important feeder that should be made in either case, *viz.*, a road between Nárangpur and Ryaguddah, leading from the former place up the Indrávati river to Jagannathpur and Kurmeli, then up the valley of the Golagad river to Maribata and down the valley of the Ryaguddah river to Ryaguddah, a distance of 65 miles. This is an easy and natural line of ghât, and the summit level near Maribata is not more than 2,700 feet above the sea.

14. And whichever of the two lines is selected for the Railway, whether that east or west of the Noagarh hills, I consider that the other line should be made into a good cart road with bridges, &c., complete, to be passable at all seasons.

15. The following lines would seem to be foremost among those required to be constructed as Railway feeders, in case the line of rail is taken from Raipúr *viâ* Rájim, Kopra, Karti, Baltema and Háthgaon to Raigarh, Omorkót, &c.:—

(1) Raipúr *viâ* Dhamtari and Dargahan to Kankér.
(2) Kankér *viâ* Salabat, Siduwan, and Banskót to Raigarh.
(3) Kankér to Jagdalpur in Bustar.
(4) Kankér *viâ* Sihóa and Sankra to the nearest Railway Station, say Tumaribahal.
(5) Sihóa viâ Borai to Banskót (on the Kankér-Raigarh line).
(6) Sihóa to Dhamtari.
(7) Dhamtari *viâ* Achota to Kopra or Panduka (to be continued to Chura and Nara).
(8) Noagarh to the nearest Railway Station.
(9) Jeypur to Malkangiri.
(10) Jeypur to Jagdalpur.
(11) Jagdalpur, Kotpad, Nárangpur.
(12) From Omorkót westwards *viâ* Amrati and Bamini to the Baordhig river.

(13) Nárangpur, *viâ* Jagannathpur, Kurmeli, and Maribata to Ryaguddah (*vide* paragraph 13 above).

16. In case the Railway is constructed east of the Noagarh hills, *i.e.*, *viâ* Párvatipuram, Ombadóla, Bógor, Karial, Nara, &c., the lines of road chiefly required to be constructed as feeders would appear to be the following:—

(1) Torbor, Tarnot, Tendubara, Kamaria, Karti, Mahásamund.
(2) Sankra (on the road from Raipúr to Sumbulpoor) *viâ* Onki to Nara.
(3) Nara, Chura, Panduka, Dhamtari.
(4) Karial to the teak forest on the Udet river.
(5) Patna to Torbor.
(6) Patna to Bógor.
(7) Asurgor to Sónpoor on the Mahânadi *viâ* Turla and Bamini.
(8) Ryaguddah *viâ* Singapore and the Músa Ghât to Bondesor, Dádpur and Bógor.
(9) Bondesor *viâ* Nandol, Daspur, and Manjhér to Karial.
(10) Daspur to Déobhog, and up the valley of the Tél river.
(11) Singapore to Ombadóla *viâ* Lonjigar.
(12) Báliguda *viâ* Tumriband to Ombadóla.
(13) Párvatipuram to Kurupám, Butelly, and Goonipur.
(14) Godairy to Bisemkattak.
(15) Ryaguddah to Nárangpur *viâ* Loddah, Maribata, Kurmeli, and Jagannathpur (*vide* paragraph 13 above).

17. When the Madras Government in 1875 proposed to make a road from the head of the Potinghy Ghât through the Jeypur country *viâ* Nárangpur, Omorkót and Raigarh to the Central Provinces, the then Executive Engineer, Colonel Francis, at Raipúr, placed himself in communication with me at Potinghy, and, under orders from the Nagpur Government, that officer explored the country within his charge with a view to finding the best line of road to connect Raipúr with our proposed road through the Jeypur country. I have obtained through the Executive Engineer at Raipúr a copy of Colonel Francis' report, which I beg to append to these papers. From this report it will be seen that the several routes explored by Colonel Francis are unsuitable, on account of the hilly nature of the country, for the purposes of a Railway; but one of the routes, *viz.*, that from Raipúr *viâ* Dhamtari, Kukrel, Dokal, Gatásili, Burgudi, and Borái will do very well for an ordinary road to act as a feeder to the Railway.

18. From Pupogaon, 17 miles south of Nárangpur, I sent Mr. Cormac to Jeypur, and thence up to Kuraputi by the new road, to report on the lay of the country and take a section* of the ghât leading up to Kuraputi; while I marched *viâ* Cheptaamb and Ránigar up the old Mádeoputi Ghât, in which direction, *i e.*, up the Kuradi nullah, the easiest line for a Railway to the Kuraputi plateau is to be found; the gradients on this line will not exceed 1 in 75. The Railway Station for Kuraputi would in this case be near a village called Dengagura, about 2⅔ miles east by north of Kuraputi, and 400 feet lower than the latter place. Kuraputi itself, being near the edge of the higher plateau, is not easily accessible for a Railway from below, except by means of steep gradients. From Dengagura the line would gradually ascend to Dumriput, and thence go on *viâ* Chikapár towards Sálúr. This section of the road will form the subject of a separate report when the reconnaissance of that part of the country and of the ghât portion of the line has been completed. I leave Kuraputi in a few days to undertake this the last section of the reconnaissance.

* Report and section appended.

19. As regards the general question of the location of the proposed line of Railway, *i. e.*, whether it should go east or west of the Noagarh hills, it seems too early to discuss the subject until the most difficult part of line now being explored, *viz.*, the ghât leading from the 3,000 feet plateau to Sálúr, has been carefully considered by the light of figures and otherwise. But I may, perhaps, even at this stage of the investigation, be permitted to make a few observations bearing on the question, and I therefore submit the following points for consideration:—

(1) The economical importance of the country to be developed is probably equal on both sides of the Noagarh hills, except perhaps that, looking to the rich and fertile rice and wheat pro-

ducing country of Dhamtari, the balance would appear to incline in favour of the western line which taps that great grain country.

(2) The development, likewise, of the natural resources of the Jeypur State in the direction of the western route may be considered a pressing necessity, and the Railway on this line would lead all through Madras territory to within 100 miles of Raipúr. Of the present grain and salt traffic, between Chattisgarh and the coast, the major portion passes undoubtedly along the western route, as cannot fail to be observed by any one who travels over both routes.

(3) For military and political reasons the western line also may be thought the more important of the two, bearing in mind the desirability of bringing the Railway near Jeypur and Bustar, where there have been from time to time outbreaks of rebellion which may occur again in future.

(4) The engineering difficulties on both lines are much the same, but the cost of the western line would be somewhat enhanced on account of the ghâts which have to be surmounted at an altitude of over 3,000 feet, while on the eastern line the greatest elevation reached is only 1,346 feet. The item of bridging would probably be more costly on the eastern than on the western line, the former crossing a greater number of formidable streams than the latter.

(5) As regards length, the western line will be from 20 to 30 miles shorter than the eastern, the saving in distance varying between the two figures named according to the gradient that may be accepted for the ghât portion of this route. With a gradient of 1 in 57 the saving in distance would amount to about 24 miles. But the shorter line would not be on that account much less expensive than the longer one, since the 25 or 30 miles of ghât work would cause extra outlay on the shorter line and so nearly assimilate its cost to that of the longer one. The relative cost of the two lines would roughly stand about thus :—

		£
Cost of eastern line, 372 miles, at £5,000 per mile		1,860,000
Cost of western line	320 miles, at £5,000 per mile	1,600,000
	30 „ at £8,000 „	240,000
		1,840,000

(6) Finally, if Vizagapatam is to be improved as a port, it will be very advantageous in many respects to be able to send indigenous coal to the port, and for this purpose a Railway from the Godávari coal-fields to Vizagapatam would eventually have to be constructed. Now, if the Raipúr Railway at present under discussion is taken west of the Noagarh hills, it will answer for a certain distance the purposes of the coal traffic from Chanda to Vizagapatam, as well as the grain traffic from Raipúr to Vizagapatam. In fact, part of the line from the port of Vizagapatam to the coal-fields will virtually be made by taking the Raipúr Railway west of the Noagarh hills. This western line will therefore save so much future outlay on a separate Railway which would have to be constructed from the port to the coal-fields, and it will answer the combined purposes of the Chanda-Vizagapatam coal traffic and the Raipúr-Dhamtari-Vizagapatam grain traffic.

Taking the whole distance from Vizagapatam to Chanda to be 450 miles, then about one-third of this distance, *i.e.*, nearly 150 miles, would actually be made by taking the Raipúr Railway west of the Noagarh hills. And, possibly, we may not have to go as far as Chanda or Wuróra for coal, since there is every likelihood of coal being ere long discovered in the valley of the Kolâb river between Jeypur and Bustar, and in the Malkangiri Taluk of Jeypur. This will constitute a strong argument in favor of the Railway being brought near these parts.

20. Observations regarding natural resources, produce, labor, soil, climate, seasons, manufactures, trade, population, &c., along the routes explored have been recorded from time to time in my Notes of Reconnoissance, as directed in paragraph 12 of G. O., No. 2294 W., dated 16th September 1881; the following is a summary of the observations recorded under these heads :—

(1.) BUILDING MATERIALS PROCURABLE; MINERALS AND METALS FOUND.—Materials, such as timber, building stone, clay for bricks, sand, limestone, iron, &c., are equally available on both lines. The rock formation is chiefly gneissic, except west of the Mahánadi, where sandstone and limestone rock prevail. Nodular kunkur limestone and different iron ores abound along both routes, except that kunkur is scarce on the Jeypur plateau. Quartz veins and reefs were found in many places; also some rubies and garnets. Traces of lead, graphite, antimony, arsenic, copper, silver and gold were met in several localities indicated in the notes. The soil is more or less fertile throughout on both lines, and varies from black cotton to light sandy loam. I scarcely saw any very poor soil anywhere.

(2.) CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF LABOR AVAILABLE.—Local labor will, on the whole, not be found sufficient for the work on the railway, especially in the more sparsely populated parts, where both skilled and unskilled labor must be imported from other parts. The unskilled labor available will, as a rule, be found of a superior description, quite equal to the best in the Madras Presidency.

(3.) RATES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR.—The rates for unskilled labor are at present low along both routes, averaging 1½ to 2 annas per man per diem, paid mostly in grain, not coin; but these rates will in time, with large works going on, and a great demand for labor, very likely increase to 3 or 4 annas per diem.

Skilled labor will have to be brought from a distance to most parts of the work. The indigenous skilled laborers available, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, iron smelters, masons, &c., are of inferior quality, and very scarce besides on both lines. The rates of wages for such (inferior) skilled labor as there is at present are naturally low, say 2 to 4 annas per diem, paid generally in grain. When skilled labor is hereafter brought to the works from other parts, the rates to be paid in coin will be rather in advance of those prevailing in the more settled parts of the southern country.

(4.) CAMPING GROUNDS, DRINKING WATER, &C.—The country may be said to be equally salubrious on both sides of the Noagarh Hills, and good camping grounds are to be found near most of the principal villages; while wholesome drinking water can generally be obtained from the numerous streams and rivulets encountered on both lines. But where the only water available is from swamps or tanks, as is the case in many places, it is of course of inferior quality, and, especially when beginning to dry up, undoubtedly dangerous if used for drinking purposes. Wells, however, could easily be dug along both routes, the water being almost everywhere found close to the surface.

The forests contain a fair number of wild animals and game, such as tigers, cheetas, bear, bison, buffalo, nilgai, pig, sambhur and deer. There are no elephants. Pea fowl, jungle fowl, partridge, &c., are met.

(5) CLIMATE AND WORKING SEASONS.—The climate along the several routes naturally varies in some measure; the lines explored between Vizagapatam and Raipur passing through 3½ degrees of latitude, while the elevation varies from sea level up to 1,346 feet on one line and over 3,000 feet on the other. But, allowing for the change of temperature due to an elevation of 3,000 feet on the upper Jeypur plateau, the climate may be said to be much the same on the both lines; and on the whole it is a very favourable climate for carrying out large works during the greater part of the year.

The working seasons are also nearly alike on the rival lines, both being but lightly affected by the two monsoons; practically there is nothing to prevent work being carried on throughout the year, save for a month or so during the

first violent burst of the north-east monsoon and for some time afterwards, when the jungles are very unhealthy, say from the end of October to the beginning of December. The hot weather is rather favourable for ordinary outdoor labor here as elsewhere in Southern India. The indigenous labor available will not suffer from fever, dysentery, &c., to the same extent as imported labor would.

(6.) CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURES; FORESTS.—Detailed notes on the prevailing cultivation, in different parts along the several routes explored, have been given in my reports submitted from time to time. About one-fifteenth of all the country marched through, south and east of the Mahánadi, may be said to be under cultivation; the rest is chiefly jungle and forest, with some pasturage and waste land, but there is not much of the last.

West of the Mahánadi, however, and for some distance eastwards from its right bank, between Gorári and Achtôa, and in the whole of the Dhamtari Taluk the country is fully cultivated, and there is little or no jungle.

The finest forests on the eastern line were found between Bisemkattah and Asurgor, then along the Sunder or Under river in the Karial estate, and between Kúmúna and Telibanda; while there is an extensive teak forest 15 to 20 miles south-west of Karial.

On the western route I marched through some magnificent forests, along the course of the Sorul or Sonder River, from Karti up to Raigarh. There is fine and uninterrupted *forest* (not merely *jungle*) from Paraga to Noagarh, a distance of 16 miles, with not a village among the whole line.

From Noagarh to Nárangpur, and further south, is beautiful forest all the way, sometimes primeval forest, on rich virgin soil. Now and then the tall forest relieved by common jungle, or small clearings for cultivation, and divided by occasional belts of swampy ground, partly cultivated, through which the drainage of the country passes. The number of villages is small and the population sparse. Hundreds of square miles of the most fertile soil are waiting for the plough. This description of country continues up to the foot of the Mádeoputi Ghát leading to the upper Jeypur plateau (Kuraputi).

The useful timber trees chiefly found in the forests are sál and matti, but there are also blackwood, yégi and some other kinds. Teak is rather scarce in these jungles, except in special localities, such as the teak forest near Karial noted above. Of fruit and other useful trees, jack, fig, gooseberry, tumica, mango, tamarind, margosa, and variety of acacias are everywhere found. The mhowa or ippa tree abounds in all the country travelled through, north of Ryaguddah and west of Potinghy, but its wood is not useful for timber.

The sheep and cattle met with were on the whole not numerous, and of a very ordinary breed. Country ponies are to be had at Ráipur, Rajim, and Sónpur, where cattle fairs are periodically held.

The crops, which are much the same east and west of the Noagarh hills, consist of several kinds of rice, sugarcane, ragi, two or three kinds of gram, millets, oilseeds, wheat (this last chiefly west of the Mahánadi), tobacco, chillies, mustard, garden vegetables, &c. The quantity of rice grown along both lines, sometimes by means of primitive and inexpensive methods of irrigation, and sometimes dependent upon a few seasonable showers of rain only, is very large, and shows what could be done in this direction by a more numerous and civilized agricultural population. Irrigation is carried on partly by small river and spring channels, or under rudely-constructed tanks; and partly along the sides of nullahs, when the banks are cut down, the ground levelled and small flat valleys created; as well as in swamps, which are to some extent drained and then converted into rice-fields.

The average price of rice at Raipur and Dhamtari in December and January was one rupee for 60 seers, and of wheat one rupee for for 45 seers.

Several kinds of oil, coarse sugar, ghee, and alcoholic liquor distilled from the flower of the ippa or mhowa tree are largely manufactured.

Tassa silk and coarse cotton cloths are made at Risga near Tukla in the Karial estate, also near Dhamtari, and in some other places. The tassa silk-worm feeds upon the leaves of sál and matti trees.

Glass bangles and some rough lacquered ware are manufactured at Nárangpur.

Skilled workers in leather and iron, as well as gun-makers, brass-workers, goldsmiths and jewellers, are rare.

(7.) TRADE AND TRADE ROUTES.—The chief products carried from Chattisgarh, Jeypur, and Bustar to the coast are rice, wheat, gingelly-seed, linseed, Bengal-gram, horse-gram, turmeric, ginger, dammer, arrowroot, soapnuts, marknuts, myrabolams or gallnuts, hides, beeswax, honey, horns, hoofs, iron, and lac (the product of an insect). The chief imports carried from the coast to the interior are salt, saltfish, cloths, opium, spices, glass bangles, &c.

Trade is almost exclusively carried on by means of pack-bullocks belonging to the wandering tribes of the Brinjaries, and the chief routes frequented by them are the following:—

I. From the several salt-pans on the coast to Sálúr and Párvatipúram.
II. Párvatipúram *viá* Ryaguddah, Bissemkattah, and Ombadóla to Santpúr, Dádpúr, and up to the Tél Nadi and Mahánadi to Sónpoor and Sumbulpoor.
III. Párvatipúram *viá* Narrainputnum, Letchmipuram, Dasmatpur, Girliguma to Nárangpur.
IV. Ryaguddah *viá* Singapore and the Músa Ghât to Bondesor (Bhawánipatnam).
V. Músa Ghât *viá* Junágar and Déobhog to Noagarh and Rájim.
VI. Bondesor *viá* Daspúr, Manjhér, Karial, Torbor, Tarnot, Sirgidi, Karti to Arang and Raipur.
VII. Sálúr, Kuraputi, Nárangpur, Omórkot to Kánkér and Dhamtari.
VIII. Omórkot, Raigarh, Risgaon, Machka, Sihóa to Dhamtari.
IX. Kankér to Bustar.
X. Bustar to Jeypur.
XI. Jeypur, Sogaru, Padawa, down the Galikonda Ghât to Kasipuram.
XII. Jeypur to Malkangiri and Moet.

(8.) POPULATION AND LAND AVAILABLE FOR IMMIGRANTS.—The people in the jungles are almost wild, and live in a semi-barbarous state, partly by the chase. They are mostly miserably poor, and dwell in small huts built of sticks and thatch. The small garden plots and spaces round their huts are fenced in with stakes as a protection against wild animals. Their agricultural operations are of the most primitive kind, and they have barely enough to subsist on. In the more civilized parts, in the large villages and towns, and in the well-cultivated tracts, such as the Dhamtari Taluk for instance, the people are comparatively well-to-do; they live in better houses, and have enough to live on and to spare for export.

There are large tracts of the best soil, now covered by jungle and forest, which offer a very promising field for immigrants. Such tracts are to be found in the zemindaries of Karial, Patna, Bodosamar, Nara, and Súarmal, in the Noagarh ahd Kankér estates, as well as in Kálahundy, Jeypur, and Bustar.

21. I have much pleasure in recording my obligation to the authorities of the Central Provinces and to the Manager of the Bindra-Noagarh Estate, as well as to the Rajahs of Kankér, Bustar, and Jeypur, for the ready assistance rendered to the reconnoitring party in the matter of guides, coolies, camp supplies, &c.

22. As the expedition is drawing to a close, I request your authority to hand over all Government tents, tools, stores, instruments, &c., belonging to my party, to the charge of the Executive Engineer at Waltair. Unless I receive other orders, I propose to embark at Vizagapatam for Madras by the first steamer in April. Till then I beg that all communications may be addressed to me at Waltair.

Ordered to store them at Vizagapatam. 7th March.

NOTE.—I must ask your indulgence for the inferior caligraphy of this letter, and for all corrections, erasures, &c., as my writer is not very efficient.—K. F. N.

XIV.

A.

Extract from Executive Engineer's Notes of Reconnoissance from Raipur to Nárangpur via Rájim, Bindra-Noagarh, Iláthgaon and Omorkót, 185 miles, 4 furlongs. January 15th to February 5th, 1882.

January 15th, 1882. Raipur to Khandwa en route to Noagarh. Height of Raipur above M.S.L. 963 feet. Distance 14 miles, 2 furlongs, 137 yards. Thermometer 6 A. M., 55° F.; 11 A.M., 79°; 4 P.M., 79°.

Thermometer and aneroid readings.

55°
29·3 w

Just outside the cantonment limits limestone rock is seen cropping out on the surface; an irrigation channel crosses the road.

60°
29·34

58°
29 38

At the 3rd mile is the village of *Lalgaon* with a tank; then *Deopuri*. The soil is laterite.

5 miles, 0 furlong, 187 yards. Dumurtuli, village with tank and tope. Soil laterite covered with brown clay. Extensive wet and dry cultivation; but most of the crops have been harvested, except wheat and linseed. There is some waste land about here, but little compared to the extent of cultivation. The laterite soil is occasionally varied by black clay, full of cracks and fissures in its present dry state.

60°
29·38

7th mile. Two culverts required, each with one vent 3 to 4 feet square. The general *drainage* is of an ordinary description; besides the bridges, noted as required in the report, about 4 to 5 culverts with vents, each 2 to 3 feet square, are wanted per mile.

63°
29·37

68°
29·35

8 miles, 2 furlongs. Village of Mana, with tank and tope, gardens and wells; soil light brown clay.

10th mile. The village of Nembhora half a mile to the right; a fine tank by the roadside

72°
29·32

There is much iron-stone gravel about; also some red sandstone and a kind of coarse clay slate.

11 miles, 6 furlongs, 178 yards. Uparwara, village with tope, tank, gardens and wells. A stream (Taivar nullah), 20 feet by 7 feet, with clay and gravel in the bed, and well-defined banks; no rock visible. Fields of rice (harvested) and wheat (growing). Then a gentle rise in the ground; half a mile further a swamp, with a stream, 6 feet by 4 feet. Laterite soil.

76°
29·36

78°
29·34.

13 miles, 5 furlongs. A stream called Ghatóriah, 15 feet by 6 feet, with perpendicular banks; bed laterite gravel.

14 miles, 2 furlongs, 137 yards. Khandwa, village with tank, tope, gardens and extensive fields. Soil laterite. Height above mean sea level 1,001 feet. Rise from Raipur 38 feet. *A good made road* runs from Raipur to this and further too, but it becomes gradually more and more neglected the further it goes. *Avenue trees* have been planted by the roadside, but they are not prospering owing to the manner in which they are protected, *i.e*, about a cubic yard of earth is being heaped round the base, whereby the tree is deprived of the necessary moisture, and the roots grow above ground in the earth heaped round the tree.

80°
29·29

January 16th. Khandwa to Rájim. Distance 11 miles, 2 furlongs, 118 yards. Thermometer 6 A.M., 57°; 11 A.M., 75°; 4 P.M., 80°. In the first mile occurs a small *stream* (Chittar. nullah) 10 feet by 5 feet, in black soil, with muddy bed and high banks; a road bridge is about to be built here, for which red sandstone is being collected. The country is nearly all cultivated; there is very little waste land; the soil is mostly black; the chief crops are rice, wheat (ghóún), linseed (alsi), and Bengal-gram (chenna).

2 miles, 4 furlongs, 160 yards. Kolhán nullah, 20 feet by 10 feet, banks well defined; bed sandy with gravel. The village of Thanoud lies half a mile to the right; there is large tope near it; most of the villages here have fine topes; otherwise there are few trees about.

3 miles, 4 furlongs. On the summit of some gently rising ground a cross road running north and south. Topes and trees begin to occur more frequently than before, and there is some waste land about. Two small tanks by the roadside and a young mango tope; extensive rice fields.

5 miles, 3 furlongs, 154 yards. Sunderkhera, a large village with topes and tanks and extensive wet and dry fields. Soil chocolate coloured, with small stones and gravel (red sandstone); numerous mhówa trees about. The minor drainage required for the road is of an ordinary description, four to five culverts per mile, each 2 to 3 feet square, would suffice.

7 miles, 1 furlong. Parsáda, a large village with a tope. Babul trees plentiful especially by the roadside. Near the village is a nullah 35 feet wide and 8 feet deep, with gravelly bed and steep banks; no rock visible; soil black. A little further on two small tanks by the roadside. Linseed (alsi) is largely grown about here.

8 miles, 5 furlongs, 180 yards. Village of Ghónt; a nullah 15 feet wide by 10 feet deep, with steep banks and soft bed, in black soil.

10 miles, 1 furlong, 175 yards. Paragáon, a large village, with extensive groves of mango and tamarind trees and several tanks. Laterite rock is seen cropping out. Here the Mahánadi is crossed, about a mile above Noapára.

The river is 1,908 feet wide between the banks, but in floods the northern or left bank, which is low (about 15 feet high), is inundated; the southern or right bank is 25 to 30 feet high. The low water in the deep bed at present is 1 to 1½ feet deep and 200 feet wide, the bed is sandy, but there is laterite rock on both banks. There is an island, with a temple, just below the junction with the Pairi river. The temple is dedicated to Kolésa Mahadéo.

11 miles, 2 furlongs, 112 yards. Camp on southern bank of Mahánadi in a fine tope near a temple, on the out-skirts of the town of *Rájim* where a zemindar lives. There is an Imperial Post Office, a Police station and a vernacular school here. The temple is considered a very holy one. The priests have in their possession three copper plates, joined by a copper ring with a seal; the plates are rectangular, measuring 12 by 9 inches, one-eighth of an inch thick, and bear an inscription in the Páli language; they are said to be very ancient and to contain the title deeds of the temple property. General Cunningham of the Archæological Survey has seen them and I believe taken a copy of the inscription.

Rájim is 917 feet above mean sea level. Fall from Khandwa 84 feet.

Distance from Raipur 25 miles and 5 furlongs. I halted two days at Rájim to dispose of some office work, as this is the last Post Office I shall meet until I get to Nárangpur.

January 19th. Rájim to Kopra. Distance 10 miles, 1 furlong, 206 yards. Thermometer 6 A.M., 49°; 11 A.M., 75°; 4 P.M., 79°.

Mean aneroid reading at Kopra 29·23. Passed through the town of Rájim and its fine topes; then over some waste land with black soil, the ground full of cracks and fissures.

The country is open; topes, fields and villages are seen in all directions. The crops are chiefly wheat, linseed and Bengal-gram.

2 miles, 2 furlongs. Village of Chobebandha, with gardens, wells, topes, and fields; the latter mostly wet. The village of Sindhori was left half a mile to the right. Black soil.

4 miles, 2 furlongs. Baronda, on high ground, with light soil and some red gravel. Fields gardens, tank and tope. The castor-oil plant, sugarcane, tobacco, and garden vegetables are grown. A spring channel (called Damahúa nullah) beyond the village requires a small bridge, 10 feet by 5 feet.

There are numerous wells about here, near the bank of the Pairi river, by means of which vegetables are cultivated. The water in the wells is about 8 feet below the surface. The village of *Chichond,* with a mango tope, was left a quarter of a mile to the east.

The river Pairi here is very broad and shallow, has a very gentle fall and inundates the country on its right or eastern bank. In the 6th mile is a shallow sandy *nullah* which is subject to floods from the river, and requires a waterway of 45 feet by 4 feet.

6 miles, 2 furlongs. Kuraskera, with several mango topes and extensive gardens. In the latter are found chillies, brinjals, castor, onions, garlic, beans, pumpkins, mustard, tobacco, and sundry vegetables. Soil light loam.

8th mile. Tára, a small village, with gardens, topes and several small tanks. The soil continues of a light description. Half a mile beyond the village a young *mango tope* is being reared. In the 9th mile is another and larger plantation of young mango trees, which are protected by basket work fences and seem well attended to.

10 miles, 1 furlong, 206 yards. Kopra, a large village with extensive fields, gardens and topes on high ground and light soil.

The Noagarh hills and jungles are seen looming in the distance.

Kopra is 931 feet above mean sea level. Rise from Rájim 14 feet.

Distance of Kopra from Raipur 35 miles, 7 furlongs.

January 20th. Kopra to Bourka. Distance 12 miles. Thermometer 6 A.M., 49°; 11 A.M., 82°; 4 P.M., 78°.

The soil south of Kopra is alternately black and light; there are large rice fields; wheat is becoming scarcer; some waste land is seen, and some land lately reclaimed from the jungle.

At 1½ mile a *stream* is crossed, called Bhór nullah 10 feet by 5 feet, with high banks and soft bed. The route lay along the bank of the Pairi river, which is here broad and shallow, and has very little fall. At 2½ miles the village of *Surkunda* with a tope, gardens and well, and numerous cattle. Sugarcane and plantations are grown. Then begins *jungle,* as yet of a light description; a tank is passed; the village of *Panduka,* where there is a Police station, is left to the east. I did not go by the bandy track to Panduka, as I wished to keep along the river bank where the railway should be made; the bandy track crosses a small ghât near Bourka. The soil is mostly black and much cut up by cracks, fissures and holes.

Traffic.—Several large gangs of Brinjarri bullocks were met, carrying rice and wheat southwards.—In the fourth mile a *tank.* Then the *village of Kuténa* (4 miles, 1 furlong). Some light jungle about here; and sandstone rock is seen cropping out. In the 5th mile begins the regular *jungle* again, and gradually becomes denser. A small stream is crossed, 9 feet by 4 feet, with good banks and hard bed, a tributary of the Pairi river. Soil light. At 5½ miles occurs a large *plantation* of *sugarcane* on the river's bank. Near this a stream, flowing into the Pairi, 25 feet wide and 8 feet deep in flood, with steep banks and a goop hard crossing. Here the *gneiss formation* begins again; no more limestone rock or sandstone; much gneiss rock is seen cropping out; kunker nodules lying on the surface; there are some patches of cultivation in the jungle.

At the 6th mile are large rice fields on rather high ground in the jungle, rudely cultivated without visible means of irrigation, by rain water most likely, in the wet weather; they are now dry.

6 miles, 4 furlongs. The village of Kúkda. Some rice fields. Thin scrub jungle all round. Light clayey soil with sand. Some laterite is seen cropping out, but the prevailing rock is gneiss. In the 8th mile much rock occurs along the bank of the river, and the jungle becomes very dense. A few patches of swampy soil are met with, roughly cultivated. The route continues along the river's bank; the soil is alternately stony and swampy; some high rocky ground to the left. Jungle dense.

9th mile. A nullah, 12 feet by 5 feet, with steep banks and soft crossings; close by two smaller nullahs 7 feet by 4 feet each, another 9 feet by 4 feet, and a fifth 12 feet by 5 feet; the last four with stony crossings.

9 miles, 3 furlongs. Páhpur, the site of a deserted village, belonging to Bourka; a few huts are left standing; there are very few signs of cultivation about; the place looks an unmitigated wilderness. At 9½ miles, two small nullahs close together, each 9 feet by 4 feet; the ground here is broken, and the soil stony and rocky, the jungle dense, the grass high. The rocky hill side rises from the bed of the river; and some hill side cutting for about a mile would here be required for the road.

11th mile. A nullah, in a swamp, 25 feet by 6 feet. Banks ill defined; bed sandy.

12th mile. Bourka, a small village in a jungle clearing, a swamp partly cultivated, surrounded by rocky hills well wooded.

Mean aneroid reading at Bourka 29·21, height above mean sea level 992 feet. Rise from Kopra 61 feet. The place is spelt Bourka on the map, but the people pronounce it Bárka.

Distance of Bourka from Raipur 47 miles, 7 furlongs.

21st January. Bourka to Dongriga. Distance 9½ miles. Thermometer 6 A.M., 43°F.; 11 A.M., 80°; 4 P.M., 80°.

The rough bandy track, such as it is, leads from here over some gently rising flat ground, with hilly jungle on both sides, which offers no obstacles to road or railway. Some rude rice cultivation in a swamp on sloping ground is met.

The low hill ridges accompanying the track on either side are well wooded; the soil is hard and gravelly, much nodular kunkur limestone lies about on the surface. A little further on, the track leads for some distance along the slope of the ridge on the left, from which much drainage descends that crosses the road and will require a culvert, 3 feet to 4 feet square, per furlong. There is not much rock here; what there is, is gneiss decomposed on the surface, and conglomerate. Near the end of the 2nd mile the line runs close to the bank of the Pairi river which is here shallow and broad, with but little fall, and overflows its banks.

2 miles, 1 furlong. Stream 10 feet by 4 feet; low banks and sandy bed. The track is cleared of jungle to a width of 15 to 20 yards, and the surface has been roughly improved for cart traffic in the dry weather.

At 2½ miles, two streams, not far apart, each 10 feet by 4 feet.

At 3½ miles a large clearing in the jungle with some cultivation. Not far from this is the village of *Kárti*, on the other side of the river. *Kurubata* lies to the left, with a tank and extensive rice fields.

4 miles, 5 furlongs. Village of Malga, situated on the hill side, somewhat above the general level of the country.

5th mile; cross the Pairi river, here 1,530 feet wide. The bed is sandy and there is no rock visible. The northern bank is not well defined, low and subject to inundation during floods; the southern bank is steep and rises 12 feet above the bed.

The high floods are said in some years to rise 6 to 8 feet above this bank and to submerge the country up to the village of *Manjarkata, which is at 6 miles, 1 furlong.* On the southern banks of the river the jungle is largely cleared, some apparently quite lately, and the ground is well cultivated. The village of *Chikli* is left on the right.

Rice, sugarcane, Bengal-gram, linseed, castor-oil and tobacco, besides vegetables, are grown; wheat is no longer met. The soil is mostly black. A small tank (bhandhárbúla) is near the track. Some sheet rock (gneiss) appears above the surface.

7 miles, 1 furlong. Village of Amdi, with some cultivated fields; then jungle again; the country here is quite flat. At 7½ miles a small nullah, 12 feet by 5 feet.

7 miles, 6 furlongs, 142 yards. A larger nullah 55 feet wide, with low perpendicular banks, 4 feet high, which are said to be covered by extraordinary floods to a further depth of 3 feet. The water-way required to be provided to pass such floods is more than twice that contained between the banks.

8th mile. The village of Paraga, where the Manager of the Noagarh estate lives; the young Rajah, a minor, being in school at Raipur. There is a Police station at Paraga. Some good gardens are here; an avenue of young mango trees has been planted and is taken care of.

From Paraga to Noagarh, a distance of 15 miles, there is uninterrupted jungle, without a single village. The villages that once existed have been deserted.

A swamp is met near Paraga; then the jungle begins, through which a track has been cleared 15 to 20 yards wide, and the surface has been improved for cart-traffic. There is much sheet rock about (gneiss) and some conglomerate, called Choári in Hindustani.

8 miles, 5 furlongs. A shallow nullah, 20 feet by 4 feet, with low banks and sandy bed.

9 miles, 3 furlongs, 105 yards. Dongriga, the site of a deserted village, near the Bamni Dévi rock (which looks like a ruined castle). There are no traces of cultivation left; the jungle grows all round the place, which is said to have been deserted by the villagers on account of the numerous wild animals about here.

The mean aneroid reading at Dongriga is 29·04 feet.

Height above mean sea level 1,130 feet.

Rise from Bourka 138 feet.

Distance of Dongriga from Raipur 57 miles, 2 furlongs, 126 yards.

January 22nd. Dongriga to Noagarh. Distance 13 miles, 1 furlong. Thermometer 6 A.M., 46° F.; 11 A.M., 86°; 4 P.M., 80°.

In the first furlong the *Dongriga nullah* is crossed, 35 feet wide and 7 feet deep in flood, with a sandy bed, but rock for foundations near; the banks are about 5 feet high and well defined, they are flooded in the rains.

The track through the jungle continues to be cleared to a width of from 15 to 20 yards, and is made passable for carts. The soil is alternately swampy and stony, and embankments will be required in several places. The ground level is slightly undulating, the drainage ordinary, mostly from left to right. The jungle is small but dense, there is no large timber in the first mile.

1st mile, a shallow stream, 12 feet by 3 feet. At 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 146 yards, Tírnai nullah, a stream 35 feet wide at bottom and 5 feet deep, with low banks, sloping at 1 in 30, and sandy bed; no rock. There are some tall forest trees here in the jungle, matti (sája) and sâl (sarái) predominating. Some rock is seen near the surface, chiefly gneiss; much quartz is lying about in fragments.

The soil is alternately hard and gravelly, then sandy or clayey loam. Much tall young timber, chiefly sâl; fine straight poles.

1 mile, 7 furlongs. A stream 9 feet by 3 feet. Ground undulating.

2 miles, 6 furlongs, 54 yards. Bugai nullah, a stream 35 feet wide with irregular sloping banks and sandy bed; rock for foundation near at hand; the rock is a kind of decayed gneiss called "Darraputtar" in Hindi. Then some rising ground and stony soil.

3 miles, 1 furlong. A small drainage channel 6 feet by 4 feet, flowing to the left. In the same mile there are several more small drainages like the above, all leading from right to left. There is no cultivation here; all jungle and tall grass, upon a hard but fertile soil. Ample space for agricultural operations.

4 miles, 1 furlong, 40 yards. Aneroid reading 29·06. *Korihardi nullah*, a shallow stream with low irregular banks and sandy bed; probable section in flood 25 feet by 3 feet. There was a village of *Karihardi* here, some twenty years ago, which, the people say, has been deserted on account of the depredations of wild animals. The ground continues to rise gently; the jungle is tall, with little underwood, but high grass; the soil is hard and gravelly. Further on the ground undulates again, and some hill-side cutting will be required for the road; but not much. Good matti timber is abundant.

In the 5th mile is the Mogai nullah **draining to the right, and measuring 16 feet by 4 feet.**

The jungle here is hilly and stony, and the ground irregular. The track leads over the *Urtuli Ghát*, a small ascent, about 120 feet in perpendicular height. The track is taken straight up the hill-side, while the new road or railway should keep lower either to the right or left where there is enough room for a gradient of 1 in 100. Much quartz is lying about the surface; reefs of it, and large veins in gneiss rock, occur in several places about here.

5 miles, 5 furlongs, 187 yards. Head of the Urtula Ghát.—Aneroid reading 28·93. From here the track descends again; but, as before stated, the rail need not be taken up so high as this. Further on, the ground becomes flat again, only now and then gently undulating. Some grassy plots—pretty glades—are seen here and there in the jungle; they are swampy in the rains, I suspect.

Aneroid 28·95.

7 miles, 4 furlongs. Near the deserted village site of *Joba*; with patches of grassy swamp, now dry.

8th mile, a nullah draining to the right, 5 feet by 3 feet; black soil. Then some gently rising ground.

8 miles, 4 furlongs; a nullah, 6 feet by 4 feet, in stony soil.

9 miles, 1 furlong, 172 yards. Summit of low rise. **Descent very gradual from here; the cleared track through the jungle continues, but only 10 yards wide; the surface improvements become scarcer.**

Aneroid 28·95.

Some broken and irregular ground; stony; a small drainage culvert required 3 feet square; another 7 feet by 3 feet.

10 miles, 1 furlong, 152 yards. Teregi nullah, 15 feet wide and 9 feet deep, in soft soil, with steep banks; no rock. Much young sál-wood grows here, good straight poles, 50 feet high and 1 foot in diameter. The jungle consists largely of sál; there are also many matti trees. No bamboo is seen about here.

Aneroid 29·03.
Thermometer 72°.

11 miles, 2 furlongs, 170 yards. Kasoni nullah, 20 feet by 4 feet; sandy bed, but rock for foundations at hand.

Aneroid 29·01.
Thermometer 80°.

11 miles, 5 furlongs. A nullah 12 feet by 5 feet, in a swamp. Then again good, hard soil. Some undulating ground, involving cutting and embankments, and occasional hill-side cutting; but only on a small scale.

12 miles, 5 furlongs, 110 yards. *Harpali nullah,* 25 feet by 7 feet, sandy bed; steep banks; rock for foundations. Here the track to *Kusmi* branches off to the south-west. Much sheet rock (gneiss) cropping out between this and Noagarh.

Aneroid 28·97.
Thermometer 84°.

13 miles, 1 furlong, *Noagarh,* a small village, containing about 40 mud huts, besides the Zemindar's buildings (which are also of mud, timber and thatch); situated at the foot of a rocky hill which has a temple. The village and its fields are placed in a confined, ill-ventilated space, on irregular ground, with rocks and swamps about, and three or four stagnant tanks.

11-30 A.M.
Aneroid 28·96.
Thermometer 85°.

There is no need for bringing the railway to Noagarh; it can be taken over lower and better ground between this and the river Sondor, some 4 or 5 miles west of Noagarh; or better still, entirely along the river, *i.e.*, within half a mile or so of the bank.

January 23rd. *Halted at Noagarh,* and despatched one camp ahead to Balétma, which is on the Sondor river.

The mean reading of the aneroid battery at Noagarh is 28·82; height above mean sea level 1,314 feet.

Rise from Dongriga 184 feet. Distance of Noagarh from Raipur, 70 miles, 3 furlongs, 154 yards.

January 24th. *Noagarh to Baltéma.* Distance 10 miles, 6 furlongs, 131 yards. Thermometer 6 A.M., 57°; 11 A.M., 78°; 4 P.M., 82°.

Detached Aneroid 28·95.

Returned to the *Harpali nullah,* where the *track to Kusmi* branches off.

From here the ground becomes somewhat irregular and the jungle is pretty dense; the soil as a rule is light and sandy, rather stony, occasionally rocky; the drainage is of an ordinary description and runs from left to right. The track leads up and down, but mostly up-hill at easy gradients. Some hill-side cutting would be required, but not much.

Detached Aneroid 28·94.

At 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 165 yards, the summit level of the rise is reached.

1 mile 4 furlongs. *Murgi nullah,* 15 feet by 4 feet. Much young sâlwood and high grass.

2 miles, 1 furlong, 168 yards. *Teregi nullah,* 15 feet by 7 feet; the same that was crossed on the 22nd at a lower part of its course. Here is an abundance of *quartz,* white, pink, red and black, scattered about the surface. The soil is hard and gravelly. Both the Murgi and Teregi nullahs flow from left to right, have steep banks, a rapid fall and sandy beds with stones.

2 miles, 6 furlongs. *A clear spot* in the jungle, somewhat swampy; the sight of the deserted *village of Bardul,* said to have been left by the people 10 years ago on account of the numerous wild animals about. But this is scarcely a satisfactory explanation; there must be some other cause for this and other villages in these parts being deserted. Not a vestige of a house remains at Bardul, and scarcely any sign of cultivation, except the jungle clearing. The ground here is no longer hilly, but flat.

3 miles, 5 furlongs. *Satigat nullah,* 60 feet wide at bottom, 8 feet deep; bed sandy, with gravel and loose stones. Banks high, and sloping at an angle of about 45°. The soil here is light sandy loam, on which grows the ordinary jungle and some tall grass. The track has been cleared of trees and bushes, 5 to 6 yards wide, and is passable for carts.

In the 4th mile is a large area of deserted fields in the jungle which have apparently not been cultivated for some years; this belongs to the village of Kusmi.

4 miles, 2 furlongs, 190 yards. *Kusmi nullah,* 60 feet by 8 feet, of the same size and nature as the Satigat nullah in the 4th mile.

4 miles, 4 furlongs. *A small drainage channel,* 6 feet by 2 feet.

A temple of Máta Dévi, i.e., a rude mud-and-thatch hut, surrounded by wooden palisades as a protection against intruders, both men and animals. Then another small streamlet, 6 feet by 2 feet.

5th mile. *Village of Kusmi,* consisting of about 25 huts, containing 60 people, in a large jungle clearing, with extensive wet fields on rich soil; a small tope and a good herd of cattle. Then jungle again, at first light scrub, then dense with young sâl and some matti trees. Soil, light sandy loam; a few masses of gneiss rock showing above the surface. On the left, about a mile off, is a hill, marked on the map 2,366 feet high, or about a thousand feet above this village. Between this and the 7th mile four larger culverts are required, averaging 7 feet by 3 feet.

7 miles, 5 furlongs. *Village of Boirga,* six huts in a small jungle clearing, enclosed by palisades as a protection against wild animals. Very little cultivation, although the soil is good. There are signs of sámbhur, bison, and wild pig about. Next to the village is a swampy glade: a grass plot in the jungle, on black soil, which will be difficult to pass in the rains. Two furlongs further a track, *i.e.*, a foot-path, branches off to the right, leading to Amaróra, through a young sâl forest 10 to 15 years old, with tall grass. The path we follow is very slender, sometimes scarcely visible, but the grass and brushwood along it have been cleared a little by the party sent on yesterday.

9 miles, 2 furlongs. *Kolbóra nullah,* 15 feet wide at bottom, 4 feet deep; banks sloping at an angle of 30°; sandy bed, but rock for foundations at site. The rock in gneiss (in Hindi Gaunha). All jungle, no cultivation. Ground slightly undulating.

9 miles, 5 furlongs. *Budra nullah,* 35 feet wide, 6 feet deep; steep banks; sandy bed, no rock.

Tall grass, 7 to 10 feet high.—A swampy glade; then again jungle of young sâl trees, with scrub and brushwood. Indeed, for the last 40 miles of this march the country has been one uninterrupted jungle, except at the few miserable villages met.

10 miles, 4 furlongs. *Amajóri nullah,* 25 feet wide, greatest depth 5 feet.

One bank high, the other low and flooded; bed sandy, no rock visible.

10 miles, 6 furlongs, 131 yards. *Baltéma,* a wilderness with eight miserable huts, built of sticks and thatch, inhabited by about 20 people all told, most of whom had run away last night at the approach of the advance camp; no signs of cultivation to be seen.

Mean reading of aneroid battery at Baltéma 28·83; height above M.S.L. 1,295 feet.

Fall from Noagarh 19 feet. Distance of Baltéma from Raipur, *viâ* Noagarh, 81 miles, 2 furlongs, (deducting 1 mile for the distance, from Harpali nullah to Noagarh, travelled over twice). But along the Sondor river—where the railway should go, instead of *viâ* Noagarh—the distance is only 75 miles and 2 furlongs—Baltéma has a reputation for tigers. The Manager of the Bíndra-Noagarh estate, who was most solicitous for our welfare, furnished each tent in camp and each horse with a guard of two jungle men to keep the tigers off. Firewood was plentiful, and the guards slept peacefully, roasting themselves within a few inches of the blazing fires. No tiger came.

January 25th. *Baltéma to Tumaribahál*—Distance 12 miles. Thermometer 6 A.M., 50°; 11 A.M., 84°; 4 P.M., 81°.

Passed through low scrub jungle, with young sâl trees and tall, thick grass over rich, dark soil that must be swampy in the rains. In the first half-mile crossed two small drainage channels, 5 feet by 3 feet; the ground in parts uneven.

1 mile 2 furlongs. *Pendra,* a village partly deserted, and rebuilt on another site. Soil reddish, sandy loam with gravel. Then three small nullahs, 5 feet by 3 feet: the ground still uneven.

1 mile 6 furlongs. A small stream, 10 feet by 4 feet, with clear water running in it.

2 miles, 2 furlongs. The present village of *Pendra* in a new clearing.

2 miles, 4 furlongs. *María nullah,* 10 feet by 3 feet; uneven and broken ground.

2 miles, 6 furlongs. *Parsá páni nullah,* 15 feet by 4 feet. Much quartz about here.

3 miles 70 yards. *Jámun nullah,* 9 feet by 3 feet. A little further on a 3-foot culvert is required.

3 miles, 5 furlongs. *Pulbhari nullah,* 25 feet by 4 feet; perpendicular banks, sandy bed; some rock for foundations near.

3 miles, 7 furlongs. *Serai nullah,* 12 feet by 4 feet. Sâl jungle and tall grass. Traces of bison, sámbhur, pig and bear.

4 miles, 2 furlongs. *Jarr nullah,* 20 feet by 5 feet, with steep banks and rocky bed.

The track (which is barely visible) here crosses a number of spurs running out from the hills on the left.

4 miles, 3 furlongs, a small drainage channel, 4 feet by 2 feet. Ground uneven; a succession of spurs; soil hard and stony. The railway should keep close to the river's bank. A hill covered with fragments of quartz, near the right bank of the Sondor, about opposite the village of *Jounra* which is on the left bank.

4 miles, 5 furlongs. *Small nullah,* 4 feet by 2 feet. The soil is quartz gravel.

4 miles, 7 furlongs. *Chicklá hi nullah,* 15 feet by 3 feet; rocky bed. The rock is gneiss, with patches and veins of pink quartz, alternating with conglomerate.

5th mile, small nullah, 8 feet by 3 feet.

5 miles, 2 furlongs. *Gobra,* a deserted village; the ten huts, built of sticks and thatch, remain standing, (the walls are made of sâlwood poles placed perpendicularly in the ground; they are 4 feet high at the sides and 8 feet up to the ridge pole; sometimes the spaces between the sticks are closed with mud, but not always. There is only one opening: a door 4 feet by 2 feet.) The people are said to have left about four months ago on account of sickness. No clearing or traces of cultivation near.

5 miles, 3 furlongs. A 3-foot culvert required.

Soil stony: quartzose, gneiss, and conglomerate.

5 miles, 7 furlongs, 205 yards. *Gógor nullah,* 8 feet deep, 60 feet wide; steep banks, level, sandy bed with some rock; a good bridge site is available 2 furlongs higher up the stream which there flows over solid rock between steep rocky banks.

The jungle about here is dense and looks very wild; there is, besides the trees and bushes, tall coarse grass of two kinds, some with thick round stems, some with long flat leaves; the slender path is barely visible.

6 miles, 5 furlongs. *Kátipára,* site of a deserted village said to have been left three years ago. Good, fertile soil.

Here is the boundary of the Noagarh estate. We now pass into the Sihóa Iláqa of the Dhamtari Táhseel.

The country is flat again and the ground even. At the 7th mile a marshy glade in the sâl jungle. A little further on the soil is sandy clay with fine gravel.—Some uneven ground again.

7 miles, 4 furlongs. Two culverts required, 4 feet by 3 feet.—Then some sheet rock (gneiss). Fine young forest, chiefly sâl.

8 miles, 3 furlongs, 110 yards. *Burrpani nullah,* 10 feet by 4 feet. Wild jungle and tall grass.

In the 9th mile two small nullahs, 5 feet by 3 feet. Ground flat, sometimes swampy.

9th mile. *Múra Córa nullah,* 10 feet by 4 feet. Grand old forest, chiefly of sâl and matti; but little brush and underwood.

10 miles, 3 furlongs, 170 yards. *Junction of Dhour* and Sondor rivers.

Cross the Dhour 100 yards above the junction 65 feet wide, 9 feet deep in flood, steep banks, sandy bed, no rock.

10 miles, 6 furlongs. *Tenai,* three or four small huts of sticks and thatch in a jungle clearing. There are signs that the place has been better inhabited formerly. A 4-foot culvert required.

11th mile. Signs of former rice-fields in a clearing; soil dark and swampy.

12 miles, Tumaribahál, a small village of a dozen huts, with some gardens and a few rice-fields. Castor, pumpkins, beans, hybiscus, chillies, brinjals and tobacco are grown near the huts. Young mango trees have been planted and are fenced in by upright sâl poles, 6 inches thick and 6 feet high, being let into the ground and forming a circle round the tree 3 feet in diameter. This is a very effective protection and gives the young trees enough light, air and moisture. The village is near the right bank of the Sondor river, which is here 150 feet wide and 10 feet deep in flood, and has regular and steep banks, and a sandy bed with rock here and there. A very good encamping ground on the river bank, in an old clearing planted with young mango trees.

The mean reading of the aneroid battery at Tumaribahál is 28·66. Height above mean sea level 1,441 feet.

Rise from Baltéma 146 feet.

Distance of Tumaribahál from Raipur 93 miles. 2 furlongs.

January 26th. *Tumaribahál to Risgáon.* Distance 10 miles, 5 furlongs, 170 yards. Thermometer 6 A.M., 48°; 11 A.M., 87°; 4 P.M., 84°.

The track leads along the bank of the Sondor, through stately jungle.

In the 6th furlong *Mudibabal,* a deserted village; a few sticks left standing; the people are said to have moved their village to another site.

First mile, a few solitary ploughed fields in the jungle. Ground flat; soil light and soft; sandy clay; jungle thin with some clearings and natural grass plots. A watercourse, 5 feet by 3 feet, in a small swamp, just outside the village of *Kasrór.*

2 miles, 4 furlongs, 152 yards. *Kasrór,* four huts containing about twenty inhabitants; a few fields, no gardens. A blacksmith is in the village. The people here still speak Chattisgarhi, a dialect of Hindi.—High hills to the left, a peak is marked 2,445 feet on the map.

3 miles, 100 yards. *Kámunkór nullah,* 15 feet by 4 feet; steep banks, soft bed. Tall rank grass, then forest of sâl; ground slightly undulating.

3 miles, 2 furlongs. *Kauribahár nullah,* 15 feet by 5 feet. Soil, light sandy clay.

4 miles, 194 yards. *Tél Dhorigi nullah,* 20 feet by 5 feet; steep banks; bed, hard soil and gravel.

4 miles, 4 furlongs, 160 yards. *Bórpodór village,* fifteen huts with sixty inhabitants: rice-fields and gardens; some date-palms; south of the village the *Katasaru nullah,* 25 feet by 5 feet, partly dammed up and converted into rice-fields.

5 miles, 2 furlongs. *Kunnár nullah,* 20 feet by 5 feet, with clear running water; rocky bed; banks sloping at an angle of 45°. Then some undulating ground with young sâl jungle.

5 miles, 7 furlongs. *Jhurra nullah,* 15 feet by 5 feet. Underwood and grass very thick; no track; some people have to go ahead to clear a path; slow progress.—Small drainage channel, 6 feet by 3 feet.

6 miles, 6 furlongs. *Káser nullah,* 12 feet by 5 feet, a stony watercourse with rocky bed. A good deal of rock about here, and the ground somewhat undulating; a high hillock to the left, half a mile distant.

7th mile. *Urai nullah,* 8 feet by 3 feet. Undulating and stony ground.

7 miles, 3 furlongs, 146 yards. *Lafni nullah,* 18 feet by 5 feet, with a rocky bed. Much quartz in small fragments about the surface.

7 miles, 7 furlongs. *Kissi nullah,* 15 feet by 4 feet

8th mile; a small ploughed field, quite solitary in the jungle.

8 miles, 3 furlongs, 100 yards. *Karka,* a small village containing five huts with 25 people: some fields and gardens. The people here speak Ghóndi besides Chattisgarhi. A man addressed me as "Máprábu," instead of Jíhó or Máharáj, as hitherto.

8 miles, 6 furlongs; cross the *Bag nullah* (near its confluence with the Sondor), 50 feet wide, 9 feet deep; steep banks, sandy bed, no rock. Brinjarris with gingelly-seed going to Párvatipuram; others with salt coming from Sálúr. The latter said they had been 25 days from Sálúr and would take 10 or 12 days more to reach Dhamtari.

(Risgáon is in the regular trade route from Sálúr and Párvatipuram to Dhamtari and Raipur).

They go from Risgáon, *viâ* Kálgád, Sankra, Ránigáon, Malleri, Sirsída, Sibóa, Sémra, Birgúdi, Gatigáon, Gatásili, Dókal, Bunbugowd, Kukrel, Bhoina, Achóta and Koliari to Dhamtari. But this route is not suitable for a railway on account of the irregular ground it passes over.

10 miles, 5 furlongs, 170 yards. *Risgáon,* 15 huts with 60 people. Fields, gardens and a tamarind grove. The camping ground is small and too near the village, also near a swamp; but the headman (or Malgúzár) said the place was healthy.

Mean reading of aneroid battery at Risgáon 28·53.

Height above mean sea level 1,569 feet.

Rise from Tumaribahál 128 feet.

Distance of Risgáon from Raipur, 104 miles.

January 27th. *Risgáon to Háthgáon.*—Distance 8 miles, 7 furlongs. Detached aneroid 28·63. Thermometer 6 A.M., 44°; 11 A.M., 77°; 4 P.M., 82°.

There had been heavy dew at night, and it was a crisp, cold morning. This day we had to ascend some of the last steps to the Jeypur plateau, to which the valley of the Sondor river has been gradually leading up. The track in the first furlong lay through a swamp drained by a nullah, 20 feet by 5 feet. The jungle at starting was light, with some swampy ground in places. At the 7th furlong is the site of the deserted *village of Kursudi,* said to have been abandoned on account of depredations and exactions committed by the Brinjarris. The sâl jungle around is pretty, with occasional grassy glades; there are some young teak trees in the jungle; the soil is light sandy loam, except in the swamps and glades where it is dark, stiff clay.—All jungle.

Aneroid 28·61.

2 miles, 4 furlongs. *A small drainage* 6 feet by 3 feet; half a mile further three more nullahs like the last. The ground is slightly undulating and steadily rising, but gently. Aneroid 28·57.

3 miles, 5 furlongs, 117 yards. *Paudripáni nullah,* 10 feet by 4 feet. Fine tall jungle, and forest trees; aneriod 28·58.

3 miles, 6 furlongs, 150 yards. *The track crosses the Soreá river,* 65 feet wide at bottom, 10 feet deep in flood; sandy bed with some rock; one bank low and and flooded, the other high and steep. This river need not be crossed by the railway which should keep on the right bank.

4 miles, 1 furlong. *The site of Gourgáon,* a deserted village; the people are said to have left on account of Brinjarris, and settled in another place away from the beaten track. A number of young mango trees are planted on the site, and fenced in by upright sâlwood poles, 5 to 6 feet high. The soil is rich clay. Aneroid 28·57. The country here is flat; hills are seen in front and to the right. There are some rice fields, belonging to Gourgáon, which have not apparently been cultivated for some time.

4 miles, 4 furlongs, 145 yards. *A deep nullah,* 15 feet by 5 feet; in clayey soil. Then low scrub jungle and coarse long grass.

At 5 miles, 1 furlong, the track crosses the Soroá river again; but the railway would remain on the right bank, as explained *supra.* Along this right bank the railway should be taken up to Samrathdéi and Dindandi, towards Kóliapodór and Raigarh.—Here is fine old forest, with large matti and sâl trees, also some teak. The ground is undulating and irregular for some distance; then it becomes flat again. The soil is rich. Sâl jungle continues.

At the 7th mile we leave the Central Provinces and *enter Jeypur territory.* Aneroid 28·47.—A drove of pack-bullocks, from Sálúr to Dhamtari, with salt.

7 miles, 4 furlongs; a small drainage to the left, 8 feet by 3 feet. Then some undulating ground.

8 miles, 6 furlongs; a swamp with black soil. Forest of matti and sâl.

8 miles, 7 furlongs. *Háthgáon,* a small village containing five huts and about 25 people, who are not so miserably poor as in some of the villages met along the route for several days past. There is quite a flock of small children, and the headman is building himself a new and roomy hut. The people here speak Ooriya and Ghóndi, the latter a dialect of Chattisgarh Hindi; but they understand Hindustani well enough.—No arrangements had been made here by the Jeypur agency for supplies, &c., for the party; and the Manager of the Bindra-Noagarh estate continued to afford his assistance.

Detached Aneroid 28·39.

No ghât, except the small Urtúli Ghât (on the 22nd) which can be circumvented, has been encountered on this route so far, and no sudden changes of level; the ascents have been gradual and easy, the undulations of the ground but slight; nothing to constitute an obstacle to the railway. The gradient need nowhere exceed 1 in 100. The jungles are magnificent, the soil is good; but villages are few and far between and the population is exceedingly sparse. There are hundreds of square miles of good forest land in the Bindra-Noagarh estate that might be colonized with advantage alike to the colonists and to the administration.

The mean reading of the aneroid battery at Háthgaon was 28·22.

Height above mean sea level 1,870 feet.

Rise from Risgáon 301 feet in 9 miles; about 1 in 150 or 33⅓ feet per mile.

Distance of Háthgáon from Raipur 113 miles.

January 29th. *Háthyáon to Raigarh.*—Distance 11 miles. Detached aneroid at 6 A.M. 28·38. Thermometer 6 A.M., 50°; 11 A.M., 86°; 4 P.M., 81°.

On leaving the village the track crosses a swamp and some rice fields; then through high grass and jungle, chiefly sâl. There is a steady ascent which can be eased by keeping along the Golária nullah to the left. In the first mile we rise about 40 feet, the aneroid at the end of it reading 28·34. Then come repeated ascents and descents (but not very steep or high) which, combined, the Brinjarries call the *Paramári Ghât.*

At 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 109 yards, the aneroid reads 28·24; then we descend again; then another rise; then down and up again. On the last summit (at 2 miles 57 yards) the aneroid reads 28·23. After that we go down once more and cross the *Kuruládodi nullah*, 10 feet by 3 feet; at 2 miles, 1 furlong, 165 yards. Then ascend again. From here a track branches off to the right to Kósampur; there is some rock about.

At 3 miles, 2 furlongs, another summit is reached where the aneroid reads 28·19, showing a total rise from Háthgáon of 200 feet; from here the track leads steadily downwards. The jungle consists of tall matti and sâl trees.

At 3 miles, 6 furlongs, the Mongosáriah (or Golária) nullah is met (25 feet by 5 feet) where the aneroid reads 28·27, showing a rise from Háthgáon of only 100 feet in 3½ miles. This is the nullah along the banks of which the trace should be taken down to the Soroá river (*vide* notes on the 27th, at 5 miles 1 furlong).

From here begins another gentle ascent, and then come a few slight undulations with two swampy glades draining to the left into the Golaria; until at 5 miles 4 furlongs we arrive finally on the Jeypore plateau, and the flat country stretches far away to the south. Met 300 pack-bullocks, taking salt from Sálúr to Raipur.—At the edge of the plateau (aneroid 28·16) there is some dense, young sâl jungle, with a thick undergrowth of stunted dates and other bushes and tall grass, the whole forming a tangle almost impenetrable. Then begins a long swampy glade, partly cultivated, about half a mile wide, and extending southwards for miles, bordered with sâl jungle east and west; the Poragora hills looming in the distance, where there is said to be good black-wood timber and iron stone.

6th mile. Village of Kúruberra. Aneriod 28·16. Soil, dark clay.—We are now in the campaign country of Jeypur.

7 miles, 3 furlongs. Kóliapodór, with twenty houses and about 100 inhabitants. The homesteads have large compounds enclosed by fences of upright stakes; there are some vegetable gardens. The people here speak Ooriya. The track leads along the eastern edge of the great swampy glade, through low scrub jungle and young sâl.

At 8 miles, 6 furlongs, where the aneroid reads 28·18, the swamp is crossed; the country continues flat, while swamp and jungle occur alternately along the track. The soil gradually becomes lighter and harder as we get away from the large swamp.

At 11 miles, 100 yards, Raigarh; with a fine mango tope, good encamping ground and the remains of an old mud fort. Here are about 40 houses, containing 150 people; all Hindus, no Mussulmans or Ghónds.

The detached aneriod reads 28·16; while the mean reading of the battery is 27·98. Height above mean sea level 2,101 feet. Rise from Háthgáon 231 feet. Distance of Raigarh from Raipur 124 miles.

The Manager of the Bindra-Noagarh estate, who had accompanied the party up to this and made himself very useful, returned from here.

The Amin of Omorkót was here to look after supplies, &c.

Halted at Raigarh on the 29th.

January 30th. Raigarh to Béra. Distance, 11 miles 4 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 55° F.; 11 A.M., 81°; 4 P.M., 83°.

Near the village a tank bund is crossed or rather a dammed-up swamp; then begins the jungle again. There is a well trodden track; the soil is hard brown loam, with laterite cropping out in places; also some gneiss rock. Then jungle and swamp, the latter cultivated in places, alternate. The jungle is chiefly sâl; some of the swamps must be nearly impassable in the rainy season.

At 3 miles, 2 furlongs, the site of Kumli, now deserted. The villagers are stated to have moved to another spot on account of the Brinjarri traffic along the track troubling them. Here is a tank which is said to be never dry, and a temple to the goddess Mátá. There is a large swamp near, which has been cultivated. Then jungle again, young sâl and scrub.

In the 5th mile we pass into a fine forest of old and young trees, chiefly matti and sâl, with some black-wood and yégi, and very little underwood. The forest continues for miles, interrupted here and there by grassy glades, which are swampy in the rains. The soil is fertile and the lay of the ground easy for a road. The track leads for several miles through beautiful forest over level ground, on a water-shed and encounters very little drainage. Here is some of the finest forest I have seen on this expedition; it has apparently never been touched by the hand of man and might be called primeval.

In the 7th mile the ground is slightly undulating: the soil in the lower parts is rich, dark clay; on the higher ground light brown and sandy.

In the 10th mile the ground descends gently towards Béra; the soil is sandy loam. At 10 miles, 4 furlongs, we emerge from the great forest and enter small jungle. At 10 miles, 5 furlongs is a large clearing where the village of *Béra* formerly was.

The people are said to have shifted to another site, not far from this, some years ago, when the Police was first introduced here. There are extensive rice fields; a ledge of gneiss rock shows above the surface in two places.

11 miles, 4 furlongs. *Béra* has about 15 huts and 40 inhabitants. It is situated near the Tél Nadi, which is here 40 feet wide and 8 feet deep between the steep and soft banks, subject to floods which inundate the swamp on both sides. The drainage encountered on this day's march was very little, as the track led for the most part along the ridge of a low water-shed, from which the country falls away in scarcely perceptible slopes to the right and left.

All glades and swamps, along which the drainage runs, will of course require embankments with culverts or small bridges. There is a good encamping ground on the old site of Béra, and a smaller one on the bank of the Tél Nadi, in a loop formed by the river, by the side of the track.

The mean reading of the aneroid battery at Béra is 28·15.

Height above mean sea level 1,967 feet. Fall from Raigarh 134 feet. Distance of Béra from Raipur 135 miles, 4 furlongs.

January 31st. Béra to Omorkót. Distance 7 miles, 4 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 48°; 11 A.M., 77°; 4 P.M., 81°. In the first furlong the Tél Nadi is crossed, 40 feet by 8 feet between the banks, which are subject to floods, for some distance, to a further depth of at least 3 feet. Then jungle and high grass; some rising ground; a drainage channel flowing to the left, about 4 feet by 2 feet. At the 5th furlong is the summit of the rising ground, about 12 feet above the starting point; then two small nullahs, 5 feet by 3 feet.

Stately primeval forest of grand old trees; dead trunks are lying about where they fell years ago, some quite decayed, apparently never touched by man. Ground slightly undulating. At 2 miles, 2 furlongs, a glade draining to the left. Embankment required, with a culvert, 6 feet by 3 feet.

3 miles, 1 furlong. Burja; two small villages containing together about 50 houses and 150 people. The large farm yards are fenced in with palisades as a protection. South of the village common jungle again: no longer the fine old forest.

At 3 miles, 5 furlongs, a large swamp, more than a square mile in area; partly bunded up and converted into a tank, with extensive fields under it belonging to Burja. The tank might be improved and irrigation extended. From this swamp flows a nullah called Bakuli. Then thin scrub jungle, on light sandy loam. At the 4th mile another swamp and a clearing in the jungle; then low scrub jungle again.

5 miles, 3 furlongs; a clearing and swamp; then light jungle with some fields; then a ploughed swamp. It is mostly good, rich soil between Béra and Omorkót, classed as No. 1 by the Revenue Surveyors.

7 miles, 3 furlongs. Bhaskel nullah. Steep banks; hard bed; no rock; 40 feet wide between the banks, which are 8 feet high and covered during great floods to a further depth of 3 feet, for some distance.

7 miles, 4 furlongs. Omorkót, a considerable village with a Police station, and the head-quarters of an Amin. Here I met Mr. Cormac who had marched from Raipur *viâ* Dhamtari and Kankér. His own report on his reconnaissance accompanies these notes.

Mean reading of aneroid battery 28·12. Height above mean sea level 2,021 feet. Rise from Béra 54 feet.

Distance of Omorkót from Raipur *viâ* Rajim and Háthgáon 143 miles;* *viâ* Dhamtari and Kankér, 150 miles. Good camping ground in tope; good water from the Bhaskel nullah. Halted at Omorkót on the 1st February.

February 2nd. Omorkot to Bíjepur.—Distance 12 miles, 4 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 52°; 11 A.M., 86°; 4 P.M., 79°. The track enters the jungle at once; there is some rock; the soil is light sandy loam. In the 2nd mile the village of *Dongrigura;* with a small irrigation channel called Júnapáni.

At the 3rd mile a swamp with some cultivation; rich, dark soil all around.

4 miles, 1 furlong, the village of Sána Borondi; then across a swamp, past a newly planted mango tope. Then a tank near the village of Bóro Borondi.

5 miles, 1 furlong. Bóro Borondi, with some vegetable gardens, and a wooden temple (*i. e.,* merely a rude framework) to the goddess Bhíma (Káli?)

There is also a sacred swing, with numerous sharp nails driven through the seat from below; on these nails good and holy persons are said to be able to sit without injury, and some do so at great festivals. But none of my people would try it.

6 miles, 3 furlongs, 124 yards. Nági river; steep banks and gravelly bed; no rock; 80 feet wide and 15 feet deep. This river should be bridged a mile to the east of the present track, to avoid crossing twice as the track does. Some laterite cropping out here.

7th mile, Dodra village. Fine tope and two tanks. Extensive rice fields. Numerous cattle. Then light jungle and clearings alternately.

9 miles, 4 furlongs, village of Tétargáon. Then a swamp. Further on, the ground is gently undulating.

10th mile. The village of Bokra to the right. Scrub jungle; another swamp. Then small sâl jungle.

11 miles, 6 furlongs. Chatagura village. Then some low swampy ground.

11 miles, 8 furlongs; cross the Chatringi river, 45 feet by 12 feet; in soft sandy soil. Then a swamp again.

12 miles, 4 furlongs. Bijepur, with a splendid old tope of different kinds of trees, but chiefly mango and fig. The village is very insignificant now, but Bijepur is said to have been once a great place and the residence of a Rajah.

Mean reading of aneroid battery 28·14. Height above mean sea level 1,955 feet.

Fall from Omorkót 66 feet.

Distance of Bijepur from Raipur 155 miles, 5 furlongs.

* NOTE.—By avoiding Noagarh and keeping along the Sondor river this distance is reduced to 137 miles.

February 3rd. Bijepur to Dabgaon—Distance 10 miles, 6 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 52°; 11 A.M., 75°; 4 P.M., 77°.—We enter sâl jungle; at 1 mile, 4 furlongs cross a swamp; then sâl jungle again, with occasional glades, each glade or swamp requiring an embankment and one or more culverts. The soil varies from dark, stiff clay to light, sandy loam; with red soil and gravel here and there.

In the 4th mile a large swamp, partly bunded up for cultivation.

4 miles, 2 furlongs; passed village of *Nakjor*.

At 5 miles, 2 furlongs; a swamp, with a drainage requiring a culvert 9 feet by 4 feet.—All small sâl jungle.

6 miles, 3 furlongs. Belari nullah, 35 feet by 15 feet. Steep soft banks; sandy bed; no rock.

7 miles, 4 furlongs. A swamp about 100 yards across. From here a path is cleared through the jungle 8 to 10 yards wide; the surface has been smoothed, and side drains cut. Fine sâl forest again. Then some undulating ground, where cuttings and embankments will be wanted; but nothing on a large scale. A nullah 9 feet by 3 feet.

8 miles, 7 furlongs, a swamp, with soft black mud. Then jungle again, soil, sandy loam.

9 miles, 4 furlongs, a deep swamp, where a considerable embankment and a bridge, 20 feet by 10 feet, will be wanted to let the drainage pass through.

10 miles, 6 furlongs. Dabgaon, with 30 houses and 100 inhabitants; a police station. Good encamping ground in a mango tope. Water fair.

Mean reading of aneroid battery 28·12.

Height above mean sea level 1,983 feet, rise from Bijepur 28 feet.

Distance of Dabgaon from Raipur, 166 miles, 3 furlongs.

February 4th. Dabgaon to Páparhandi.—Distance 11 miles. Thermometer 6 A.M., 51°; 11 A.M., 75°; 4 P.M., 77°.

3 furlongs, 106 yards. Ongi nullah, 60 feet by 14 feet, both banks subject to flooding; sandy sides and bed; no rock. A rude foot-bridge, well above high water, has been provided for this and some other large nullahs.—All jungle.

2nd mile. Village of Moideri, on somewhat irregular ground; large rice fields. Other crops: gram, ragi, mustard, castor, tobacco, and garden vegetables.

Then a *swamp* requiring an embankment with a culvert, 10 feet by 4 feet. Fine sâl forest again.

3rd mile, a drain, 5 feet by 3 feet required.

4th mile, some undulating ground.

5 miles, 2 furlongs. Barigura village. Then jungle again.

6 miles, 6 furlongs. Jelabahal village. Then a swamp.

7 miles, 1 furlong. Basni nullah, 90 feet wide and 12 feet deep; sandy bed; ill defined, soft banks; no rock.

A temporary foot-bridge is laid from bank to bank. In the 8th mile, a swamp; drain 10 feet by 5 feet required. Then some rising ground. All sâl jungle. Good medium soil, classed as No. 2 by the Revenue Surveyors.

10 miles, 6 furlongs. Turi nullah, 90 feet wide 12 feet deep. Sandy bed; low, soft banks, flooded; no rock. Then cross a swamp 400 yards wide.

11 miles. Páparhandi.—About 100 houses and 400 people. Fine tope for camping; good water from Túri nullah. Magnificent old banyan trees, with far-spreading branches supported by numerous root pillars. An *old fort* overgrown with jungle. A fine *temple* of Siva, built of stone resembling Chunár sandstone. A fair is held here weekly. There are some sugar-mills at work. The Sub-Magistrate of Nárangpur came here to meet the party.

Mean reading of aneroid battery 28·21.

Height above mean sea level 1,922 feet.

Fall from Dabgaon 61 feet.

Distance of Páparhandi from Raipur 177 miles, 3 furlongs.

February 5th. Paparhandi to Nárangpur. Distance 8 miles, 193 yards. Thermometer 6 A.M., 52°; 11 A.M., 72°; 4 P.M., 78°.—From Páparhandi I detached a small party this morning to go up the valley of the Indrábati, and then up the Golagad river to Maribata, to ascertain by the aneroid the height of the saddle between the sources of the Golagad and Ryagudda rivers, as this valley would seem to offer a favorable line for connecting Ryagudda with Páparhandi and for ascending the Jeypur plateau from the former place by an easy ghât.

The long-promised Revenue Subordinate, in the person of N. Páni Gráhi, Head Clerk Special Assistant Agent's Office, Kuraputi, joined the party here at last.

The track leads through fine tree jungle, and then crosses a swamp, where a masonry drain 10 feet by 5 feet is required. After that the ground rises slightly and the soil becomes red. 1 mile 4 furlongs, another swamp; drain 10 feet by 5 feet required. Another stretch of jungle on rising ground, and then a swamp again. Then a long gentle rise, and then descent to swamp.

2 miles, 6 furlongs, a long winding swamp cultivated. Scrub jungle all round.

3rd mile. Gantat River, 60 feet by 14 feet; soft bed and banks. In the 4th mile a swamp, with rising ground and jungle on both sides; a similar one in the 5th, and another in the 6th mile.

7th mile. Village of Májigura, with a good mango tope. Some laterite. From here a fine avenue, consisting of a treble row of mango trees, about fifty years old, leads to Nárangpur.

8 miles, 193 yards. Nárangpur, with a Sub-Magistrate's Court, a Mulki Post Office, and a Police Station; the Jeypur Rajah's Amín also lives here, who politely came out on an elephant some miles to meet me. Nárangpur contains some 650 houses, with from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. It has four tanks and some fine topes. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, and weavers here. Tasser silk is made, also lacqueredware and glass bangles.

The mean aneroid reading is 28·24.

Height above mean sea level 1,918 feet.

Fall from Páparhandi 4 feet.

Distance of Nárangpur from Raipur *viâ* Rajim and Háthgáon 185 miles, 4 furlongs.

The Jeypur Rajah's Dewán at Nárangpur was very obliging, and afforded all necessary assistance to the party.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer, on Special Duty.

NÁRANGPUR,
10th February 1882.

NOTE.—The heights, which had been originally only approximately calculated, *i. e.*, without reference to the aneroid readings at the sea-coast, have now been corrected by means of the latter, and are correct.—K.F.N.

XV.

B.

Extract from Executive Engineer's Notes of Reconnaissance from Nárangpur to Kuraputi viâ *Boriguma and the old Madeoputi Ghât, 38 miles. February 13th to 16th, 1882.*

Height of Nárangpur above M.S.L. 1,918 feet.

February 13th. Nárangpur to Porli.—Distance 8 miles, 5 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 61°; 11 A.M., 83°; 4 P.M. 85°.—After passing southwards through the town of Nárangpur, extensive rice-fields were crossed; then some jungle, consisting chiefly of mango trees; then another expanse of paddy flats.

In the 1st mile is *Barabukli*, a small village.

At 1 mile, 4 furlongs, *a nullah*, 25 feet by 8 feet, with muddy banks and bed. The prevailing soil is reddish loam, and there is some laterite showing above the surface. At 1 mile, 5 furlongs, the northern bank of the *Indrábati* is reached; the bank is soft and steep, the bed sandy. There was from 2 to 3 feet of water in the river, which has a lively current. The water to be crossed was 220 feet wide, while the river in flood is 465 feet wide and 24 feet deep in the deepest part; the highest floods, which overtop the banks, are said to add 4 feet more to that depth. A ferry is here, consisting of a platform resting on three canoes. Then follows some light jungle with patches of dry cultivation, Bengal-gram, dholl, tobacco, &c.; then more rice-fields. Soil sandy loam. A nullah, 10 feet by 6 feet; then paddy-fields. The soil on the higher ground is brown clay.

In the 3rd mile jungle again; the ground rises; prevailing soil laterite gravel.

At 3 miles, 5 furlongs, the summit of the rising ground is reached; after that there is a gentle slope down to a rice flat at the 4th mile. From here the ground continues level for some distance; another swamp is crossed at 4 miles, 6 furlongs; then comes a short rise; the jungle continues.

At 5 miles, 3 furlongs, we are again on a summit, about 50 feet above the last swamp. The jungle here consists of small scrub; soil red gravel. At the 6th mile a small water-course 7 feet by 3 feet, is crossed. Then a descent to a narrow swamp, and rising ground again on the other side; jungle continues.

At 6 miles, 6 furlongs, the track once more reaches a summit, this time on the shoulder of a small hill. The soil here is brown clay, the jungle light. Then begins a descent. Near the 8th mile the track crosses a paddy flat.

At 8 miles, 5 furlongs, the village of *Porli* is reached, containing about 30 houses and 120 people. Paddy and several kinds of gram, besides garden produce, are cultivated here. There is a good encamping site, well shaded, on the high ground north of the swamp adjoining the village; but the drinking water is of indifferent quality.

Mean reading of aneroid battery at Porli 28·18.

Height above M.S.L. 1,873 feet.

Fall from Nárangpur 45 feet.

Distance of Porli from Raipur 194 miles, 2 furlongs.

February 14th. Porli to Pupogáon. Distance 8 miles, 6 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 62°; 11 A.M., 84°; 4 P.M. 87°.—Marched over a cultivated swamp, through which a stream flows, 30 feet by 10 feet, with steep soft banks; then over rising ground, after which jungle and swamp occur alternately. The soil on the higher grounds is sandy loam; in the swamps stiff, dark clay.

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In the 2nd mile some undulating ground; a long glade to the left, extending north and south, and indicating the direction of the future railway.

2 miles, 2 furlongs. Village of Kondra, with a fine mango tope and wet fields.

3 miles, 1 furlong. Jilimili, with a tope.

4th mile. Boriguma, with upwards of 100 houses; a travellers' bungalow built of mud walls, with a thatched roof. There is a *temple* with some old tanks about a mile west of Boriguma near Gondaguda. The temple is dedicated to Pátálésworo (Siva), and contains some very ancient carvings, amongst them a figure of Bhoirawan, the husband of Káli. It is said that a large town stood here in remote times.

4 miles, 6 furlongs. Village of Dulaguda.—Beyond, swamp and jungle. Soil heavy clay. Then a small ascent, followed by a fall of the ground, and a narrow swamp.

At 5 miles, 6 furlongs, the foot of another gentle ascent; then some undulating ground.

7 miles, 1 furlong; on the summit of the sloping ground, near *Satrela* village, a tope. Then down to a swamp, and up-rising ground again beyond. This is the general character of the country about here: low ridges with easy slopes clad with jungle and forest, alternating with swampy flats partly cultivated.

8 miles, 6 furlongs. Pupogáon, a middle-sized village. There is much quartz about here. Fine encamping ground on a high site west of the road, but the water obtained from the tanks is indifferent. Wells could easily be dug in the lower ground, where the water is not far below the surface.

Mean reading of aneroid battery 28·09.

Height above M.S.L. 1,981 feet.

Rise from Porli 108 feet.

Distance of Pupogáon from Raipur 203 miles.

February 15th. Pupagáon to Ránigar. Distance 7 miles. Thermometer 6 A.M., 65°; 11 A.M., 80°; 4 P.M., 86°.—The road leads through light jungle, over stiff brown clay; ground slightly rising.

At 1 mile, the summit of the ascent is reached, about 40 feet above the starting point. There are patches of dry cultivation, chiefly red and black gram, in the jungle. Then comes a downward slope, and at the foot of it a small swamp converted into fields. Thence rise again.

In the 2nd mile is the village of *Kumárput,* with some wet and dry fields, and many mhówa trees around. The kenda tree (Telegu, tumica) is found here, on the fruit of which mixed with honey and a kind of white clay the poorer Ooriya people live to a great extent in the hot weather when they have nothing else to eat.

Further on the village of *Kebbedy*; with gardens containing dholl, the castor plant cholum, tobacco, brinjals, plaintains, &c.

From here the road descends to the Telingiri river at 2 miles 6 furlongs. The water at present is from a foot to 18 inches in depth and 90 feet wide, but during floods it is 160 feet wide and 12 feet deep. The banks are of soft clay, alternately high and low; the bed is sandy, but firm.

Near this is Chept-amb, an old village-site, where a weekly fair is held, although there is no village now.

South of the river are rice-fields on high sloping ground, not irrigated except by the rain-fall direct. Mhówa trees abound in this part.

At 4 miles, 3 furlongs; *Bóriput,* with some date palms and fields of gram, dholl, ragi, paddy, wheat and flax.

Iron is made at Nawa Bóriput, not far from here; but no limestone has yet been found. Soil, dark brown clay. Hills on both sides of the road.

Traffic.—In two hours this morning I met upwards of a thousand pack bullocks, some carrying salt from Sálúr to Chattisgarh; others rice, wheat, and Bengal-gram from the latter to the former place; again, others going empty to Kotpad to buy rice there and sell it at Sálúr. One gang was returning empty *viá* Kankér to Raipur; they had been engaged in taking rice from Kotpad to Sálúr.

The ground now becomes irregular and in parts rocky; the road is cut out of the hill-side; and I saw coolies at road repairs, the first thing of the kind since leaving Raipur.

At 6 miles, 1 furlong, a nullah, 15 feet by 6 feet, is crossed, which flows into the Telingiri river. There is hilly jungle all around.

At 7 miles, *Ránigár,* a small village of five or six huts, on the high northern bank of the Telingiri river. Soil red clay.

Mean reading of aneroid battery 28·04.

Height above M.S.L. 2,017 feet.

Rise from Pupogáon 36 feet.

Distance of Ránigar from Raipur 210 miles.

From Pupogáon I despatched Mr. Cormac's party to Jeypur to examine the intervening country and the ghât leading from Jeypur to Kuraputi; his report accompanies these papers.

I marched to Ránigar and thence up the old *Mádeoputi Ghât,* which seems to offer fewer obstacles and easier gradients for a railway than other lines. But the railway should not follow the old ghât too closely, especially in its lower course; the line should rather be taken entirely along the adjoining valley of the *Kuradi nullah,* which offers the most gradual ascent of all available lines.

February 16th. Ránigar viá Mádeoputi to Kuraputi.—Distance 13 miles 4 furlongs. Thermometer 6 A.M., 63°; 11 A.M., 87°; 4 P.M., 80°.—The road crosses the Telingiri river again, which is here 150 feet wide and 12 feet deep in flood, with soft high banks and hard sandy bed. There is rock 200 yards higher up. The low water at present is only a foot in depth and 70 feet wide. The railway would not cross here, but keep on the right bank and go up to Palkam, cross the Telingiri above its junction with the Kuradi, and thence up the latter to Kendra, Giliput and Mádeoputi.

The old ghât is sometimes cut into the hill-side, sometimes it goes along a piece of flat ground on the high river bank; in other places straight up a steep incline. There is jungle the greater part of the way. A number of small hill streams cross the road.

At 1 mile from Ránigar the roads bifurcate, the new one on the right going to Kuraputi, the old track on the left to Mádeoputi. A good deal of traffic still passes by this ghât, although the greater part goes up the new road to Kuraputi.

Near the village of *Dakra* the track crosses the Telingiri river again. The ground is uneven, the hill-side stony; there is good jungle with fine sál and matti trees. In the first 2½ miles the ascent is 80 feet. The village of Músaput is passed, and then the Telingiri is crossed again at 2 miles 6 furlongs. The hill-sides are partly cultivated, chiefly with castor. The *bandána* tree grows here, with fine purple flowers. The wood, which is very tough, is used for ploughs, yokes, and buildings.

4 miles, 2 furlongs. Village of Bandakatra.—Ten houses, with gardens containing mango and jack trees, plantains, &c.; in the fields are gram, dry paddy, gingelly, tobacco, flax, and castor. The total ascent up to this is 130 feet, *i.e.,* at the rate of 30 feet per mile. After passing Bandakatra the track leaves the valley of the Telingiri and, leading up a steep ascent, crosses over into the Kuradi valley.

At 5 miles, 4 furlongs, the total ascent amounts to 270 feet, *i.e.,* at the rate of about 50 feet per mile from Ránigar.

5 miles, 7 furlongs. Village of Panasput.—The total ascent up to this is 330 feet.

At the 6th mile is a *tank* for drinking water, about 150 feet square. Soil red sandy loam, with gravel here and there.

At 6 miles, 6 furlongs, a mango grove.

7 miles, 4 furlongs. Mádeoputi, with 30 houses, tamarined and mango topes. The rise from Ránigar to this is 450 feet, or about 53 feet per mile. We are now on the upper plateau; there is no jungle, but much dry cultivation.

8 miles, 6 furlongs. Muchra village, near the Kuradi stream. A mango tope. Rise from Mádeoputi 20 feet.

9 miles, 7 furlongs. Village of Mastiput on the bank of the Kuradi, Rise from Muchara 40 feet. From here the railway should continue to follow up the course of the Kuradi nullah towards Dumriput. The railway station for Kuraputi should be near *Dengagura,* 2½ miles east by north of Kuraputi, which latter is nearly 500 feet above Dengagura.

The mean reading of the aneroid battery at Mastiput is 27·61.

Height above M.S.L. 2,520 feet.

Rise from Ránigar 503 feet, or 50 per mile.

Distance of Mastiput from Raipur 220 miles.

From Mastiput I went across country *viá* Chinder to Kuraputi, a distance of 3½ miles. Total distance of Kuraputi from Raipur 223½ miles.* Height above M.S.L. 2,900 feet. The aneroids in the battery being graduated only up to 27·50, do not show heights above 2,500 feet.

KURAPUTI,
18th February 1882.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer, on Special Duty.

The heights, which had been originally only approximately calculated, *i.e.,* without reference to the aneroid readings at the sea-coast, have now been corrected by means of the latter, and are correct.—K.F.N.

XVI.

C.

MR. CORMAC'S Diary of Reconnaissance from Raipur to Omarkot in Jeypur *viá* Dhamtari and Kankér, 16th to 31st January 1882. Distance 150½ miles.

Raipur, 16th January 1882.—Left camp at Raipur at 6 A.M., passing through the town along the main road, and emerged from it at a distance of *1 mile 180 yards* from camp.

At *1 mile, 5 furlongs, 166 yards* the Rajim road branches off to the east. Passed the rifle range of the Native Infantry Regiment stationed at Raipur and the village of Bhatagaon at *2 miles, 5 furlongs, 166 yards,* and crossed a stream (20 feet by 6 feet) with sandy bed and well-defined banks of clay; stream is bridged.

At *3 miles, 4 furlongs 130 yards,* passed the village of Boria Khoord; here there is a fine tank surrounded by two rows of large tamarind trees; cultivation now commences, there being a large area here under linseed and wheat.

* NOTE.—By avoiding Noagarh and keeping along the Sondor river, the distance is reduced to 217¼ miles.

At *5 miles, 3 furlongs, 200 yards*, crossed a stream (24 feet by 8 feet) with clayey bed and ill-defined banks; the country all along is fully cultivated; soil black clay, full of holes and fissures.

At *7 miles, 1 furlong*, crossed a stream (60 feet by 8 feet) with sandy bed and well-defined banks; up to this all streams are bridged.

At *8 miles, 5 furlongs, 96 yards*, passed the village of Amdul, the land near which is all under linseed cultivation.

At *10 miles, 2 furlongs, 200 yards*, there is a large well and a good camping ground, but no shade of any sort.

At *11 miles, 6 furlongs, 170 yards*, crossed an unbridged nullah (50 feet by 9 feet) with sandy bed and well-defined banks; reaching camp near the village of Kolur at a distance of *11 miles, 7 furlongs, 71 yards, from Raipur*, good drinking water procurable, but no good spot for camping.

Kolur, 17th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 11 miles, 7 furlongs.—Left Kolur at 6 A.M., passing through country fully cultivated, and crossed a stream (48 feet by 8 feet) at 1 mile, 1 furlong, 140 yards from camp. Passed the village of Khorpa at *1 mile 5 furlongs*; Bhutgaon at *2 miles, 3 furlongs, 200 yards*; Rakhi at *3 miles, 7 furlongs, 190 yards*; and Kuchna at *6 miles, 2 furlongs, 170 yards*. Country slightly undulating, and cultivated to the fullest extent; good topes near each village, and tanks in very good repair.

At *7 miles, 4 furlongs* crossed a stream with sandy bed and well-defined banks (89 feet by 14 feet), and passed the village of Kanamuka, reaching camp at Silturra at 9-30 A.M.; distance from Kolur *9 miles, 2 furlongs*. Camping ground not good; there are a few stunted acacia trees which give no shade; good water not procurable.

Silturra, 18th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 21 miles, 1 furlong.—Left Silturra at 6 A.M., passing through well-cultivated country.

At *1 mile, 3 furlongs*, passed the villages of Singdehi on the east and Supela on the west; country nearly flat, and studded with small acacia trees.

At *2 miles, 7 furlongs*, crossed a stream with sandy bed and well-defined banks (33 feet by 7 feet); some castor-oil tree cultivation on right bank.

At *4 miles*, passed the village of Bhukara, with about 300 huts; a school-house and police station here; laterite rock surface of about 2 acres; on leaving passed a string of 41 camels going to Dhamtari for lac. Passed the village of Kusmurra at *7 miles 1 furlongs, 110 yards*, and reached camp at Gujra at 9-40 A.M.; distance from Silturra *8 miles 1 furlongs, 156 yards*. Gujra is a small village of about 80 huts, and has four large tanks of water unfit, however, for drinking purposes; there is a small tope of recently planted mango trees; no good site for camping.

Gujra, 19th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 29 miles, 6 furlongs.—Left Gujra at 6 A.M, passing the village of Doma at a distance of 1 mile. Passed through country cultivated to the fullest possible extent, leaving the villages of Kurmatarave, Demar, Arjuni and Buthena, and reached the town of Dhamtari at a distance of *8 miles, 5 furlongs, 70 yards* from Gujra; camp on the opposite side of the town at *9 miles, 7 furlongs, 125 yards*; total distance from Raipur *39 miles, 4 furlongs, 138 yards*. Dhamtari is a large town with about 5,000 houses and a population of 14,000 or thereabouts. There is a school-house, hospital, police station-house, and Tahsildar's Cutcherry; there are several large tanks and splendid mango and tamarind topes which surround the town, and some garden cultivation. Labor is available here to a large extent; hire as follows: coolies one and-a-half annas each (men); smiths, carpenters, and bricklayers at from three to five annas per day; good clay is procurable for bricks as well as limestone. The chief produce of the country is rice; wheat, linseed, several descriptions of gram and ragi are also cultivated and exported in considerable quantities; lac also forms a large item in the export trade, as I met 16 carts laden with it leaving Dhamtari. Tobacco, chillies, pumkins, calabashes, brinjals and several other descriptions of vegetables are cultivated in gardens. The mango, custard-apple and bora fruit are procurable in the season; and plantains are to be had at all times, and are largely cultivated.

Dhamtari, 21st January 1882. Distance from Raipur 39 miles, 5 furlongs, 138 yards.—Left camp at Dhamtari at 6 A.M., through fine mango topes for half a mile; then through wet cultivation up to the village of Roodree, *2 miles, 115 yards* from Dhamtari. After passing this village entered jungle with patches of cultivation here and there; the track here runs along the left bank of the Mahánadi, past the villages of Murradeo (*3 miles, 5 furlongs, 70 yards*) and Gangrel (*5 miles, 4 furlongs, 120 yards*), crossing this river at *6 miles, 3 furlongs, 57 yards*, and reaching the village of Kokri at *7 miles, 2 furlongs*, from Dhamtari. Near this village there is a large quantity of stratified gneiss rock cropping out, suitable for building purposes. The track continues up the valley of the Mahánadi (on the right bank) up to *8 miles, 4 furlongs, 68 yards*, where it turns up the valley of the Dorki Naddi, which it crosses at *10 miles, 4 furlongs*. The valley is about 2 miles in width, with an almost level cross section; on each side there is a low ridge of hills thickly wooded with good trees, principally ippa and matti, and a few teak trees.

At *11 miles, 1 furlong, 55 yards*, passed the village of Lamkeni, round which there is a large area of cultivated land; soil, sandy.

At *12 miles, 4 furlongs, 180 yards*, reached camp at Dargahan where there is a police station-house. There are several good camping grounds near the village, and good drinking water is procurable from a well; distance from Raipur *52 miles, 2 furlongs, 98 yards*.

Dargahan, 22nd January 1882. Distance from Raipur 52 miles, 2 furlongs, 98 yards.—Left camp at Daraghan through wet cultivation until reaching the village of Sunghola at *7 furlongs* distance. This village is situated on rocky ground, and has a good tank below it; there is some garden cultivation near the village, principally tobacco and castor-oil trees.

At *1 mile, 4 furlongs, 58 yards*, reached the village of Bhirawun, a small hamlet at the foot of some hills.

At *2 miles, 4 furlongs, 140 yards*, passed the village of Mogragahan, round which there is a large area of wet cultivation and numbers of ippa trees. There is some sugarcane cultivation in the valley of a small stream crossed at *3 miles, 3 furlongs, 100 yards*, and a sugarcane-mill at work; the ground is swampy at this place.

At *4 miles*, entered the Kankér State near the village of Alva, which is fenced all round as a protection against wild animals. There is a little cultivation near the village in low-lying ground.

At *6 miles, 3 furlongs, 80 yards*, entered light jungle, with plenty of good-sized ippa and matti trees; quartz and gneiss rock cropping up in all directions

Reached the village of Charima on high ground at *7 miles, 5 furlongs, 80 yards*, after crossing two streams; there is a little cultivation near the village, which stands in the midst of jungle; kunkur limestone is found near the village.

Reached camp near the village of Polawai at *10 miles, 2 furlongs, 84 yards*; near the village is a large tank of fairly good water and a good camping ground; soil all along sandy red clay. Distance from Raipur *62 miles, 4 furlongs, 182 yards*.

Polawai, 23rd January 1882. Distance from Raipur 62 miles, 4 furlongs, 182 yards.—Left Camp at Polawai at 6-15 A.M. and passed through uncultivated country and some swampy land, reaching the village of Sawada at *7 furlongs and 186 yards*. There are numbers of young mango trees planted near the village, and there is about 1 square mile of wet cultivation.

At *1 mile, 4 furlongs, 70 yards*, crossed a stream (40 feet by 7 feet) with clayey bed and banks; there is wet cultivation from this up to the village of Kurna, which is a collection of miserable mud hovels. Distance from Polawai *2 miles, 150 yards*.

Reached the Mahánadi at *2 miles, 3 furlongs, 125 yards*; there is no rock visible in the sandy bed of the river; the banks are clay and well defined. From this the country is uncultivated; ippa trees very plentiful.

Crossed the Makree River at *7 miles, 60 yards* (150 feet by 12 feet); bed sandy, and well-defined, banks of clay; passed the village of Berawai at *7 miles, 2 furlongs, 190 yards*, where there is some little cultivation.

Reached the town of Kankér at *9 miles, 7 furlongs*, and crossed the Dúhd River at *10 miles 1 furlong*; bed sandy, and banks of clay, well defined (115 feet by 8 feet); passed the Rajah's house and a temple on the west, and encamped beyond the town. Distance from Polawai *10 miles, 7 furlongs*. Total distance from Raipur *73 miles, 4 furlongs*.

The Rajah's house and the temple, which stand at the foot of a rocky hill, are built with brick in chunam; kunkur limestone is found here, but little or no labor is to be had, there being only two bricklayers, two smiths, and one carpenter in the town.

The chief produce of the country is rice; ragi, green-gram, horse-gram, Bengal-gram, black-gram, and dholl are also cultivated, and a very poor kind of plantain, as well as the usual country vegetables.

Kankér 25th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 73 miles, 4 furlongs.—Left camp at Kankér at 6 A.M. through small jungle with thick undergrowth; this continued up to *2 miles, 7 furlongs*, where the Hutkul River was crossed (167 feet by 15 feet); sandy bed and well-defined banks of clay. Observed much kunkur limestone near the crossing; beyond the river the ground is somewhat broken, and further on slightly undulating.

At *3 miles, 6 furlongs*, crossed a smaller stream (40 feet by 9 feet) with sandy bed and well-defined banks of clay.

At *4 miles, 210 yards*, reached the village of Kongera, a small cluster of miserable huts and with about 6 acres of cultivated land near. There is a small area of garden cultivation consisting of tobacco and castor-oil trees.

Continued through dense jungle up to *5 miles, 6 furlongs*, where the Amordórgi river was crossed (40 feet × 10 feet); the banks of this stream above the crossing are well defined, the bed is sandy.

Traversed jungle till the village of Aravail was reached at *7 miles, 4 furlongs, 210 yards*. There is a large area of sugarcane, tobacco, and plantain cultivation in the gardens, as also castor-oil trees; the clearing near the village is extensive. No sál trees were met with up to this, but beyond, this was almost the only description seen.

At *8 miles, 2 furlongs, 174 yards*, crossed the Hatkul river again (117 feet × 14 feet); higher up the stream, the bed and banks are rocky and the cross section somewhat less. The bed is sandy at the crossing, and one bank rocky, the other clay.

Crossed a small stream (10 feet × 6 feet) with rocky bed, and reached camp in a small clearing in the forest at *9 miles, 4 furlongs, 135 yards*. There is an abundance of good timber here, chiefly sál. There is no good camping ground, but good water is obtainable from the Hatkul river, 1 furlong distant. Distance from Raipur *83 miles 147 yards*.

Camp in the forest near Saladal, 26th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 83 miles 147 yards.—Started from camp at 6 A.M. to the Hatkul river, distance *1 furlong, 100 yards*; passed up the valley in the bed of the stream, for *1 mile*, then up the right bank to Chiprail; *2 miles* from camp.

Aneroid reading 28·80.

Continued up the course of the stream, sometimes on the right bank and sometimes on the left, and latterly through dense bamboo jungle, through which the sun could only be seen at intervals, to *7 miles 2 furlongs*, at the junction of two large streams; passed some very large sized matti trees in the forest and also sál; from this place the guides desired to take me across to Chiklidi, but I decided to continue up the bed of the stream until I should reach the plateau, and proceeded accordingly. Up to this no obstacles were met with to hinder the construction of a first-class road or railway, the cross section of the ground being almost level. Here, however, some difficulties were encountered; the banks of the stream were precipitous; above, the hills came sloping down at an angle of 45°, and the jungle was impenetrable. I had therefore to move up the bed of the stream, frequently crawling over the rocks, which were as slippery as glass, on my hands and knees; the perambulator could not run over such rocks, and was therefore carried for about 2 miles, which occupied two hours to get over. There is much quartz rock in the bed of the river, of a pink color, and gneiss of various colours, black or nearly so, slate colored, and reddish; this last being studded with crude garnets.

Aneroid reading 28·67.

At *9 miles* (about) the junction of the small stream from Siduwan was reached, and a small path found, along which the perambulator was again started; and leaving the river bed, passed through sál jungle for *2 miles, 2 furlongs, 110 yards*, when Siduwan was reached. This is a fairly large village, surrounded by a substantial fence of strong stakes, about 6 feet in height; there is a large clearing, and extensive wet cultivation near the village; the camping ground is not good, there being no shade; and good water is not procurable.

Aneroid reading 28·40.

Aneroid reading 28·14.

Total distance from Raipur *94 miles, 3 furlongs, (about)*.

Siduwan, 27th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 94 miles, 3 furlongs (about).—Left camp at 6 A.M. through dense sál jungle, with few trees of any size; thick undergrowth of date shrubs about three feet high.

At *2 miles. 4 furlongs, 82 yards*, crossed a stream (30 feet × 7 feet) with well-defined banks of clay and sandy bed, and reached the village of Korgaon at *2 miles, 7 furlongs, 104 yards*. There is a tolerably large clearing round the village; a small area of wet and some garden cultivation; soil sandy brown clay.

At *5 miles, 130 yards*, reached the village of Kalgoan through sál jungle. There are large boulders of gneiss near the village; continued through sál jungle to the village of Kajran, where there is a large area of wet and garden cultivation: tobacco, plantains and some country vegetables.

Crossed the Baordhig river at *10 miles, 210 yards*; bed sandy, banks clay, and well-defined.

Crossed another stream at *10 miles, 5 furlongs, 90 yards*, and reached the village of Liagaon at *11 miles, 3 furlongs*. This is the largest village passed since entering the Bustar State. There are a number of carts lying about the village. The area under wet cultivation is large, and there are several small gardens.

Crossed a large stream at *12 miles, 5 furlongs* (82 feet × 18 feet) with sandy bed and well-defined banks of clay, and reached camp at Banskot, after crossing a swamp near the village, at 11-30 A.M.; distance *14 miles, 3 furlongs*.

Banskot is a small village in a clearing in the jungle, and has but a small area of wet cultivation in the swamp close by.

Banskot, 28th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 108 miles, 6 furlongs.—Left camp at Banksot at 6 A.M., passing through sál jungle with small date shrub undergrowth.

Crossed swampy ground under paddy cultivation and entered the village of Dodra at *2 miles, 4 furlongs, 136 yards*; a small village in a small clearing in the jungle.

At *4 miles, 2 furlongs, 110 yards*, reached the village of Simora, a small village in a clearing in the jungle with some wet cultivation near.

Crossed a stream (22 feet × 12 feet) with well-defined banks of clay and sandy bed, and passed through the village of Tumda, the largest village passed this day. There is an extensive area of wet cultivation; and sugarcane, castor-oil trees, and plantains in gardens; two iron smelting furnaces at work in the village. Passed the small village of Kudi at *7 miles, 1 furlong* n a small clearing in the jungle; and passing through some jungle entered a fine sál forest at *9 miles, 2 furlongs*; this continued for about one mile; numbers of trees measuring 14 feet in girth, 4 feet above the ground. Reached camp at Paorbel, a small village in a clearing in the ungle; camping ground not good, and good water not procurable; distance 11 miles 160 yards.

Paorbel, 29th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 119 miles, 6 furlongs, 207 yards.—Left Paorbel at 6 A.M. through dense sál jungle with but few trees of any size.

At *1 mile, 1 furlong, 180 yards*, passed through a small village, also called Paorbel, where there is a splendid camping ground, fine mango and fig trees, giving grateful shade. There is some garden cultivation, plantains, castor-oil trees, and cholum near the village.

Again entered sál jungle and crossed a stream (20 feet by 7 feet) with sandy bed and clay banks at *2 miles*, continued through sál jungle up to the village of Odepur at *3 miles*

6 furlongs, 200 yards; some garden cultivation, consisting of tobacco, plaintains, castor-oil trees, and cholum; some wet cultivation in low swampy land near the village.

After crossing this swamp, again passed through sál jungle to the village of Mohundi at *6 miles*; another small village of the same name lies 2 furlongs further on; a stream with rocky bed and well-defined banks of clay flowing between the two. In the latter village there is an iron-smelting furnace at work, and near each there is some wet cultivation; tobacco, cholum, castor-oil trees, and plantains are largely cultivated in gardens. Passed through sál jungle until reaching camp at Gurjinga at *9 miles, 6 furlongs, 180 yards* from Paorbel. This is a small village in a clearing in the jungle surrounded by a fence of stakes; part of the enclosure is under tobacco, cholum, plantains, and castor-oil tree cultivation; camping ground not good, and water abominable.

Gurjinga, 30th January 1882. Distance from Raipur 129 miles, 5 furlongs, 167 yards.—Left camp at 6 A.M. through sál jungle, passing through a belt of good forest. Many trees (sál) measuring 11 feet in girth, 4 feet above the ground; soil sandy red clay.

At *1 mile, 4 furlongs, 100 yards*, crossed a stream (18 feet by 8 feet) with sandy bed and well-defined banks of clay; and a second stream at *2 miles, 2 furlongs*, with rocky (gneiss) bed and banks at the crossing, and for some distance up stream (58 feet by 9 feet).

At *3 miles 2 furlongs* crossed a third stream (40 feet by 8 feet), and at *4 miles, 2 furlongs, 160 yards*, a fourth stream (20 feet by 8 feet), both streams having rocky beds and banks. Reached the village of Kurulubahal at *5 miles, 4 furlongs*; here there is an excellent camping ground, a large clearing and good shade from mango and fig trees. There are also some fine ippa trees here, and good water is procurable; an extensive area is under wet cultivation just outside the village; some garden cultivation also; soil quartz gravel.

At *6 miles, 6 furlongs, 145 yards*, passed the small village of Serapur in a small clearing in the jungle. Proceeded through alternate belts of sál jungle, and abandoned clearings covered with grass 5 and 6 feet high, to the village of Bakuda; distance *11 miles, 6 furlongs, 200 yards*. Camping ground not good; no shade; good water is procurable.

Bakuda, 31st January 1882. Distance from Raipur 141 miles, 4 furlongs, 147 yards.—Left camp at Bakuda at 6 A.M. through sál jungle. Crossed the Dumabal river at 5 *furlongs*, 100 *yards* (90 feet by 12 feet), with sandy bed and well-defined banks of clay; after passing through a belt of sál forest, crossed the Patibal river at *2 miles, 1 furlong* (78 feet by 10 feet); the bed and banks of the river are rocky. After passing a very large area, recently under wet cultivation, entered the village of Bámini at *3 miles, 6 furlongs, 110 yards*; here there is an excellent camping ground in a fine large mango tope, and good shade. There are several good gardens with castor-oil trees, plantains, and tobacco cultivation.

At *4 miles, 7 furlongs*, crossed a stream (18 feet by 9 feet) with sandy bed and well-defined banks of clay; there is much rock above the crossing.

At *5 miles*, reached the village of Barhona, a small village in a clearing, castor-oil and plantain trees in gardens, and fine mango and tamarind trees outside the village.

Crossed a stream at *5 miles, 7 furlongs* (18 feet by 12 feet) with sandy bed and clay banks, and reached the village of Birondi at *6 miles, 2 furlongs, 130 yards*; here there are gardens with sugarcane, plantains, castor-oil trees and tobacco, and a large area of wet cultivation. There are some fine mango and tamarind trees south of the village, and good water is procurable from the stream.

At *7 miles, 4 furlongs, 100 yards*, passed the village of Kochtiamo, where there is a tank and an irrigation channel about a quarter of a mile long; the village is small, but there is a large area under wet cultivation.

At *8 miles, 7 furlongs*, reached camp at Omorkót, a large village with a large area of wet and dry cultivation; tobacco, castor-oil trees, and plantains in gardens, and several descriptions of country vegetables. There is a police station-house here and a force of 18 Police Constables and 1 Head Constable. The camping ground is in a fine tope, where there is good shade; good water is procurable from the river at hand.

Total distance from Raipur *150 miles, 3 furlongs, 202 yards*.

OMORKOT,
1st February 1882.

J. CORMAC,
Sub-Engineer.

XVII.

D.

MR. CORMAC's Diary of Reconnoissance from Pupogaon *viá* Jeypur to Kúraputi, 15th and 16th February 1882. Distance 24 miles.

15th February 1882. Pupogaon, 1,981 feet above M.S.L.—left camp at 6 A.M. over waste land, passing the village of Pupogaon at *3 furlongs, 160 yards*, where there is a tank of good drinking water and a large number of fine mango and tamarind trees giving good shade. After leaving the village, passed through a considerable area of swampy paddy-fields, and crossed a stream (30 feet by 8 feet) with muddy bed and clay banks which are not well defined.

At *1 mile, 6 furlongs, 184 yards*, passed the village of Dangragaon, a small cluster of wretched huts with a small area of paddy-fields.

At *3 miles, 1 furlong*, passed the village of Dondasanogoda on the left; on right sál jungle with jack and ippa trees; soil sandy; a large area of rice-fields just beyond the village.

At *4 miles, 2 furlongs, 200 yards,* crossed a stream (40 feet by 11 feet) with well-defined banks and muddy bed, and then through paddy-fields to the village of Randapali, which was passed at *4 miles, 7 furlongs, 94 yards.* There are only 10 houses in the village, which has a tank of good drinking water and several fine topes of mango and tamarind trees.

At *6 miles, 2 furlongs,* crossed the Potra stream (120 feet by 14 feet) with well-defined clay banks and sandy bed; a fine tope of mango trees on the left bank; on each side of the stream there is a wide area of rice-fields.

At *7 miles,* reached the village of Umerigaon with 60 houses and several fine mango topes; a blacksmith was at work in a small shed making knives. At this village I was met by the Dewan of the Maharajah of Jeypur. Here I joined the road from Boriguma to Jeypur. Crossed a stream in swampy ground (18 feet by 8 feet) and, passing over rising ground uncultivated, crossed a second stream (12 feet by 8 feet); small scrub jungle to the right and paddy-fields to left. In the swampy places the road is in embankment about 2 feet high; the streams are not bridged. Crossed high ground, along the road, and then turned eastward along a roughly-made narrow road, crossing several small streams leading into a large tank covering an area of upwards of half a square mile; tank on the right, and a halting bungalow on the left; then through a fine mango tope, and past a second large tank, to the camping ground in a mango tope, outside the town of Jeypur. Distance traversed *10 miles, 4 furlongs.* There is a good bungalow here for travellers, and good drinking water; there are large topes of fine mango trees covering a very large area and giving good shade, which make excellent camping grounds. There are about 2,500 houses in the town and 8,000 inhabitants; about 20 houses are tiled and one terraced, the remainder being thatched.

The Maharajah of Jeypur resides in the town; a palace of brick and stone is now being constructed in the enclosure, which contains a number of small dirty buildings, and the Maharajah's present residence and offices. There are a Sub-Magistrate, an Inspector of Police, and 15 Constables in the town; there is an Elementary School maintained by the Maharajah.

The produce of the taluk consists of rice (sold at 30 seers per rupee in Jeypur), ragi, green-gram, dholl, Bengal-gram, wheat (in the Kotpad Taluk), and linseed. Sâl, jack, ippa, tamarind, matti and mango trees (especially the latter) are abundant. There are some silk-weavers in the town, who procure the cocoons of the tasser-worm from Kotpad. About 30 goldsmiths, 30 carpenters, and ten smiths reside in the town; but no bricklayers, these being brought up from Sálúr when required; stone-cutters are obtained from the Ganjam district. Kunkur limestone is obtained from Jaganathapuram, a village about 3 miles distant from Jeypur. The town lies in a hollow, near the foot of the hills; the site does not seem a healthy one. The unhealthy season is in July and August, after the commencement of the rains.

The adjacent hills are gneiss; laterite is also found in abundance.

16th February 1882. Jeypur, 1,955 feet above M.S.L.—Left camp at 6 A.M. through mango topes, and joined the road from Jeypur to Kúraputi at *5 furlongs.* Travelled along the road from this place, with small scrub jungle on both sides (ground side-lying and rocky), crossing some small streams, to *2 miles,* when a large stream (63 feet by 14 feet) with rocky bed and well-defined banks was crossed. This spot is only 24 feet higher than the starting point of this day's march, and up to *2 miles, 4 furlongs, 70 yards,* the rise is inconsiderable; from here, however, to *3 miles, 2 furlongs, 160 yards,* there is a rise of 348 feet, the gradient being 1 in 12; in the next half mile there is a descent of 84 feet; then a continuous rise to *5 miles, 1 furlong* of 622 feet, the gradient being 1 in 11⅓; a fall of 84 feet follows in the next half mile, and then an ascent by a gradient of 1 in 40 to *6 miles, 3 furlongs, 160 yards.*

The village of Bogepodor, which was passed here, lies some distance away to the right. Crossed undulating and hilly country, with some good timber trees about, and a small area of sâl jungle about a mile distant. The country is cleared of jungle up to the village of Damiguda at *11 miles, 2 furlongs, 110 yards;* this is a small village of about 20 houses, with a small area of cultivated land near; a stream lies between the village and the road.

At *12 miles,* reached the saddle overlooking Kúraputi (height 2,999 feet) and descended to the town of Kúraputi at a gradient of 1 in 12; passing through the station along the road, reached camp near the quarters of the Special Assistant Agent at *13 miles, 3 furlongs.*

KURAPUTI,
19th February 1882.

J. CORMAC,
Sub-Engineer.

XVIII.

E.

No. I-O, dated Omorkót, the 1st February 1882.

From—Sub-Conductor J. CORMAC, Sub-Engineer,

To—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer, on Special Duty.

I BEG to inform you that, in obedience to your orders, I left Raipur on the 16th ultimo for Omorkót *viâ* Dhamtari and Kankér.

2. The road from Raipur to Dhamtari is gravelled for about half a mile outside Raipur, after which there is simply a cart track, without any surface covering; it has been so worn by traffic that in some places the level is lower than that of the adjacent fields; avenue trees have been planted all along, but are not now in a very healthy condition; margosa trees, which give little or no shade, compose the avenue for quite 15 miles.

3. The line is bridged for the first 10 miles, and for this distance the soil is generally sandy; beyond it is black cotton soil, full of holes and fissures; and during the rains the road will be almost, if not quite, impracticable for carts.

4. No large streams are crossed between Raipur and Dhamtari, and the country is almost level; it is dotted over at present with large stacks of rice straw, which testify to the abundance of the crop recently cut.

5. The grains chiefly cultivated are rice, wheat, linseed, Bengal-gram, green-gram, and ragi; rice is now being sold at Dhamtari at 55 seers and wheat at 40 seers per rupee.

6. The chief exports are rice, wheat, linseed and lac. I met 16 carts leaving Dhamtari laden with the latter, and passed 40 camels going there for loads of the same; this lac is the product of an insect, the *Coccus ficus,* which deposits its eggs upon certain trees, and covers them with a reddish resinous substance which is lac, and intended as a protection to the eggs.

7. Some native cotton cloths are manufactured at Dhamtari and tasser-silk cloths at a village 20 miles distant; the tasser silk-worm being found in all the sâl jungles in this part, feeding upon the leaves of the sâl and the matti.

8. There is no systematic irrigation, the crops being dependent on the seasonable fall of rain; there are numerous tanks kept in admirable repair by the ryots at their own expense; these are, however, generally used for drinking purposes, and are not situated so as to be of much use for irrigation.

9. The soil is very fertile, and the country passed through is cultivated to the fullest possible extent; there are but few small patches of uncultivated land to be seen.

10. There are good topes of fine mango trees near the villages, but no other timber was seen except a few unhealthy-looking acacias, dotted over the country near Dhamtari; firewood is scarce and dear.

11. Dhamtari was reached on the 19th ultimo. The town has a population of about 14,000 inhabitants and about 5,000 houses, chiefly mud huts; there is a tahsildar's cutcherry, post office, police station-house, and hospital in the town, which is surrounded with magnificent topes of mango and tamarind trees; there are several fine tanks near the town.

12. Limestone is procurable near Dhamtari, and a fair supply of labor; cooly-hire being one and-a-half annas per day per men; and for such bricklayers, carpenters and smiths as are to be had there, from three to five annas per day.

13. Leaving Dhamtari on the 21st ultimo I crossed the Mahánadi river twice and the Makri and Duhd rivers, reaching Kankér on the 23rd; the latter river divides the town of Kankér into two portions.

14. There is a good and easy cart track all the way from Dhamtari to Kankér; and as the soil is more sandy, the line will not be so difficult in the wet weather as between Dhamtari and Raipur.

15. The country between Dhamtari and Kankér is jungly, only one-third (or thereabouts) of the whole area being under cultivation; so, as far as I could learn, the Kankér State produces little more than is required for consumption within its own limits, and the exports are inconsiderable.

16. The grains chiefly cultivated are rice, wheat, green-gram, Bengal-gram, horse-gram, and ragi.

17. Mango and ippa (mhowa) trees abound; the spirit distilled from the flowers of the latter tree is sold in the villages at one anna per quart; a few teak trees were also met with, but none of any size.

18. The hills, which run almost parallel with the track for about 14 miles from Dhamtari, are well wooded, chiefly with ippa, matti, and bora trees; a deal of care is given to the planting of mango trees, several topes of young trees having been passed on the way.

19. The villages in the Kankér State are small, and, generally speaking, composed of miserable mud hovels; the town of Kankér is a little better in this way, the huts being somewhat larger, and possessing a temple and house belonging to the Rajah, built of brick in chunam; the villages are all fenced in as a protection against wild animals.

20. The camp at Dargahan was twice alarmed in the night by a cheetah, and the foot-prints of one of these animals and of a tiger were observed for a distance of 2 miles along the track traversed; wild buffaloes are said to be numerous here, though none were seen by me.

21. The country near Kankér is hilly, chiefly rocky hills of gneiss with low jungle. Kunkur limestone is found at several places, and was seen near Charima and Kankér. There are two bricklayers, two smiths, and one carpenter in the latter town, their hire being two and-a-half annas per day; cooly-hire one anna per day.

22. I left Kankér on the 25th and passed up the valley of the Hatkul river through dense jungle, with fine matti trees here and there, and thick undergrowth, meeting with sâl trees on entering the Buster State.

23. I camped the same night in the jungle; and having sent on my baggage the next day *viâ* the Tél Ghât to Siduwan on the plateau, I started up the valley of the Hatkul river, passing Chiprail, making my way, where the jungle on the banks was impenetrable, in the bed of the stream; there was no path, but the perambulator was run for 7 miles (5 beyond Chiprail) and the barometer showed a rise in this distance of only 130 feet.

24. From this point the perambulator could not travel, and had to be carried; the banks were covered with dense undergrowth, quite impenetrable, and were in some places precipitous;

so that I had to make my way up the bed of the stream, climbing at times, on my hands and knees, the rocks being as slippery as ice in several places; about 2 miles were covered in this manner, the aneroid showing a rise in that distance of 270 feet; a path was then found, and the perambulator started along it, measuring 2½ miles to camp with an ascent of 260 feet; this was the highest point reached, and the approximate height above mean sea level was 2,050 feet.

25. From Siduwan the country commenced to fall, and continued to do so until Omorkót was reached.

26. The villages passed are composed, generally speaking, of a few miserable huts, built near water-courses, and fenced round with stout stakes placed closely together, about 6 feet high, inside which is some garden cultivation: tobacco, castor-oil trees, plantains, and the usual native vegetables. The villages are usually about 3 miles apart, with alternate belts of sâl forest and abandoned clearings intervening.

27. The area cultivated is certainly not more than one-twentieth of the whole, so that there is ample room for a large number of immigrants; this remark applies to the whole country from Kankér to Omorkót.

28. Good camping grounds were observed at Paorbel, Kurulubahal, Bamini, and Omorkót; near the other villages passed all trees have been cleared, and there is no shade. The water-supply on the plateau is not good; and as there are no means of storage, there must be a scarcity in the dry season.

29. Several belts of fine sâl forest were passed through; some trees measuring 11 feet in girth, 4 feet above the ground.

30. The soil in the hollows and swampy places is black clay, and in the portions at a higher level sandy reddish clay.

31. The country is sparsely populated, and all labor will have to be imported; the clay found everywhere is suitable for bricks; and stratified gneiss, suitable for building purposes, is found in several places; kunkur limestone is found here and there, and will, I believe, be found all over the plateau if searched for; there is an abundance of good sâl wood in Bustar and Jeypur.

XIX.

F.

Reports by Colonel A. FRANCIS, late Executive Engineer, Raipur Division.

Report on the Road from Raipur to Dhamtari.

THE total length of this road from the cantonment boundary is 38 miles.

Soil.—Of these only 8 are moorum, sandy loam or laterite; the remaining 30 are black cotton, very deep; and at least 10 miles of these 30 are under water from 6 to 16 inches deep for from four to five months during the rains, owing to the road being on the same level or a little lower than the rice fields which are on both sides.

Masonry Works.—The first six miles and a quarter are bridged with seven drains and bridges; the waterway of five of these is too little, and the approaches have been breached.

These breaches have been now sloped down to allow high floods to pass over. It would be an improvement to rivet both sides of these slopes with a masonry wall, as then a foot of good broken stone could be rammed between them, and a causeway would be formed that would remain hard even after rain.

Nullahs and Rivers.—Between the last bridge built and the village of Bhukara, a distance of 18 miles, there are ten nullahs, all of good size, from 15 to 60 feet broad, and which have all soft and swampy bottoms, and offer considerable obstruction to traffic up to the end of January, and even when the bottoms become dry and hard, yet from the very steep slopes leading to them they detain heavily laden carts for hours.

Improvements required.—These nullahs should have causeways; and instead of the raised causeways, such as have been built on the Belaspur and Sumbulpoor road, it would be both better and cheaper to build walls, level with the bed of the stream and running up the approaches as far as high-water mark, on the up and down stream sides, and then fill in between them a foot of hard road metal well consolidated.

There is but little scour, and it would stand well; the raised causeways become very slippery and covered with green moss.

From Bukara to Dhamtari there is only one causeway required, but that one, though not large, will have to be carefully constructed, as it is in one of the submerged lengths; and in the rains the first intimation a traveller has that there is a nullah is finding the water above his saddle flaps. A raised causeway with hand rails above high water level, and with openings for the bottom water to pass through, would probably be the best for this. All the approaches to these nullahs require being brought to a proper slope, which could easily be done.

The map shows that the Karun river runs with the road on the west side at a distance varying from 1 to 3 miles; the road runs north and south nearly, and the drainage is from east to west.

The country is very flat, and the road running across the drainage has suffered very much from the scouring of its side ditches; in some places they are 8 feet deep.

These side ditches have been dug between the road and avenue, and should be filled and dug outside the avenue, or, better still, omitted altogether, as, owing to the light nature of the soil, the smallest stream of water cuts deeply in a few hours until the harder subsoil is reached.

To convert the present road into a bridged road for all weathers would be very expensive, as on an average the whole 30 miles of black soil would have to be embanked about 3 feet to lift it 1 foot above high-water mark.

Eleven streams would have to be bridged, all of which, owing the proximity of the Karun river, rise and overflow their banks when that river is in flood; besides these eleven bridges numerous small 3-feet drains would be required.

The present state of the road shows how dangerous it is to carry the water from one nullah to another along the sides of the road.

Report on the Road from Dhamtari towards Raigarh as far as the Boundary of the Central Provinces.

First Stage, from Dhamtari, to Kukrel, Distance 8½ Miles.

STARTING from the new Tasilee, the main street of Dhamtari is broad for a short distance; it then contracts into a narrow lane, the houses having encroached on it, until there is only about 9 feet left; and this in the rains is knee-deep in water. After getting clear of the town there is a mere track to the Achota Ghât; across the Mahánadi river the road requires marking out.

The soil is very sandy and heavy, but there is moorum in the vicinity, and a good road could be made at a small expense. The road could also be made good up to the Tasilee with very little damage to the houses, as by a little care in lining, it would be chiefly compound walls and outhouses that would be taken down.

The distance from the town to the river is 2½ miles. The banks of the river require but little sloping; the north bank especially is easy; the south requires a little done to make an easy slope. A memorandum of probable expense will be given at the end, as more easily noted than is scattered through the report.

After crossing the river the cart track is well defined; the soil is sandy for the first half mile; jungle open. The soil then changes to good moorum up to the village of Bhoina, which is 4⅜ miles from Dhamtari, where the soil becomes a sandy loam, varying from hard to very sandy, and continues with little change to Kukrel.

The two nullahs on the road are easy, with hard bottoms, with stone at hand for causeways, if considered necessary; but unless the traffic increases very considerably, the causeways will not be required.

Water is procured from a nullah which, though indifferent in quality, is sufficient now; later there must be some scarcity.

The Malguzars of this place are Baboojee Huddut and Jinyars; they appear well-to-do, and informed me they held other 34 villages; they have an elephant and good ponies, but professed entire ignorance as to the road beyond their own village.

From Kukrel to the village of Bunbugowd, about 1½ miles, the track is good and easy; and water is here also procured from the nullah below the village. After passing this the line of road as marked on the map, Sheet No. 1 of the Ganjam and Orissa Topographical Survey, runs over rocks and stones; to avoid this the cart track turns to the village of Komda. A glance at the map will show that the line runs along a watershed; and up to the borders of Bustar near Burgudee the tracks are well chosen in this respect, avoiding nullahs and cross drainage; and the points passing from one watershed to another are wonderfully well chosen.

Second Stage, from Kukrel to Dokal, Distance 10½ Miles.

The whole length by the old track is 8 miles to Dokal from Kukrel, but the cart track is a mile and-a-half longer; still it is to be preferred for a fair weather road.

The jungle is of the same description as to Kukrel: tall trees without much girth, only fit for poles, with no underwood. The grass has mostly been burnt. The headman of Dokal is Mithoo Naik, who gave a good deal of information willingly. He is a very intelligent old Brinjarri; he has dug a tank and built a temple, and possesses about 100 head of cattle.

Third Stage, from Dokal to Gatasili, Distance 10 Miles.

From Dokal there are three tracks, but only No. 1 is good for carts; the second is at present impassable except for foot-passengers and pack animals; the third, an empty or lightly laden cart can pass with difficulty. No. 1 goes by Parwari, Donora, Palgaon, and on to Gatasili, a very roundabout track, but easy; the extra length is 3 miles.

The second is that shown in sheets Nos. 1 and 3 of the Ganjam and Orissa Topographical Survey, and the only difficulty is at the crossing of the Silari river. Should this line be taken—and it is the best of the three—a proper crossing must be traced, which is not difficult.

The present crossing is taken straight down the face of the hill on to a low spur, and then, turning on the spur, nearly straight to the river; this point on the spur should be retained, and the slope worked from it upward along the side of the hill where any desired gradient can be worked out; and downwards, first keeping a little way along the side of the hill, till sufficiently low, and then bending round by the left to the river. A trial trace should be first

made, 3 feet wide; there will not be much blasting; most of the rock is detached boulders. For approximate expenditure, see memorandum at the end.

The third line leaves Parwari on the left and runs by Attakolee to Gatasili. The crossing of the river is easier than in No. 2, but the nullahs that have to be crossed are a little larger, and it approaches Gatasili from the wrong side of the tank through swampy ground; and notwithstanding easier crossing and less clearing of jungle required, will not be so satisfactory in the end. The track is here, as elsewhere, generally about 8 feet broad; in places it is much more, even 30 feet, and looks like a road; but this is only for very short distances. Up to Dokal the road may compare favorably with the road from Busna to Buruankera on the Sumbulpoor road; and after this crossing is made and jungle cleared, &c., the road on to Gatasili will be equally good. There are in this stage six nullahs to cross, besides several smaller drainage channels; but all have hard bottoms, and can have easy slopes to their banks.

The ground near Parwari looks as if it would be very swampy in the rains and up to November.

Fourth Stage, from Gatasili to Burgudee in Bustar Territory, Distance 9¾ Miles.

From Gatasili to Burgudee the road is everywhere passable; where there is jungle the trees are thicker together, but still there is very little valuable timber, and open spaces are more frequent than in the second and third stages. There are four nullahs in this stage; the one nearest Burgudee will be the longest, and it is the only one that has a bad bottom.

The detour taken by the road here is necessary, for on examination of the ground to the right, with a view to cutting off this bend, it proved to be very swampy, and a long and heavy embankment would be necessary; besides the nullahs here would have to be bridged, as it is very muddy and holds water to the end of the hot weather. The road crosses the boundary of Bustar near the 9th mile from Gatasili, and the town of Burgudee belongs to Bustar.

The Sihoa road turns just before reaching Burgudee, from which Sihoa is about 4 miles. Several of the villages marked on the map have been deserted. Gatigaon remains; Kongera and Paklupara have disappeared; but a village in these parts means a few huts made of sticks without mud walls, and very imperfectly thatched.

Burgudee is the best-to-do village on the line; gram and other supplies are procurable. There was a difficulty about guides here, and a peon had to be sent down to Belargaon to bring up a guide, the headman of Burgudee steadily refusing to give any guide. When guides had been procured from Belargaon, he then gave one who knew the country well, though for four hours he had declared not a man in the village knew the road to Borai.

Fifth Stage, from Burgudee to Borai, Distance 19½ Miles. From Borai to the Boundary, Distance 3 Miles. Total Distance from Dhamtari to Boundary 61 Miles.

From Burgudee hills are visible on both sides, and also in front; the road here is very undefined; apparently it is cultivated in the rains, and the traffic picks out a path in the dry weather. Up to this point there passed on an average 12 carts and 30 foot-passengers a day and 60 head of pack cattle every other day.

From this point carts cease; only ten pack cattle pass in three days and about 15 foot passengers. At Keontipara, ¾ of a mile from Burgudee, the Mahánadi is crossed; this is also the boundary of Bustar. From this the line is in Kalsa; the road runs by Bamka to Belargaon; this latter is a very straggling village. Three nullahs are passed, and the ground will be swampy until late in November. After the road is fairly opened, an embankment will be needed here and causeways; but the whole of this 3 miles require lining out; probably a better crossing could be found for these nullahs.

The country changes from Belargaon; the hills draw close to the road; the jungle is thicker and the trees are of better size. The track continues fair after passing Belargaon; but 7½ miles from Burgudee the road runs round a very steep hill, marked A on the trace; this is rocky, with a nullah on the right, and will have to be worked out. The whole road from Burgudee should be relined and straightened, the jungle cleared, and nullahs sloped; the general direction cannot be altered on account of the ground.

The road from this point is only a foot-path, though four carts came down with the camp with only one breakage. 12½ miles from Burgudee the Chita river is crossed for the first time; during the day an attempt was made to see if the road could be turned round this river and be brought down the left bank on the line shown by red dots B B B; but the ground is very difficult, and the expense of making even a 12-foot track through it would be great. To ascertain the feasibility properly, a trial trace should be cut; but the natural difficulties (rock and ravines) appear to be too great for a line of road the traffic on which can never be anything but very small. Crossing the Chita river, the road gets a little better, and the path is more defined; for merely a fair weather road the fact of crossing the river twice is of little consequence, as the crossings can be made very easy.

Towards the top of the ascent the brushwood commences and becomes thicker as you proceed. Before reaching Borai it is thick; the trees along this portion of the road are larger; several fine sál trees were seen. The jungle becomes more open; after reaching Borai it ceases, fields and low hills replacing it. About 2 miles of jungle have been cleared on this line of road before reaching Borai, but the trees have been cut too high up, and the stumps are rather long and sharp; but still it renders the track easier. From Borai, Baniadi village is visible; and between

this and Hatmoli is the boundary dividing the Central Provinces and Jeypur. This line runs through fields, and should be embanked from 1½ to 3 feet high. The nullah is a very troublesome one, and as there is plenty of timber lying and rotting within 3 miles, I would suggest a good substantial well-put-together wooden bridge; the only cost would be the carriage and labor. Care should have to be taken to clear all grass from its vicinity early in November to prevent its being burnt; and a bridge could be put up that would last for 20 years.

From the boundary Raigarh is about 15 miles; from thence to Nárangpur is 65 miles; the road is not yet in hand on this section. From Nárangpur to Kúraputi there is a dry-weather cart road, distance 36 miles. Potinghy Ghât is 28 miles from this, and Sálúr 24 miles beyond Potinghy. This would fix Potinghy, which is not marked on any of my maps, at about 18° 50′ north and 83°12′ 30″ east. Sálúr is well known; it is 66 miles from Calingapatam 52 miles from Bimlipatam, and 66 from Vizagapatam; the new ghât commences 4 miles from Sálúr and is 20 miles in length. The distances given are by the road, not straight across country; the ghât is not expected to be finished till 1878, by which time the rest of the road may probably be somewhat advanced. In looking at the Ganjam and Orissa Topographical Survey it appeared likely that a line from Borai, leaving Hathma to the left, up to Gorawan would probably be easier than the Chita river route; although if this line should be decided on, owing to the swampy nature of the ground near Kaunkera and Mainpur, it will still be advisable to run the road by Borai, joining into the Chita river road on the ground just above the village.

Returning from Borai to Dhamtari the first stage had to be any place where water was to be found, as there are no villages on the line. The spot selected was Birpani, just at the junction of the roads from Hathma and Kosmi to Gorawan. It takes its name from a large bir tree.

First Stage, on return from Borai, by Hathma to Birpani 10½ miles. From Border to Borai, 3 Miles, Total 13½ Miles.

The first 7 miles are easy; the proper line would be somewhere between the two red-dotted lines, but the jungle is too thick to decide without cutting a trial trace.

The next 4 miles, after crossing the Dhamtari border, present as many difficulties in the way of rock-cutting and clearing as the Chita river route, though only one nullah of any size is crossed up to this point.

There is a thick bamboo jungle for these last 4 miles, with rocky hillocks on both sides of the path; and the line is exactly that shown in the map, with the drainage sometimes from right to left and sometimes from left to right.

Second Stage, from Birpani to Borsidonga, 6½ Miles.

The nullah is crossed immediately after leaving Birpani, and long slopes with some rock-cutting will be required. Bamboo jungle continues as before up to the place where the road for Amgaon turns off; here it ceases; open jungle commences, the country becomes more and more clear, and the soil changes from good to black cotton. From this point up to Borsidonga will be wet and swampy until January. Any line can be taken here; the carts drive all over the country. From Borsidonga hills are visible on all sides, from 1 to 5 miles distance.

Third Stage, from Borsidonga to Jamgaon, 9¾ Miles.

From Borsidonga up to Deklaond there is no defined road, but carts drive over the country in any direction they wish, making a detour to avoid any difficulty. The ground is usually black, and will be swampy till late; it is quite dry now.

The Mahánadi is crossed near Déokot, and is about 250 feet broad. There is no jungle, only pollard trees. At Deklaond a road joins from Bamka, and from this point there is a well-defined route; the pollard trees continue, and soil changes to hard sandy loam. There are after this about 2 miles of uncut jungle, open and with no large trees. Passing this, the trees have again all been lopped; and on to Jamgaon the country continues the same, with here and there short distances of swamp, or what would be swamp in the rains and cold weather.

Fourth Stage, from Jamgaon to Madgadaian 9½ Miles.

From Jamgaon the track continues good and well defined; country open; trees are lopped as before; a river about 100 feet broad is crossed, near which is a narrow belt of uncut jungle; the soil is black cotton with a few yards of hard kunkur now and then. The small drainage channels would be troublesome if there were any traffic. All the large nullahs have good sandy bottoms and easy slopes. There is a little cultivation at the village of Bansoli; after this there is a mile of very good road, and then three chains of swamp, after which for 3 miles the road is good, running through open jungle; and the soil improves and continues good up to a small drainage channel which has a soft bottom, on the other side of which is black soil until the nullah is reached, on the bank of which is the village of Madgadaian.

Fifth Stage, from Madgadaian to Themli, 9 Miles.

This march is a difficult one. Carts can go, but nullahs are numerous. The road is shut in with rocky hills, and so confined that one large nullah is crossed four times; six other

nullahs are passed, and everywhere the track is sandy and heavy, except where it is rocky. There are about 2½ miles of rocky track on which a good deal of labor would be required to make it easily passable, and the line is one that would not be chosen if there was the slightest possibility of the road being bridged or much improved.

Sixth Statge, from Themli to Dhamtari, 8 Miles. Total from Border to Dhamtari 56¼ miles.

From Themli the road crosses the Silari river, and is shut in for about 1½ miles between the river and a ridge of rock ; the hill then recedes from the river, and the track runs through cultivation and waste to the Mahánadi, which is crossed at Rodree ferry. The track up to this point is very heavy. After crossing the river, there is half a mile of good hard soil, and then alternately sand and swampy ground, to the town of Dhamtari.

Summary.

From the above it will be seen that there are two tracks, one by Kokrel, Dokal, Gátasili, Burgudee and Borái, 61 miles in length, and the other by Themli, Madgadaian, Jamgáon, Bursidonga, Birpáni and Borái, 56¼ miles.

The first runs, with exception of 1¾ miles, entirely through country belonging to the Raipur district and under the Tasilee of Dhamtari ; it is now used by carts as far as Burgudee, offers no great obstacles, and up to this point can be improved, to any extent that may be considered advisable, by a corresponding expenditure. The soil on the whole is favorable, and the only heavy work is that detailed from Burgudee to the boundary, 22¼ miles. This road is also linked by a fair cart track to Sihóa from Burgudee ; and what cart traffic there is, follows this line.

The second line is through a much more open country, and the soil is generally unfavourable, swampy and heavy ; and it would be a good month longer than the first route in becoming dry. The last two stages from Madgadaian to Themli and Dhamtari is also very difficult, and could not be taken for anything but a fair-weather road. The distance is 4¾ miles shorter than the first route ; but owing to the heaviness of soil, carts would take longer to traverse the shorter distance ; it also runs for half its length through Kankér territory, and the Sihóa carts would have to follow the first route as far as Bamka before being able to join into this track.

Under these circumstances the first appeared the best, and a memorandum of expenditure required to open it for a cart track, 15 feet wide, is appended.

DRUG, A. FRANCIS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
18th March 1876. *Executive Engineer, Raipur.*

XX.

No. 60 W., dated Waltair, the 30th March 1882.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer, on Special duty,

To—The Secretary to Government, Madras, Public Works Department.

Adverting to my letter, No. 38-K, dated 25th ultimo, with which I submitted my report on the reconnaissance from raipúr to Koraput, I have the honor herewith to forward* the longitudinal sections (specified below) of the routes traversed, as well as cross sections of streams.

* In two registered covers.

14 longitudinal sections of the line from Raipúr viâ Dhamtari, Kankér and Banskót to Omorkót (150 miles).

2 longitudinal sections from Pupagáon *viá* Jeypur to Kuraputi (24 miles).

21 longitudinal sections of the line from Raipúr *ávi* Rájim, Noagarh, Háthgáon, Omorkót, Nárangpur, Ránigar, Mádéoputi to Kuraputi (218 miles).

27 cross sections of streams, exceeding 30 feet in width, on the route *viá* Rájim, Noagarh, &c.

2. The above sections have been unavoidably delayed, owing to the want of tracing cloth, which has since been received. One set had been prepared at Kuraputi, but was spoilt and had to be done over again.

3. Revised sections of the line from Ryaguddah *viá* Singapore, the Músa Ghât, Bondesor and Dádpúr to Bôgor, promised in paragraph 3 of my letter, No. 20-B, dated 4th December 1881, are under preparation and will shortly follow.

4. The final report, and drawings belonging to the last section of the reconnaissance, viz., the crossing of the Jeypur plateau and the descent down the Eastern Ghâts, are now in hand, and will be submitted from here before I embark for Madras.

XXI.

No. 72 W., dated Camp Waltair, the 14th April 1882.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer, on Special duty,

To—The Secretary to Government, Madras, Public Works Department.

As promised in paragraph 3 of my letter No. 20-B., dated 4th December 1881, and paragraph 3 of my letter No. 60-W., dated 30th March 1882, I have the honor herewith to submit 11 revised longitudinal sections of 95 miles of country reconnoitred by Mr. Sub-Engineer Cormac, in November last, between Ryaguddah, the Músa Ghât, Bondesor and Bôgor.

2. The altitudes have now been corrected, with reference to the aneroid observations at the sea coast, which had not come to hand when the original calculations were made ; and I beg that the heights on the original sections and in the reports, may be corrected according to the figures now furnished, which can be relied upon as correct.

3. As already intimated by a telegram, dated the 10th instant, I have been unable to finish the report and sections for the last portion of the reconnaissance, and to wind up the affairs of the reconnoitring party before this ; but I hope to do so by the end of the week, and intend to embark for Madras by the steamer of the 19th instant.

4. I shall thank you to instruct me whether I am to proceed to Ootacamund with my maps, field books and other papers, to give personally such further information, regarding the country reconnoitred, as the Government may desire to have.

5. Please address letters to me, till further notice, to *Madras—General Post Office*—to *await arrival.*

XXII.

No. 74 W., dated Camp Waltair, the 18th April 1882.

From—K. F. NORDMANN, Esq., Executive Engineer, on Special duty,

To—The Secretary to Government, Madras Public Works Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 38-K., dated Kuraputi, 25th February 1882, wherewith I forwarded my report on the reconnaissance of the country between Raipúr and Kuraputi *viá* Omorkót, I have the honor herewith to submit my notes on the last section of the reconnaissance, *viz.*, from Kuraputi across the Jeypur plateau and down the Eastern Ghâts to Sálúr; together with 17 sheets of longitudinal sections* of the country traversed, illustrating the most practicable lines for a railway across the plateau and down to the plains; and three cross sections of streams.

* In a separate cover.
Enclosures 3.
1 Book of Section.
1 "Notes."
1 Appendix A.

2. In paragraph 5 of G. O. No. 2294 W., dated 16th September 1881, I was directed to ascertain the best of the alternative routes, (1) from Párvatipúram *viá* Ryaguddah, east of the Noagarh hills, to Raipúr; and (2) from Sálúr over the Jeypur plateau and through Noagarh, west of the above hills, to Raipúr.

3. All my papers on the subject are now before the Government. I have already, in my letter above quoted (paragraphs 19 and 20 to which I beg to refer), made an impartial, preliminary comparison between the two routes ; and reviewing the whole circumstances again, I find a difficulty in arriving at a verdict as to which of the routes is the better.

4. Out of upwards of a thousand miles of country reconnoitred, two routes distinctly present themselves as (to my mind) equally eligible; and the Government, with my notes, reports and sections, &c., before them, will be able to choose the route that seems to answer those purposes best which the

Government have chiefly in view in this matter. These routes are laid down in detail on my maps, and they lie as follows:—

(*l*.) *East of the Noagarh Hills.*—Párvatipúram (395 feet), Ryaguddah (687 feet), Bisemkattak (1,154 feet), Ombadóla (1,196 feet), Asurgor (699 feet), Bôgor (628 feet), (cross the Tél Nadi); then following the course of the Sunder river *viâ* Tukla (686 feet), Kariál (803 feet), Kúmúna (857 feet), Torbor (949 feet), Sialjóri (1,047 feet), Jalbaí, Nára (1,010 feet), Súarmál, Patrapáli, Telibanda (1,022 feet), Mahásamund (916 feet), Gorári (cross the Mahánadi), Arang (952 feet), to Raipúr (963 feet); distance 372 miles.

This is the route which was recommended to me by Colonel Shaw-Stewart, R.E. It is a very excellent route and by far the best to be found in that direction. It encounters scarcely any ghât work (except a little, north of Ombadóla), and its summit level is not more than 1,346 feet above mean sea level.

(*z*) *West of the Noagarh Hills.*—From Sálúr (570 feet) up the ghâts to Merialpád Saddle (3,250 feet), thence along the Upper Jeypur plateau (averaging 3,000 feet) to Chikapar and Dumriput; down to Mádéoputi (2,500 feet); then following the course of the Kuradi Nallah downwards to Ránigar (2,018 feet); from there across the Jeypur Champaign country (averaging 2,000 feet elevation) to Nárangpur (1,918 feet), Paparhandi (1,922 feet), Dabgaon (1,984 feet), Bíjepur (1,955 feet), Omorkót (2,021 feet), Béra (1,967 feet), Raigarh (2,101 feet), to the edge of the Jeypur tableland near Kóliapodor (2,100 feet); thence following the drainage downwards *viâ* Dindandi and Gourgáon to Risgáon (1,569 feet); from there along the banks of the Sorul or Sondor river *viâ* Tumaribahál (1,441 feet), Baltema (1,295 feet), Benkura to Karti; there cross the Pairi river, then following this river *viâ* Bourka (992 feet), and Kopra to Rájim (958 feet), there cross the Mahánadi, and then *viâ* Uparwára to Raipúr (963 feet). The length of this line will vary from 356 to 343 miles, according to the gradients which may be accepted for the ghât portion.

5. On the western line the ghâts are to be encountered, with a summit level of 3,250 feet (Merialpád Saddle). The ghâts have been carefully explored with the result that six practicable lines have been found, *viz.*, five different lines to connect the Upper Jeypur plateau (having an average elevation of 3,000 feet) with the plains near Sálúr; and one line to connect the Upper Jeypur plateau with the lower plateau (which has an elevation of 2,000 feet).

6 The following are the different ghât routes, which have been described in detail in my "Notes" (11th and 12th March, and "*Résumé*")—*Vide* Sections, Sheet No. 17:—

(*a*) From Merialpád Saddle to Páchipenta Saddle, *viâ* Chandka, and Súnki valley, to the foot (4 miles north-west of Sálúr). Gradients varying from 1 in 50 to 1 in 75. Length 29 miles. Probable cost, at £10,000 per mile, £290,000.

(*b*) From Merialpád Saddle *viâ* Merialpád cutting (on the new Potinghi Ghât), Bittrah valley, Lávidy Saddle, High Súnkipenta, Súnki valley and Páchipenta Saddle, to foot. Gradients varying from 1 in 50 to 1 in 125. Length 32 miles. This is the longest route of all, and has the easiest gradients. Cost, at £10,000 per mile, £320,000.

(*c*) From Merialpád Saddle *viâ* Merialpád cutting, Bittrah valley, Lávidy Saddle, Chandka, head of Súnki valley, and Páchipenta Saddle, to foot. Gradients from 1 in 50 to 1 in 92. Length 29 miles. Cost, at £10,000 per mile, £290,000.

(*d*) From Merialpád Saddle to Merialpád cutting; 2½ miles; gradient 1 in 92. From Merialpád cutting *viâ* the proposed Wondranghy viaduct and Ródavalsa tunnel, to foot; gradient 1 in 50; length under 23 miles; total length 25⅓ miles. Cost, at £10,000 per mile (besides £50,000 extra for tunnel and viaduct), £300,000.

(*e*) From Merialpád Saddle to Merialpád cutting, as before, 2½ miles; gradient 1 in 92. From Merialpád cutting *viâ* the proposed Wondranghy viaduct and Ródavalsa tunnel, to foot; gradient 1 in 35; length 10 miles; total length 19 miles. This is the shortest practicable line, and has the heaviest gradients. Cost, at £10,000 per mile (besides £50,000 extra for tunnel and viaduct), £240,000.

The railway would traverse the upper plateau between the Merialpád Saddle and the Limka Saddle (near Dumriput), a distance of 33 miles.

(*f*) From Limka Saddle, which is 2,880 feet above mean sea level, *viâ* Mádéoputi and the Kuradi valley to the foot of the hills near Ránigar; an easy descent of 862 feet which in a length of 14 miles can be accomplished at an average gradient of 1 in 85. Probable cost, at £8,000 per mile, £112,000.

7. The total distance from Vizagapatam to Raipúr by the eastern or Párvatipúram route is 372 miles. By the western route, *viâ* the Jeypur hills, the distance would vary according to the gradients adopted for the ghâts.

By the longest ghât line, *vide* (*b*), paragraph 6 *supra*, the distance would be 356 miles, or 16 miles less than along the eastern route *viâ* Párvatipúram.

By the shortest line, *vide* (*e*), paragraph 6 *supra*, the distance would be 343 miles, or 29 miles less than by the eastern route.

8. The total probable cost of a narrow gauge line for each of the two routes (east and west of the Noagarh hills) would stand thus:—

A.—East of the Noagarh Hills.

	£
372 miles at £5,000	1,860,000
Add for some heavy work north of Ombadóla (5 miles at £2,000)	10,000
Add for bridges	30,000
TOTAL	1,900,000

The item of bridging is heavier on this line than on the other.

B.—West of the Noagarh Hills.

	£
Raipúr to foot of upper plateau at Ránigar, 204 miles, at £5,000	1,020,000
Ghât from Ránigar to Limka Saddle, 14 miles, at £8,000	112,000
Limka Saddle to Merialpád Saddle along the upper plateau, 33 miles, at £6,000	198,000
Ghât from Merialpád Saddle to foot in the plain (4 miles north-west of Sálúr) by the longest route (*b*), 32 miles, at £10,000	320,000
Foot to Sálúr and Vizagapatam, 73 miles, at £5,000	365,000
TOTAL	2,015,000

Or, Raipúr to foot of upper plateau at Ránigar, 204 miles, at £5,000	1,020,000
Ghât from Ránigar to Limka Saddle, 14 miles, at £8,000	112,000
Limka Saddle to Merialpád Saddle along the upper plateau, 33 miles, at £6,000	198,000
Ghât from Merialpád Saddle to foot by the shortest route (*e*), 19 miles, at £10,000	190,000
Add for Tunnel and Viaduct	50,000
Foot of hills to Vizagapatam, as before, 73 miles, at £5,000	365,000
TOTAL	1,935,000

9. As regards the gauge on which the new railway is to be constructed, it is, I submit, a matter for consideration whether a narrow-gauge line will fully answer the requirements of the great traffic, partly already existing and partly to be further stimulated and developed by the railway. It has to be considered that this railway will tap a large tract of country, about equal to France in size,

and with a population of some forty millions. But if, for reasons of present economy, the line is made a narrow-gauge one, I would strongly advocate that, in view of future requirements, all the bridges at least be built sufficiently strong to carry the additional weight consequent upon a broad-gauge line; in case the gauge should have to be eventually changed, as will most likely be the case.

10. If the railway is made by the eastern route *viâ* Párvatipúram, Ombadóla and Asurgor, the line would seem naturally to trend in a northerly direction, and might be continued from the last-named place *viâ* Banpur to Turla, there cross the Tél Nadí, then proceed along the left bank of the river *viâ* Bamini to Sónpoor, and thence along the western bank of the Mahánadi, *viâ* Binka, to Sumbulpoor, crossing the Mahánadi there.

This subject has been alluded to in my letter No. 24R., dated Raipúr, 6th January 1882, paragraph 8.

11. In case the railway should be taken from Raipúr to Sumbulpoor direct, along the old trunk road, crossing the Mahánadi twice, namely, at Gorári and Sumbulpoor, the line from Vizagapatam need not go to Raipúr at all, but might from Jalbal be taken north, *viâ* Onki, along the eastern bank of the Jong river, and there join the line from Raipúr to Sumbulpoor; whereby about 55 miles of railway would be saved.

There need be no objection, on the score of economy, to crossing the Mahánadi twice, as above mentioned; for, if the line from Raipúr is taken north of the Mahánadi, by Belaspur, &c., the amount of drainage encountered there would considerably exceed that south of the Mahánadi *plus* the double crossing of the latter. This is accounted for by the numerous large tributaries entering the Mahánadi from the north between Arang and Sumbulpoor.

12. It is not advisable to take the line from Singapore *viâ* Lonjigar to Ombadóla, as there is much hilly ground (a small ghât in fact) encountered between Singapore and Lonjigar, and an altitude of 1,603 feet (at Tirmui) has to be overcome.

13. The route from Ryaguddah *viâ* Singapore, the Músa Ghât, Bondesor and Dádpúr to Bôgor, has been carefully examined and must be considered objectionable for a railway, owing to the Músa Ghât, the head of which is 2,048 feet above mean sea level; while, by taking the route *viâ* Bisemkattak and Ombadóla, this ghât can be avoided.

14. The route mentioned* by Colonel Lucie-Smith, *viz.*, from the Músa Ghât *viâ* Nandól, Daspúr and Lorka, to Polsodár on the Sunder river (where it would meet my line from Kariál to Kúmúna), naturally shares the fate of the Músa Ghât, and must be rejected for the purposes of the railway if the ghât is rejected. But, with a view to opening out that part of the country, an ordinary cart-road should be made along Colonel Lucie-Smith's line, as well as from the Músa Ghât southwards *viâ* Singapore to Ryaguddah. This road would serve as a feeder to the railway if the latter is taken along the eastern, or Ombadóla route.

* *Vide* G. O. No. 3025W., dated 5th December 1881.

15. Similarly, the line recommended from Torbor (where it leaves my line) *viâ* Limdi, Tárnot, Sárábong, Tendubarra, Sirgidi, Bodrabanda, Kamaría and Kárti to Mahásamund (where it joins mine again), although a very good one for an ordinary road, has this drawback for a railway, that the line encounters two small ghâts (near Tárnot and Sirgidi) with an elevation of upwards of 1,500 feet; while the route *viâ* Jalbal, Nára and Súarmál, which is very little longer, meets no such obstacles; and its summit level is about 400 feet lower.

This subject has been reported on in my letter No. 24R., dated Raipúr, 6th January 1882, paragraphs 9 to 11.

16. The line from Raipúr *viâ* Dhamtari and Kankér to Omorkót, or Raigarh, is 13 miles longer than that *viâ* Rájim, along the Pairi river, through the Bindra-Noagarh Estate, and then up the Sorul or Sondor river. It would no doubt be desirable to take the rail *viâ* Dhamtari, which is situated in the very heart of a rich grain-producing country. But, besides being a long one, this line would encounter some difficult ghât work in the Hatkul valley, south-east of Kankér; while the grain country is also tapped by the Rájim line, although not to the same extent as it would be *viâ* Dhamtari.

This line has been discussed in my letter No. 38K., dated Kuraputi, 25th February 1882, paragraphs 10 and 11.

17. The lines examined and reported on by Colonel Francis, between Dhamtari, Sihóa and Borái, must be considered, on account of the hilly nature and irregular configuration of the country, as not eligible for the purposes of a Railway, when there are other and better lines. But the easiest of that officer's route (that *viâ* Kukrél, Dókál, Gatásili and Burgudi) should be opened as an ordinary cart-road; when it would act as a feeder to the Railway.

I have submitted a copy of Colonel Francis' report, with my letter No. 38K., dated 25th February 1882, paragraph 17.

18. Altogether, the reconnoitring party has travelled upwards of 1,100 miles, as specified in the margin.*

	Miles.
* Vizagapatam to Raipur *viâ* Párvatipuram and Ombadóla	372
Raipur to Vizagapatam *viâ* Kuraputi	356
Ryaguddah *viâ* Músa Ghât and Bondesor to Bógor	100
Raipur *viâ* Dhamtari and Kankér to Omorkót	150
Nárangpúr to Maribatta	50
Pupagáon *viâ* Jeypur to Kuraputi	24
Jalbal to Onki and back	50
Singapore *viâ* Lonjigár to Ombadóla and back	40
Total	1,142

G. O. No. 2294W., dated 16th September 1881 (paragraph 9) requires the longitudinal section of one line only; but, as I collected all the necessary material in the shape of measurements, observations, field notes, &c., I have submitted sections of nearly all the lines examined (with cross sections of streams); so that there are now before Government longitudinal sections of 900 miles of the country traversed, with the heights determined by the aneroid at about 900 places which are, on an average, a mile apart.

19. The perambulators used were by Elliot Brothers, of London.

The party was supplied with 11 aneroids, *viz.*, 5 by E. J. Dent, 3 by T. Cooke and Sons, 2 by L. Casella, and 1 by Negretti and Zambra; which were compared, and set at the Public Works Stores in Madras, before being despatched. Of these, six that read best together were formed into two batteries of three each; one battery being kept and observed by the Master Attendant at Vizagapatam, while the other was registered in camp by myself daily at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The other aneroids were carried about on the march and registered at every mile, at every stream, and at every change of level in the ground.

For calculating the altitudes, the hypsometrical tables of Major Morant, R.E., were used.

20. I cannot close this report without bringing to the special notice of Government the good services of my Assistant, Mr. J. Cormac, Sub-Engineer, who throughout the whole expedition has shown the most praiseworthy zeal, has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and rendered me very valuable assistance; combining, as he did, great intelligence with arduous work and perseverance under difficulties. Two hundred and fifty miles of the country explored were reconnoitred by him alone, and I have submitted his own original notes and reports on these. I should be glad if the Government would acknowledge his good services by granting him a step in promotion, namely, from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Sub-Engineers.

21. I enclose an Appendix (1 A), containing a description of the preparations for the expedition, which Appendix I beg may be placed at the head of such of my papers as are to be printed in connection with the Reconnaissance.

22. The tents, stores, instruments, &c., have been handed over to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division, in accordance with memorandum No. 567C., dated 8th March 1882, from the Chief Engineer.

XXIII.

Notes of Reconnaissance of the Eastern Ghâts from Kuraputi to Sálúr, 6th to 16th March 1882.

6th March, Kuraputi to Chikapár.—Having finished the report on the reconnaissance from Raipur to Kuraputi, and the sections appertaining thereto,

the survey party left Kuraputi on the 6th March 1882 to undertake the last portion of the work, namely, across the Jeypur plateau and down the Eastern Ghâts to Sálúr.

From Kuraputi I first proceeded to *Mastiput*, a distance of 3½ miles, and took up the proposed Railway line there, where I had ceased work on the 16th of February. Mastiput is 214 miles from Raipur.

The aneroid battery, which had been of no use at Kuraputi, here began to work again, Mastiput being 2,520 feet above mean sea level. The aneroids in the battery, being figured only up to 27·50, could not be registered at an elevation exceeding 2,500 feet.

Marching from Mastiput towards *Dumriput*, a stream was crossed at the 2nd furlong, measuring 25 feet × 6 feet, in flood. At 1 mile 1 furlong is the village of *Dengagura*, which is conveniently situated for the future Kuraputi Railway station: a valley leading from here to Kuraputi, along which a hill-side road could be easily and cheaply made to connect the two places which are 2½ miles apart.

The track proceeds along the bank of the Kuradi nullah; there is some low scrub jungle about; the soil is hard and light.—Low hills on the left.

At 1 mile 2 furlongs a *stream*, 25 feet × 8 feet.

The ground then becomes somewhat irregular, and some cutting and embanking will be required.

At 2 miles 5 furlongs a small stream, 8 feet × 5 feet; the ground is hilly and irregular, and rather stony.

At 2 miles 6 furlongs the *Kuradi nullah* (25 feet × 8 feet) is crossed again by the track; there is some hilly jungle about; no cultivation.

The hill side is stony, occasionally rocky; the soil brown clay mixed with sand.

There is a rise from Mastiput up to this of 150 feet or 1 in 97.

The road about here would be mostly in hill-side cutting, and some rock blasting required, but not much.

In the 4th mile a *stream* is crossed, 15 feet × 5 feet.

At 3 miles 6 furlongs the track leads over a *saddle*, 360 feet above the starting point.

The soil is light clay, rather stony.

At 4 miles a *stream*, 25 feet × 9 feet; then another, 18 feet × 7 feet.

At the 5th mile there is some dry cultivation; no jungle.—Soil brown clay.

Before joining the high road from Kuraputi to Potingi, the village of *Nigamangura* is reached, where there are some paddy-fields. A stream, 25 feet × 7 feet, is crossed; and at 5 miles 6 furlongs the high road is joined.

The village of *Dumriput* was passed, and at 6 miles 7 furlongs the *Karandi stream* was reached, 30 feet × 9 feet, with soft clayey banks and muddy bed.

Then another stream, 14 feet × 5 feet.

At 7 miles 7 furlongs 143 yards the day's work was brought to a close, to be resumed to-morrow.

The party at this point left the high road to proceed to the site of the old Chikapár bungalow where the camp had been pitched.

As regards the fitness for a Railway of the line traversed to-day from Mastiput to Chikapár bridge, distance 8 miles, the section shows that, up to 1 mile 1 furlong 92 yards, the maximum gradient required would be 1 in 155; thence to 2 miles 6 furlongs 47 yards, 1 in 76; and up to the saddle, 1 in 25.*—From the saddle, by which the line enters on the Jeypur plateau (averaging 3,000 feet in elevation), there is a gentle descent of 101 feet in 4 miles 1 furlong and 90 yards. This descent includes some undulating ground which has to be negociated in detail; but there is nothing serious in the way of cutting or embanking required, and a good line could be easily laid out.

* Or, an average gradient of 1 in 55; but, by taking the line from Ránigar *above Mastiput*, this gradient could be considerably eased.

7th March, Chikapár to Dóliámb.—Distance 9 miles 3 furlongs.

We joined the public road where work was left off yesterday, and marched towards Potingi.

At the 2nd furlong the *Karandi stream* was crossed, over which there is a temporary timber bridge. The banks of the stream are steep and soft, the soil

is tenacious clay, the bed sandy and muddy alternately; there is no visible rock near for foundations.

Some dry cultivation along the route; no jungle.

At 2 miles 7 furlongs the road passes over a *saddle* not far from the village of *Kakkigám*.

A drainage channel 12 feet × 4 feet is crossed.

The prevailing soil is stiff clay.

At 4 miles 5 furlongs the old Police station at *Semligura* was passed.

At 5 miles 7 furlongs a *stream*, 30 feet × 8 feet, with steep, soft banks and sandy bed; no rock near for foundations.

Some wet and dry cultivation; no jungle. The soil here is brown clay; some laterite rock occurs near the road, a few feet below the surface.

7 miles 70 yards; *stream* 24 feet × 8 feet, with steep, clayey banks. Some light scrub jungle.

At 8 miles 6 furlongs, the village of Márliput was passed.

At 9 miles 143 yards a *stream*, 45 feet × 7 feet; bed, clay and shingle; soil, red clay; some laterite; the banks are sloping; the bed during floods is large and well defined; there is a distinct channel in the centre where the water at present runs about 4 feet deep.

At 9 miles 3 furlongs the camp near *Dóliámb* was reached, where there is both wet and dry cultivation. Jungle on the hill side.

To-day's march lay entirely along the 3,000 feet pleateau; the ground undulates considerably; but a good and easy line for the Railway can be obtained by keeping along the low ground as much as possible, and generally following the course of the longitudinal valleys leading in the direction of the proposed line.

Some high embankments would be required, but not much cutting. The soil is easy, the drainage to be crossed moderate, and there is not much rock.

8th March, Dóliámb to Dókrigát Saddle, 11 miles 4 furlongs. Dókrigát Saddle to Merialpád camp, 7 miles 6 furlongs. Total distance 19 miles 2 furlongs.—Continued along the public road for some distance from Dóliámb.

At 1 mile 4 furlongs 187 yards a *stream* was crossed, 25 feet × 10 feet, with steep clayey banks; bed, sand with shingle.

Some dry cultivation.

Prevailing soil, stiff clay.

Here we left the road and marched towards the village of *Kundili*, at the third mile, where ample wet cultivation was seen.

Beyond the village, the track passed over a tank bund.

At 3 miles 5 furlongs, a *stream* flowing into the Koláb was crossed, 35 feet × 9 feet, with steep clayey banks, and firm bottom; no rock visible. The ground here is somewhat undulating.

The track follows the course of the river just crossed; there are hills on both sides; the slopes are cultivated.

At 4 miles 5 furlongs the village of *Temba* was passed; Dusra was left on the right, on the other side of the stream. We then passed along a narrow valley where some hill-side cutting for the road would be required.

The main path leading from Potingi to Nandapur was met.

At 5 miles 5 furlongs a *stream*, 25 feet × 8 feet, flowing into the stream last crossed.

At 5 miles 8 furlongs, the *village of Kirajóla Dusra* was reached. Here are some dry fields, chiefly with ragi; and some gardens with castor-oil and plantain trees. Hills and jungle around.—In the 7th mile the last-mentioned stream was again met, and then its course followed up along the narrow valley, where some hill-side cutting would be required for the road.—Much dry cultivation around.

7 miles, 4 furlongs.—Near the *village of Déo Potingi*; at least *one* of the villages of that name: there are several.

We passed between *Déo Potingi* and *Sargigura*.

At the 9th mile the last stream was crossed once more. The soil here is red clay. There is some dry cultivation. Thin scrub jungle and stunted date grow all around. Some hill-side cutting for the road required.

At 9 miles 6 furlongs, passed through another *Déo Potingi* which seems to be the chief of the several villages of that name about here.

Then the path led through a *gorge*, where much hill-side cutting would be needed.

A small irrigation channel, coming from the head of the gorge (the Dókrigát Saddle) and flowing towards Déo Potingi, is led along the hill-side.

Beyond the gorge there is some flat ground again, breaking into irregular features here and there.

At 11 miles 4 furlongs, we arrived in the *Dókrigát Saddle*, having come at a steady ascent (about 300 feet) all the way from the village of Kundili.

The height of this saddle above mean sea level is 3,190 feet.

The track through the saddle is a short cut from Kundili to Merialpád; the easier but somewhat longer route lies along the valley of the Koláb river, further west.

From Dókrigát Saddle the lower ground to the south is overlooked wherein the village of *Pukeli* lies, to which the track descends rapidly from the saddle. But a gradual descent on an easy gradient can be obtained by keeping along the hill-side to the east, instead of descending at once.

Having no topographical maps of this part of the country, on the scale of one mile to the inch, and the ordnance map being incomplete for these parts, *as it does not show the hills* (the chief feature here), I had under-estimated the distance from Dóliámb to Merialpád, and sent the camp ahead to the latter place, along the main road *viâ* Potingi and then down the new ghât. So that from Dókrigát Saddle (which I left at 11 A.M.) I had to march across country, over hill and dale, through the jungle, to Merialpád.

We marched along the hill-side, passed through the *village of Sangamgura*, and at the 13th mile got into another *saddle* connected with the last by a ridge, and about 90 feet lower.

At last we reached the camp at Merialpád at 2-30 P.M., the thermometer in the aneroid box showing 105° F.; having marched 21 miles since 6 A.M., taking observations, notes, &c., and never halted.

Merialpád is near the edge of the 3,000 feet plateau, and is at the natural head of all lines of communication that can be brought up from the Sálúr plains to the plateau, in this direction.

The *Merialpád Saddle*, 3,250 feet above mean sea level, a mile to the west of the village, is the natural ghât head for all ghât lines converging here.

If it should be decided to take the Railway over the Jeypur plateau, there is nothing, encountered in this day's march, to form any obstacle or difficulty. No gradients steeper than 1 in 70 need be used; the amount of hill-side cutting required is by no means formidable, while scarcely any rock is met.

9th March, Potingi.—Inspected the new ghât, as far as Potingi, and confirmed my previous impression based upon careful examination of the country, some years ago, that this portion of the line should not be used for the Railway; the proper ghât head being at Merialpád and not at High Hadmári. Indeed, if Potingi had not been, chiefly with reference to Mr. Turner's Taudevalsah Ghât, made an obligatory point, nine years ago, when the new ghât was traced by me, this ghât would have entered upon the plateau at Merialpád, and not at Hadmári or Potingi. Thus the new ghât would have been 4 miles shorter than it is at present, and its head 250 feet lower.

It is a matter for consideration whether it is, even now, too late to change the upper part of the new ghât by abandoning that portion north of the Merialpád cutting (where the shaft was sunk), tracing thence into the Merialpád Saddle, taking the road from that to Pukeli; and thence either *viâ* Dókrigát Saddle and Déo Potingi, or else along the valley of the Koláb, towards Kundili, near which village the main road to Kuraputi would be joined. This would do away with Potingi as a station on the main road; the fertile Koláb valley would be opened out; and Pootapád, Pukeli and Kundili would then become important points on the new road.

10th March, Merialpád to Dókrigát Saddle.—This march was undertaken to obtain a complete longitudinal section of the line between the Merialpád and Dókrigát Saddles, which are nearly on the same level.

We first worked into the Merialpád Saddle, which is 2½ miles from the camp, and 3,250 feet above mean sea level.

From this saddle to Dókrigát Saddle (3,190 feet above mean sea level) the distance is 7 miles 6 furlongs. At 1 mile 1 furlong, we arrived opposite the village of *Sanduka*, which is on the other side of the valley. The track leads along the hill-side on the left; the soil is light; there is no rock visible. Some dry cultivation, and a little jungle. The ground is alternately flat and side-lying; hill-side cutting would be required in places.

At 1 mile 7 furlongs, a small *nullah* was crossed, 10 feet × 4 feet; 160 yards further another nullah, 15 feet × 4 feet. Here the track changes from the left to the right side of the valley. Patches of jungle and dry cultivation occur alternately.

At 2 miles 5 furlongs the last *stream* is crossed again, and the track changes back to the left side of the valley.

The ground here is rather irregular.

At 3 miles 5 furlongs a small *nullah*, 12 feet × 4 feet. Hilly jungle.—Soil, brown clay.

The longitudinal section here shows a considerable dip, because the track descends unnecessarily low; the road would avoid this dip by crossing the valley somewhat higher up.

At the 4th mile the track passes through the *Pukeli Saddle*, and then descends towards the village of *Pukeli*. But the saddle can be circumvented by following the course of the nullah last crossed.

We passed a small hamlet belonging to Pukeli, and called *Pukeliguda*, situated on a gently sloping hill-side.

There is some dry cultivation near this village.

At 5 miles 6 furlongs the village of *Pukeli* was passed *en route* to the *Dókrigát Saddle*. There is extensive wet and dry cultivation near the village. Half-a-mile north of Pukeli a stream is crossed, flowing into the Koláb river.

From here the line may either follow the course of the Koláb river to Kundili, or be taken up into the Dókrigát Saddle; but the former is the easier line for a railway. In case the road is taken through Dókrigát Saddle, the ridge on the eastern side will take the line from the saddle down towards Pukeli at a maximum gradient of 1 in 70.

From Dókrigát Saddle we returned to Pukeli, a distance of 2 miles, where the camp had been pitched.

The distance marched to-day was as follows:—

	M.	F.	Y.
Merialpád Camp to Merialpád Saddle	2	4	0
Merialpád Saddle to Dókrigát Saddle	7	6	92
Dókrigát Saddle to Pukeli Camp	2	0	42
TOTAL .	12	2	134

The march to-day was chiefly through a broad valley; some intricate ground was passed over near Pukeli, but nothing was encountered that could be considered a serious obstacle to tracing a suitable line for a railway.

11th March. Pukeli to Merialpád viâ Pútapár.—Distance 9 miles 6 furlongs.

We marched back from Pukeli to Merialpád Saddle along the route described yesterday.

From Merialpád Saddle we followed the Brinjarri track leading into the old and new ghâts between Lávidy and Pútapár. The track is an easy one and leads chiefly along a gently sloping hill-side.

The railway should descend the hill-side at 1 in 75 from Merialpád Saddle, keep above the present ghât and above Lávidy Saddle, pass Chandk a and enter the valley of the Súnki river not far from Páta Lávidy. It would then cross the Súnki valley, as high up the stream as may be found convenient, and proceed along the southern slope of the valley into the *Páchipenta Saddle, i. e.*, the head of the old Páchipenta ghât, south of the Súnki stream.

Or, another line could be run as follows:—

From Merialpád Saddle into the Bittra valley; then through a cutting, to be made in the low ridge near Volagah; along well-wooded hill-sides into Lávidy Saddle; thence either *viá* High Súnkipenta, or *viá* Lávidy and Chandka, into the Súnki valley; across the Súnki stream, and into Páchipenta Saddle, as before.

From Páchipenta Saddle, which is 2,213 feet above mean sea level, there is a descent of 1,443 feet to accomplish, and there is a length of 14 miles of hill-side available to get to the foot of the hills (4 miles north-west of Sálúr); so that a line could be traced at a gradient of 1 in 50, which gives a fall of 105 feet per mile. Much heavy rock would be encountered on these last 14 miles, and a number of large stone revetments would have to be built.

The work on the plateau, *i.e.*, above Páchipenta Saddle, would be rather easy compared to that on these 14 miles; the outer (southern) face of the ridge being very stony.

From the foot of the hills an easy descent of 1 in 100, for 4 miles, takes the line into Sálúr, which is 569 feet above mean sea level, 100 feet above Rámabhadrapúram, and 175 feet higher than Párvatipuram.

12th March, Bittra Valley line.—Went to reconnoitre the Bittra valley and to refresh my memory about its features which I had very carefully examined in 1873, 1874 and 1875.

The submit level of this line is also the Merialpád Saddle. The road can be taken down from that saddle, along easy hill-sides, by a gradient of 1 in 50 to the site of the proposed viaduct, 1,500 feet long, 1,622 feet above mean sea level, and 150 feet above the bed of the Wondranghy stream; there we should have to pierce the Ródavalsa ridge by a tunnel 2,000 feet long, and emerge on the southern face of the ridge at the same elevation, *i.e.*, 1,622 feet above mean sea level, or 852 feet above the foot of the hills (which is 4 miles north-west of Sálúr). To accomplish this descent at a gradient of 1 in 50, would require a length of about 8 miles which is available on the same hill-side along which the new Potingi Ghât is being made, and along which the railway from Páchipenta Saddle would come down.

As in the case of the latter, so also here, a considerable amount of rock would have to be blasted, and a number of heavy stone revetments to be built, on these 8 miles.

13th March, Merialpád to Dóbata.—Went along the new ghât, as far as Lávidy Saddle; thence along the cattle track leading to Lávidy, Chandka, and Súnki. Passed the village of Páta Lávidy. Then entered the valley of the Súnki stream, followed its course downwards to Súnki, and returned by the old ghât to High Súnkipenta, and thence by the new ghât to the camp at Dóbata, just under Lávidy Saddle.

14th March, Dóbata to Súnki.—Proceeded along the new ghât to Súnki, crossed the Súnki stream (which contained very little water) and ascended the old ghât to its summit level on this side (Páchipenta Saddle). Fixed the height of the latter (2,213 feet), and explored the hill-side with a view to the location of the line of rail, in case it should be decided to bring the line here.—Then returned to the camp at Súnki.

15th March, Súnki to Ródavalsa.—Marched along the new ghât, as far as the cutting on Ródavalsa Saddle.

Thence descended the steep hill-side into the rocky bed of the Wondranghy stream, and examined the sites of the proposed viaduct and tunnel.

Fixed altitudes, &c., and then returned to the camp on Ródavalsa Saddle, which saddle is 2,001 feet above mean sea level.

16th March, Ródavalsa to Sálúr.—Went along the new ghât to the foot, and then along the new line of road being constructed from the foot to Sálúr. There I closed the field work of the last section of the Reconnaissance.

Résumé.

As the result of my exploration of the ghâts, on this occasion as well as in previous years, I have arrived at the conclusion that the routes above mentioned (*vide* notes for 11th and 12th March), and described as accurately as they can be without actual levels, &c., having been taken, represent the shortest and most practicable lines (subject to modification in details) that can be found for a railway ghât from Sálúr to the Jeypur plateau. Other lines may be possible, but those here specified offer a minimum of obstacles and difficulties.

These routes are:—

I.—The Lávidy and Súnki Line.

(*a*) From Merialpád Saddle to Páchipenta Saddle *viá* Chandka and Súnki valley.

Miles.
15
14
4
33

Fall 1,037 feet; gradient 1 in 75; length 15 miles (Section No. 6).

From Páchipenta Saddle to foot (4 miles north-west of Sálúr). Fall 1,443 feet; gradient 1 in 50; length 14 miles (Section No. 10).

From foot to Sálúr. Fall 200 feet; gradient 1 in 100; length 4 miles (Section No. 15), total 33 miles.

(*b*) Or, from Merialpád Saddle to Merialpád cutting (on the new Potingi Ghât).

Miles.
$2\frac{1}{2}$
$7\frac{1}{5}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$
$5\frac{3}{4}$
14
4
$35\frac{7}{10}$

Fall 113 feet; distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; gradient 1 in 92 (Section No. 11).

From Merialpád cutting into the Bittra valley and to Lávidy Saddle. Fall 507 feet; gradient 1 in 75; length $7\frac{1}{5}$ miles (Section No. 7).

From Lávidy Saddle to High Súnkipenta; fall 106 feet; distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; gradient 1 in 125 (Section No. 9).

From High Súnkipenta *viá* Súnki valley to Páchipenta Saddle; fall 281 feet; gradient 1 in 100; length $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Section No. 9).

From Páchipenta Saddle to foot; fall 1,443 feet; gradient 1 in 50; length 14 miles (Section No. 10).

Foot to Sálúr; fall 200 feet; gradient 1 in 100; distance 4 miles (Section No. 15).

Total length 36 miles.—This is the longest route of all, and has the easiest gradients.

(*c*) Or, from Merialpád Saddle *viá* the Bittra valley to Lávidy Saddle,

Miles.
$9\frac{7}{10}$
$5\frac{1}{2}$
18
$33\frac{2}{10}$

as before $9\frac{7}{10}$ miles (Section No. 7).

From Lávidy Saddle *viá* Chandka and the head of the Súnki valley to Páchipenta Saddle; fall 387 feet, gradient 1 in 75; length $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Páchipenta Saddle to Salúr, as before, 18 miles; total length $33\frac{2}{10}$ miles.

II.—The Bittra Valley Line, with Viaduct and Tunnel.

(*d*) From Merialpád Saddle to Merialpád cutting, as before; distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Merialpád cutting to Wondranghy stream; roadway of viaduct 150 feet above bed. Fall 1,485 feet; gradient 1 in 50; length 14 miles (Section No. 11).

Miles.
$2\frac{1}{2}$
14
$8\frac{1}{5}$
4
$29\frac{1}{3}$

Wondranghy Viaduct, and Ródavalsa Tunnel; combined length 3,500 feet (Section No. 16).

From south entrance of tunnel, to foot (4 miles north-west of Sálúr); fall 852 feet, gradient 1 in 50; length $8\frac{1}{5}$ miles (Section No. 13).

From foot to Sálúr; fall 200 feet; gradient 1 in 100; length 4 miles; total length $29\frac{1}{3}$ miles (Section No. 15).

(*e*) Or, from Merialpád Saddle to Merialpád cutting, as before; distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Merialpád cutting to viaduct, at a gradient of 1 in 35; length 10 miles (Section No. 13). Viaduct and tunnel, as before, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile. Tunnel to foot, at 1 in 35; $5\frac{7}{8}$ miles; foot to Sálúr, 4 miles; total 23 miles.

Miles.
$2\frac{1}{2}$
10
$\frac{2}{3}$
$5\frac{7}{8}$
4
23

This is the shortest practicable line, and is shorter than the new Potingi Ghât which is now being made.

The steep gradient may be considered objectionable for a railway; but railways on similar gradients have been made in other parts, for instance over the Alps (the Semmering Pass in Austria, and the Brenner Pass in Bavaria); over the Western Ghâts near Bombay (the Bhore and Thull Ghâts); and others.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer.

WALTAIR,
18th April 1882.

XXIV.

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route—from Párvatipuram to Raipur.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.				
85 7 4	...	...	395·3	...	...	*Belagamparvatipuram.*
		1 1 63	360·0	...	...	Town of *Párvatipuram.*
		2 3 137	385·0	...	...	Sandy loam kunkur underlying.
		3 3 147	385·0	...	...	Village of *Vikramapuram.* Dry cultivation.
		4 3 150	340·0	...	...	Junction with *Kurupam* road. Wet and dry cultivation.
		5 4 143	318·0	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		6 3 182	310·0	...	...	Village of *Jungalavalasa.*
		6 6 176	...	...	..	*Narrainpatnam.* River, Section No. 1. Village of *Kotapam.*
		7 7 173	275·0	...	...	Stream 20′×4′.
		9 1 23	...	...	...	Do. 10′×4′.
						Village of *Komarada.* Station-house. Cultivation under tank.
		10 0 120	...	...	...	Stream 20′×6′.
		10 3 86	280·45	...	114·85	Village of *Kamatlapeta.* Undulating country. Sandy light loam.
		1 1 87	270·0	...	...	Jungle.
		2 1 92	280·0	...	...	Wet cultivation. Jungle.
		3 2 46	340·0	...	...	Undulating irregular ground. Sandy clay. Little cultivation.
		4 4 163	260·0	...	...	Stream 10′×1′.
		4 7 133	...	...	...	Do. Section No. 2.
		5 6 81	260·0	...	...	Do. do. No. 3. Oil-seeds and sugarcane.
		6 6 141	340·0	...	...	Sandy soil.
		8 0 184	360·0		...	Stream 4′×3′. Wet and dry cultivation, and jungle. Ground broken and undulating.
		9 2 68	403·0	...	...	.....
		9 4 48	...	...	...	Stream, Section No. 4.
		10 4 129	483·8	203·35	...	Village of *Jummadahpettah.*
		1 2 55	513·8	...	...	Jungle and dry cultivation.
		2 7 46	433·0	...	...	Stream 15′×7′.
		2 7 77	...	...	...	Do. 15′×10′.
		3 3 80	420·0	...	...	Do. Section 5.
		4 1 185	420·0	...	...	Road runs by river Nagavully.
		4 2 0	...	...	...	Stream, Section No. 6. Jungle with little cultivation in patches.
		5 1 50	477·0	...	...	Khond Village of *Juddah.* Dry cultivation.
		5 7 17	483·0	...	...	Dry cultivation. Light sandy soil.
		7 3 158	568·0	...	...	Village of *Pittanmoley.* Light sandy soil.
		9 1 215	540·0	...	...	River, Section No. 7.
116 6 0	30 6 216	9 7 1	687·0	204·	...	*Ryaguddah.* Light soil. Dry cultivation.
		1 4 30	669·0	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		2 4 37	637·0	...	...	Village of *Kulliagoodah.* Ground somewhat broken. Stream 6′×4′.
		3 7 79	657·0	...	...	Village of *Prodiguda.* Tope for camping. Dry cultivation; some wet.
		5 4 187	617·0	...	...	Village of *Comellypettah.* River, Section No. 8. Level upland country.
		6 6 104	667·0	...	...	Some jungle. Village of Jugganaidupetta.
		8 1 189	709·0	22·	...	Village of *Gingerabadi.* Soil dark brown clay, nearly black.
		8 6 147	736·0	49·	...	*Gingerabadi.* Ground becoming more uneven. A good deal of jungle. Jungle and cultivation; some wet cultivation under streams. Soil alternately sandy and clayey loam.

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.				
		1 3 142	764·0	...	...	Dry cultivation. Jungle and patches of cultivation. Rock.
		3 1 60	778·0	...	...	Dry cultivation. Sandy soil.
		3 3 110	766·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 9. This river lies in a deep valley.
		4 3 126	778·0	...	...	Village of *Gujelpadu.* Dry and wet cultivation. Ground somewhat undulating. Small planted tope of young trees. Village of *Sunta-Bunnigaum.* Sandy track; slightly undulating.
		6 0 118	794·0	...	...	.....
		6 4 74	766·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 10. Jungle and cultivation. Sandy track. Village of Buthpuram.
		7 6 76	876·0	...	...	.....
		8 6 44	904·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 11. Hilly jungle. Broken ground. No cultivation.
		10 0 27	1,072·0	...	...	Jungle with patches of cultivation.
		10 4 123	1,136·0	400·	...	*Ballingy.*
		1 5 92	1,206·0	...	...	Hill side cultivated in patches.
		2 6 48	1,236·0	...	...	Very few patches of cultivation.
		3 2 176	1,196·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 12.
		4 0 91	1,286·0	...	...	Do. 10′×15′.
		4 2 175	1,258·0	...	...	Ground uneven, cut up by gullies.
		4 6 104	1,298·0	...	...	Soil, sandy brown clay. Bifurcation of roads eastern to *Bissemkattak,* western to *Raipur* viâ *Tikirapara.*
		5 3 147	1,346·0	...	...	Jungle and patches of cultivation. Reddish sandy clay. Jungle, with little cultivation.
		6 4 109	1,276·0	...	...	Village of *Matakeri.* Wet and dry cultivation.
		7 5 147	1,176·0	...	...	Village of *Batuguda.* Dry cultivation and jungle.
		9 0 69	1,156·0	...	...	Jungle, with recent clearing and sparse dry cultivation.
146 3 187	29 4 191	10 1 141	1,154·0	18·	...	*Bisemkattak* in the midst of hills and jungle. Paddy-fields. Stream, Section No. 13.
		2 1 98	1,194·0	...	...	Jungle.
		3 3 134	1,104·0	...	...	Stream 10′ × 5′. Some dry cultivation. Village of *Goilkana.* Stream 25′ × 5′. Some wet cultivation. Village of *Lurchigada.* Extensive wet cultivation.
		5 3 142	1,054·0	...	...	Dry cultivation in jungle. Village of *Depaguda.* Extensive wet cultivation. Stream 25′ × 5′. Village of *Dandra.* Jungle; few patches of clearing.
		7 2 208	1,104·0	...	...	.....
		8 4 16	1,104·0	...	...	Village of *Tikirapara.* Wet and dry cultivation. Stream, Section No. 14.
		9 4 173	1,094·0	...	...	Jungle. Dry cultivation. Village of *Jomaraguda.* Village of *Chellanalla.* Fine tope for camping
		11 1 204	1,194·0	...	...	Stream 10′ × 5′. Jungle cleared here and there. Dry cultivation.
		12 0 67	1,192·7	38·	...	*Kordaband.* Fine tope for camp. Stream 10′ × 5′; stream 10′ × 5′.
		1 3 75	1,100·0	...	...	Jungle and dry cultivation. Stream 10′ × 5′.
		3 1 211	1,050·0	...	...	Village of *Doikal.* Stream, Section No. 15. Paddy and dry cultivation, sugarcane.
		3 7 82	...	...	...	Village of *Kondugura.* Stream 25′ × 5′. Undulating country. Hills on both sides. Tree, jungle, patches of dry cultivation.
		5 2 191	1,070·0	...	...	Village of *Sivapodro* and *Dombisi.* Small ghât stream 15′ × 5′; stream 8′ × 3′.
		6 6 187	1,060·0	...	...	Hilly undulating ground. Jungle and dry cultivation.
		7 2 47	...	...	...	Stream, Section No. 16. Dense jungle. Hill side cutting required. Flat country.
		8 5 27	1,182·0	...	...	Village of *Chankuti*
		9 3 17	1,152·0	...	...	Village of *Peddagudah.* Village of *Ramguda.*

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		10 0 67	1,082·0	...	...	*Bongsdara* River, Section No. 17.
170 3 52	23 7 85	11 7 18	1,196·0	4·0	...	Fine tope for camping; *Ombadola.*
		0 5 0	1,234·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 18. Planted topes alternating with jungle and dry cultivation.
		1 7 78	1,234·0	...	...	Village of *Kamrabal.* Stream 10′ × 4′. Village of *Bijaparam.* Jungle and dry cultivation.
		2 7 0	...	...	...	Village of *Ishapur.* Jungle with a little dry cultivation.
		3 5 153	1,296·0	...	...	Summit stream 6′ × 4′.
		4 2 0	...	...	...	Village of *Bonpur.* Gneiss rock with quartz jungle.
		4 5 197	1,166·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 19. Broken ground; stony soil; soil clay with kunkur.
		5 3 26	1,136·0	...	...	Jungle and rock cropping out. Irregular ground broken and undulating. Stream 6′ × 4′.
		7 0 176	1,076·0	...	...	Village of *Boreguda.* Dry cultivation in the midst of jungle.
		8 1 121	1,066·0	...	...	Village of { *Dengen* / *Kargati* }. Dry cultivation, surrounded by jungle. Ground undulating and cut up by gullies. Soil red clay.
		9 2 21	996·0	...	...	Boundary of *Kalahundy.* Tracks to *Loajigar* and *Bondesor* diverge at this point. Dense jungle; stony soil. Village of *Sigriguppa.* Forest of large trees.
		10 3 0	...	...	...	Stream 20′ × 5′; stream 10′ by 5′. Abundance of *kunkur*, limestone about.
		11 0 50	...	...	...	Stream 25′ × 6′. Jungle. No cultivation.
182 1 0	...	11 5 176	927·0	...	269·	*Sorigura.* Small clearing in dense jungle. Dense forest of good timber trees; matti abundant; ample timber for railway sleepers. Virgin soil.
		1 6 117	837·0	...	...	Stream, Section 20. Virgin jungle and forest without a patch of clearing.
		2 4 169	827·0	...	...	Village of *Padmara.* Some dry cultivation. Flat country. Soil, light sandy clay. Village of *Peremallu.*
		4 1 0	...	...	...	Irrigated land.
		4 7 114	747·0	...	...	Village of *Bakel.* Wet and dry cultivation. Village of *Olisirka.* Wet and dry cultivation. Soil, dark clay.
		6 2 0	727·0	...	...	Village of *Talagaon.* Wet and dry cultivation. Open ground round village. Scrub jungle.
		7 3 172	709·0	...	...	Village of *Sorgigura.* Wet and dry cultivation near village.
		8 1 198	710·0	...	...	Village of *Mandel.* Ample cultivation all round. Black soil. Some jungle.
192 7 75	...	10 6 67	699·3	...	228·	Village of *Asurgor*, situated in an old mud fort.
		0 1 94	...	...	...	Stream, Section No. 21. Light jungle and dry cultivation. Soil heavy clay, nearly black.
		0 7 194	699·0	...	...	Village of *Borgaon.* Open country. Extensive wet and dry cultivation.
		1 4 178	679·0	...	...	Good soil, nearly black.
		2 0 207	...	...	...	Villages of { *Setirpalli* / *Bolaspur* }. Young mango topes about five years old. Extensive rice-fields.
		2 6 215	679·0	...	...	Tank. Jungle; a few patches of wet and dry cultivation. Much rock. Track branches off to *Bondesor.* Light soil.
		4 0 16	609·0	...	...	Stream 18′ × 9′. Sandy bed; good banks.
		4 5 2	609·0	...	...	Village of *Domsilat.* Small village in jungle, with little dry cultivation around.
		5 7 212	589·0	...	...	Village of *Toria.* Five huts in a clearing surrounded by jungle.
		6 7 28	549·0	...	...	Deron stream, Section No. 22.
		8 6 186	549·0	...	...	Village of *Kandel.* One dozen huts in a large clearing.
		9 5 3	...	...	...	.....

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distanee from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		10 5 168	549·0	...	...	Village of *Dammermurra.* A few huts in a small clearing. Very little cultivation.
		11 6 9	549·0	...	...	Stream 11′ × 4′.
205 3 128	35 0 76	12 4 53	627·7	...	71·6	Village of *Bogor.* Small area of wet cultivation. Dry cultivation Cross road from *Bondesor* to *Sumbulpoor.*
		1 4 193	597·0	...	...	.....
		1 7 93	547·0	...	...	Tel Nadi, Section No. 23.
		2 7 84	577·0	...	...	Village of *Mohda.*
		3 1 78	577·0	...	...	Soil heavy sandy clay. Wet and dry cultivation. Village of *Gontalalli.* Slightly undulating. Open park-like country. Light scrub jungle and grass land.
		5 1 44	587·0	...	...	Village of *Serko.* Open country, high and dry ground. Light sandy soil.
		6 0 120	560·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 24. Open grass country. Some cultivation. Village of *Udepur.*
		7 2 206	585·0	...	...	Village of *Gurar.* Wet and dry cultivation. Much garden cultivation.
214 0 0	...	8 7 5	618·0	...	...	Village of *Boolkapodor.*
		0 6 140	587·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 25. Open country. Dry and wet cultivation. Extensive wet cultivation.
		2 7 116	578·0	...	...	Village of *Kuland.* Extensive cultivation, wet and dry. Some jungle. Undulating ground.
		4 2 171	618·0	...	...	Village of *Gondergura.* Rocky hillocks. Undulating country.
		5 2 144	568·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 26. Village of *Daiton.* Wet and dry cultivation. Soil dark clay.
		7 4 145	588·0	...	...	Village of *Itchegaon.* Open flat country. Village of *Porsasora.* Good camping ground. Flat open country, slightly undul ating.
		9 3 46	608·0	...	...	Village of *Badbeng..* Wet and dry cultivation. Soil sandy clay.
226 2 0	...	11 6 200	638·0	...	...	Village of *Sorman.* Open country, well cultivated.
		1 6 11	638·0	...	...	Village of *Bisbapatnam.* Dark clayey soil. Well cultivated. Open country. Rock cropping up in places.
		3 7 125	628·0	...	...	Village of *Saleburut.* Extensive cultivation. Good camping ground.
		5 3 124	648·0	...	...	Village of *Jholop.* Wet and dry cultivation. Garden cultivation. Soil gravelly. Tope and camping ground. Quartz, outcrops in severol places.
		6 6 204	676·0	...	...	Village of *Boslar.* Stream, Section No. 27. Good camping groundfor an army.
336 2 0	...	10 0 139	686·0	48·	...	Village of *Tukla.* Swampy ground.
		1 0 183	686·0	...	...	Village of *Bisga.* Wet and dry cultivation; scrub jungle; swampy ground; scrub jungle.
		2 3 58	686·0	...	...	Village of *Pokansor.* Black soil. Wet and dry cultivation.
		3 5 160	666·0	...	...	Village of *Boro Doil.* Wet and dry cultivation. Rich dark clay.
		5 3 48	752·0	...	...	Village of *San Doil.* Large tank of drinking water. Scrub jungle. Good camping ground.
243 6 116	38 2 208	7 4 84	802·0	116·	...	Village of *Karial.* Good camping ground. Low scrub jungle. No cultivation
		2 0 72	772·0	...	...	Village of *Chindagura.* Extensive garden cultivation; some wet and dry cultivation.
		2 4 121	...	...	...	Heavy jungle.
		3 4 82	762·0	...	...	Village of *Tonkpali.* A little cultivation; heavy jungle. Heavy jungle.
		5 5 102	762·0	...	...	Garden cultivation; heavy jungle. Small stream 5 × 5′; stream 20′ × 6′.
		7 1 23	730·0	...	...	Village of *Nuapara.* Wet cultivation. Jungle.
		8 0 192	711·0	...	...	Village of *Borgoan.* Light gravelly soil. Stream 15′×6′; stream 10′×4′; stream 10′×4′.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Routes, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.				
		10 5 66	741·0	...	...	Village of *Kolinga*. Jungle.
255 5 153	...	11 7 37	761·0	...	41·	Village of *Tikali*. A few huts in a clearing in the jungle. Hilly jungle. Stony soil with gravel; much quartz about.
		1 6 112	741·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 28. Village of *Lamipani*. Wet and dry cultivation. Jungle with stunted teak.
		3 0 65	751·0	...	...	Stream 26′×6′. Rock for foundations; ledges of stratified rock extending across the stream. Stream 6′×4. Jungle. Rocky and stony ground. Stream 10′×5′;
		4 4 128	751·0	...	...	Village of *Jalkusum*. Rich dark soil. Stream 15×5′. Rocky bed; high banks.
		5 7 115	741·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 29.
		6 6 37	791·0	...		Village of *Dumribahal*. Wet and dry cultivation.
		7 5 75	811·0	...	...	Village of *Bilinjar*. Topes, gardens and fields. Wet and dry cultivation. Jungle. Hilly ground. Dense jungle. Fine camping ground.
266 0 0	...	10 3 10	857·0	96·	...	Village of *Kumuna*.
		0 7 8	787·0	...	...	Gurmai stream, Section No. 30. Jungle. Dark rich soil. Open country. Grass land.
		2 2 121	797·0	...	...	Village-site of *Gursor*, deserted.
		3 4 104	787·0	...	...	Village of *Kisima* Village of *Tokopara*. Jungle and grass land. No cultivation.
		4 5 171	797·0	...	...	No track. Village of *Kurisor*. Some wet and dry cultivation.
		5 3 84	797·0	...	...	Rich dark soil. Stream, Section No. 31. Fine soil for wheat. Village of *Koirbari*. A little cultivation and some open ground. Dense jungle.
		7 7 184	837·0	...	...	Village (deserted) of *Jondramura*. Good jungle all round.
		9 6 66	909·0	...	...	Village of *Manikgura*. A few huts in a small clearing in the jungle.
278 2 205	...	12 2 42	949·0	92·	...	Village of *Torbor*. Fields and gardens. Large tank. Rich dark soil.
		1 1 7	929·0	...	...	Stream 26′×6′. Sandy bed. Jungle with little cultivation. Soil hard and gravelly. Track cleared through the jungle. Stream 12′ × 3′; small stream 6′ × 3′; small stream 6′×3′.
		4 0 183	929·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 32. Some sâl here. Quartz Light jungle with some patches of cultivation. Stream 6′×3′.
		5 2 97	969·0	...	...	Village of *Daldali*. Some cotton and a good deal of rice.
		6 0 65	979·0	...	...	Village of *Nuapara*. Large clearing. Hard soil. Wet and dry cultivation. Light jungle. Village of *Kandamuri*.
		8 4 113	1,000·0	...	...	Village of *Sambarsingi*. Track branches off to Tarnot.
		9 6 65	1,027·0	...	...	Village of *Kajurbara*. Undulating ground. Soil dark clay. Stream 10′×4; stream 12′×5′.
290 0 0	...	11 5 175	1,047·0	98·	...	Village of *Sialjori*. Stream 8′×3′. Light jungle. Open country.
		1 4 139	1,047·0	...	...	Village of *Paraskol*. A tolerably large village. Jungle.
		3 0 218	1,047·0	...	...	High ground. Hard soil. Jungle. Trackless jungle. Hard soil. Stream 10′×5′. Jungle.
		5 2 78	967·0	...	...	Village of *Jalbal*. Some garden cultivation. Wet and dry cultivation. Black soil north of village. Some open country. Stream 9′ × 3′. Village of *Kodumera*. Open country. Good camping ground. Stream 12′ × 5′.
		7 6 5	933·0	...	...	Village of *Daripali*. Open country. Some sâl trees in jungle here. Soil brown sandy clay.
		9 3 147	983·0	...	...	Jungle. Fine level ground. Light jungle. Light soil.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.— contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
301 0 0	...	10 7 100	1,013·0	...	34·	Village of *Birumal*. Fine open camping ground. Not good water. Stream 15′×5′. Swampy soil. Jungle. Village of *Para*.
		1 4 192	973·0	...	...	Village of *Gyran*. Large clearing. Light jungle. Dark clayey soil.
		2 4 6	973·0	...	...	Village of *Sendebatta*. Rich soil. Undulating ground. Large clearing and jungle alternating.
		3 4 0	...	...	...	Village of *Bavankela*. Stream 10′ × 4′. Extensive rice-fields. Undulating ground Stream 29′×5′.
		5 6 0	903·0	...	...	Village of *Bisora*. Light jungle and scrub. Sâl trees. Light sandy soil. Dense jungle. Many sâl trees. Light jungle. Jungle.
		8 1 39	873·0	...	...	Light soil. Slightly undulating ground.
		9 0 210	840·0	...	...	Village of *Beltikri*. Open country around, about a mile in diameter.
		11 0 23	840·0	...	...	Village of *Balasar*. Soil jungle. Quartz and kunkur.
313 3 0	...	12 3 133	918·0	...	95·	Village of *Amundi*. Clearing in a sâl jungle. Soil stiff clay.
		0 7 75	908·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 33. Jungle.
		1 6 88	954·0	...	...	Village of *Parsoda*. Clearing in the jungle Jungle. Stream 15′ × 5′; stream 20′×5′. Soil dark sandy clay.
		4 2 212	884·0	...	...	Village of *Belenger*.
		4 5 184	849·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 34. Grass jungle. Hard soil and stony. Stream 6′ × 3′. Black soil with cracks and holes. Stream 15′× 5′. Jungle.
		...	909·0	...	...	Good tree jungle. Stream 15′ × 5′. Soil stiff clay. Flat country.
320 2 0	76 4 74	6 7 17	899·0	...	19·	Village of *Onki*. A few miserable huts. Jungle all around.
		...	967·0	...	...	Village of *Jalbal*. Light jungle. Light clayey soil.
		1 2 94	968·0	...	...	Village of *Salia*. Open country. Little jungle. Wet and dry cultivation. Some laterite.
		2 1 108	947·0	...	...	Village of *Chanabeda*. Gardens and fields.
		2 6 71	907	...	...	Stream, Section No. 34/*a*.
		3 2 0	937	...	...	Do. do. No. 34/*b*.
		3 4 149	977	...	...	Village of *Amseri*. Wet and dry cultivation. Quartz reef running through small hill. Swampy ground
		.....				.....
		4 4 18	957·0	...	...	Village of *Kopathora*. Garden and field
		5 4 109	957·0	...	...	cultivation.
		6 6 22	967·0	...	...	Village of *Mograpali*.
		8 2 27	927·0	...	...	Jong stream, Section No. 34/*c*.
304 3 0	...	9 0 58	1,010·0	111 ft.	...	Village of *Nara*. Fine camping ground. Wet cultivation. Swamp. Stream 10′ × 5′.
		2 4 11	990·0	...	...	Village of *Ukra*. Wet cultivation. Light scrub jungle. Village of *Lami*.
		4 1 153	970·0	...	...	Kandajori stream. Section No. 35. Gneiss with quartz veins.
		4 5 155	980·0	...	...	And patches of feldspar. Village of *Kumakan*. Two large tanks. Wet cultivation. Stream 20′×4′.
		5 7 94	990·0	...	...	Village of *Kulia*. Much cultivation. Black soil. Jungle. Stream 6′×3′.
		8 2 8	970·0	...	...	Village of *Puluari* in a small clearing.
		8 7 133	1,033·0	...	...	Village of *Kopli*.
315 0 0	...	10 5 57	1,083·0	73·0	...	Village of *Bagbahra*. Wet cultivation. Jungle. Stream 12′ × 4′. Irregular ground. Slightly hilly.
		2 4 188	1,083·0	...	...	Jungle. Soil dark clay.
		3 7 00	1,013·0	...	...	Site of the deserted village of *Pendri*. Dense jungle. Stream 25′ × 5′. Sandy bed. Low banks. Undulating ground.
		5 5 79	983·0	...	...	Village of *Patrapali*. Stream 10′ ×4 Garden cultivation. Stream 10′ × 4′. Stream 8′×4′.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam- M. F. Y.	Distance between principal Stations. M. F. Y.	Distance between Villages. M. F. Y.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	REMARKS.
		6 5 203	950·0	...	...	Stream, Section No. 36. Jungle. Stream. Section No. 37.
		7 5 125	1,002·0	...	...	Fields and gardens near the village of *Kasibara*. Stream 8′ × 3′. Stream, Section No. 38. Site of deserted village of *Aoraibabri*.
		9 2 185	942·0	...	...	Scrub jungle. Swamp. Village of *Kasibara*.
		12 0 39	952·0	...	...	Extensive garden and field cultivation.
327 7 0	...	12 6 204	1,022·0	...	61	Village of *Telibanda*. Extensive wet cultivation.
177	...	...	...	...	...	Jungle.
		1 1 33	982·0	...	...	Undulating ground.
		2 6 30	962·0	...	...	Village of *Mamubamcha*. Extensive cultivation. Swamp. Stream 10′ × 4′. No cultivation.
		3 7 70	942·0	...	...	Site of deserted village of *Pathripali*.
		4 0 170	934·0	...	...	Sikli stream 25′ + 8′. Sandy bed. Good banks. Dry cultivation. Stream 6′ × 3′.
		5 0 190	932·0	...	...	Village of *Arand*. Soil black and full of holes. Dry cultivation.
		6 3 38	902·0	...	...	Village of *Umarda*.
		7 1 15	...	...	...	Stream 15′ × 6′. Laterite rock for foundations. Soil light clay.
		7 6 120	932·0	...	...	Jungle. Stream 10′ × 4′. Bed laterite and gravel. Jungle and swamp.
		9 1 85	865·0	...	...	Village of *Puthripali*. Stream 10′ × 5 Wet and dry cultivation. Stream 12′ + 4′.
		10 3 182	895·0	...	...	Village of *Patiajer*. Good camping ground.
339 6 0	...	11 6 124	915·0	...	107·	Village of *Mahasumund*.
		1 3 67	875·0	...	...	Village of *Karora*. Extensive cultivation, chiefly wet. No jungle. Good topes and trees. Tanks.
		3 5 48	855·0	...	...	Village of *Belsora*. Wet cultivation. Flat country.
		5 7 184	810·0	...	...	Village of *Gorary*. Mahánadi river.
		6 4 201	...	...	...	.....
		7 6 4	933·0	...	...	Village of *Paragaon*. Soil clay. Stream 20′ × 6′. High banks. Stony bed. Limestone.
350 0 0	...	10 2 100	942·0	27·	...	Town of *Arang*. Village of *Bikihar* Open flat country, well cultivated. Black soil.
		2 6 76	963·0	...	...	Village of *Rasni*. Tanks. Tope, sugarcane and rice-fields. Ground slightly undulating. Soil laterite. All cultivation.
		5 2 27	923·0	...	...	.....
		7 2 92	923·0	...	...	*Kulham* stream, Section No. 40. Red soil. Wheat cultivation. All land under cultivation.
		10 2 21	949·0	...	...	Village of *Naogaon*. Extensive cultivation. Good camping ground. Light clay soil. Wells.
363 4 0	...	13 4 10	969·7	27·7	...	Village of *Hasaud*. All ground under cultivation, wet and dry.
		2 1 50	929·0	...	...	Village of *Sirikheri*.
		3 5 185	900·0	...	...	Village of *Jora*. All land under cultivation. Chiefly wet. Black soil.
		5 0 97	942·0	...	...	Village of *Labhandih*. Stream, Section No. 41, Black soil. Stream 15′ × 6′ Black soil. Wheat and linseed.
		6 6 130	992·0	...	...	Village of *Kurwatoli*. Tank. Tope of mhowa trees.
371 5 211	76 7 193	8 1 80	962·0	...	7·7	Town of *Raipur*.

XXV.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route from Raipur (viâ Rajim, Naogarh, and Narangpur) to Kuraputy.

Distance from Raipur. M. F. Y.	Distance between principal Stations. M. F. Y.	Distance between Villages. M. F. Y.	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
		...	Feet. 963·0	Feet. ...	Feet. ...	Camp at Raipur, near the Deputy Commissioner's Office. Town of Raipur. Outside the Cantonment.
		1 4 3	963·0	...	....	Irrigation channel. Limestone rock on surface. Good road.
		3 0 146	911·0	...	...	Village of Lalgaon; tank; soil laterite.
		...	...	...	...	Village of Deopury.
		5 0 187	911·0	...	...	Village of Dumurtulae; soil laterite; covered with brown clay; wet and dry cultivation; some waste land; dark clayey soil, full of cracks and fissures.
		6 4 135	941·0	...	...	.....
		8 2 4	941·0	...	...	Village of Mana; tank, topes, garden, and well; ironstone, gravel, and red sandstone.
		10 0 75	971·0	...	...	Nembhora talas; tank. Village half a mile distant. Ironestone, gravel, and red sandstone near village of Uparwara; tank, topes, garden, and well; fields of rice and wheat.
		11 6 178	931·0	...	...	Taivar stream 20′ × 7′. Bed clay and gravel; banks well defined; laterite soil.
		13 5 17	951·0	...	...	Ghatoriah stream 15′ × 6′. Bed laterite gravel; perpendicular banks.
	14 2 137	14 2 137	1001·0	38·	...	Khandwa village; topes, gardens, and tank; soil laterite.
						Chittar stream 10′ × 5′. Muddy bed; high banks; black soil.
		1 1 130	989·0	...	...	All cultivation; very little waste land; black soil; rice and wheat fields. Kolban stream 20′ × 10′; banks well defined; bed sand and gravel. Village of Thanoud to the right.
		2 4 160	977·0	...	...	.....
		3 4 95	989·0	...	...	Cross road going north and south. Red soil and laterite. Rice fields.
		5 3 154	971·	...	...	Village of Sunderkhera, with topes and tanks; extensive wet and dry fields; soil chocolate colored with small stones and gravel; sandy stone.
		7 1 38	952·0	...	...	Village of Parsada; a large village stream, section No. 1; soil black; topes; much linseed cultivation.
		8 5 180	946·0	...	...	Village of Ghonth. Stream 15′ × 10′. Steep banks; bed soft; soil black.
		10 1 175	955·0	...	...	Village of Paragaon, large village; groves of mango and tamarind trees; laterite rock.
		10 6 35	914·0	...	...	.....
		11 1 11	914·0	...	...	Mahánadi River, Section No. 2.
25 5 0	11 2 118	11 2 118	917·0	...	84	Village or Rajim. Mango topes; waste land; black soil; open country; topes and fields. Wheet, linseed, Bengal gram. Rice fields; tank.
		2 2 111	938·0	...	...	Village of Chobebhandha; garden cultivation; wells; much wet cultivation; some waste land.
		...	...	...	...	Village of Sindhori.
		4 2 117	928·0	...	...	Village of Baronda; light soil; gardens wet and dry fields; sugarcane, castor oil; red gravelly soil; stream, section No. 3 black soil. Village of Chichudh.
		6 2 12	908·0	...	...	Village of Kuraskera; tope and large gardens; light soil.
		8 0 0	901·0	...	...	Village of Tara; gardens, topes, and small tanks; light soil; mango tope; plantation of young mango trees.
35 7 21	10 1 206	10 1 206	931·0	14	...	Village of Kopra; tank, topes, and gardens; black soil; dry crops; castor-oil trees and linseed; some waste land. Stream 10′ × 5′; high banks; soft bed.
		1 3 85	899·0	...	...	.....

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.,—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		2 4 25	899·0	...	...	Village of Surkunda, gardens and wells sugarcane, plantains, castor-oil, chillies, brinjals; tank; black soil; jungle. Village of Panduka; Police Station; tank.
		4 1 73	915·0	...	...	Village of Kutna; light jungle; sandstone rock cropping out. Jungle stream 9′ × 4; good banks; hard bed; much sandstone rock about.
		5 3 62	899·0	...	...	Light soil; sugarcane plantation. Stream 25′ × 8′; good banks; hard bed; jungle, with some cultivation. Rice fields.
		6 4 70	923·0	...	...	Village of Kukda. Jungle all around; standstone and gneiss and some laterite. Rice fields in jungle. Light clayey soil; scrub jungle.
		7 7 130	915·0	...	...	Gneiss rock; dense jungle; swampy soil; rudely cultivated soil alternately stony and swampy; stream 12′ × 5′; steep banks; soft bed; stream 7′ × 4′.
		9 0 0	...	...	...	.....
		9 1 160	...	...	...	Stream 9′ × 4′.
		9 2 0	...	...	...	Stream 12′ × 5′.
		9 3 25	...	...	...	Deserted village of Pahpur.
		9 4 0	939·0	...	...	Stream 9′ × 4′. Stream 9′ × 4′; broken ground; dense jungle and high grass; hill side cutting required; all rocky hill side; cutting required.
		10 6 145	...	...	...	Stream 25′ × 6′: sandy bed.
47 7 21	12 0 0	12 0 0	992·0	61·	...	Village of Bourka, a small village in a jungle clearing. Hilly jungle. Rice cultivation in a swamp. Low hill ridges on both sides; soil hard and gravelly; kunkur limestone, gneiss, and conglomerate rock.
		1 5 98	978·0	...	...	Jungle; light soil; some rock.
		2 1 6	...	...	...	Stream 10′ × 4′. Low banks; sandy bed.
		2 4 0	...	...	...	Stream 10′ × 4′.
						Do. 10′ × 4′.
		3 5 37	964·0	...	...	A large clearing in the jungle. Village of Karti on opposite side of river. Village of Kurubata; tank; extensive rice fields.
		4 4 190	...	...	...	Village of Malga on the hill side.
		5 0 144	...	...	...	Pairi River. Section No. 4. Country largely cleared. Rice, Bengal gram, sugarcane, linseed, castor-oil trees, tobacco, and wheat.
		5 2 214	1,006·0	...	...	
		6 1 0	978·0	...	...	Small tank, black soil. Village of Manjarkata; ground recently cleared and cultivated; sheet rock, gneiss.
		7 1 107	1,006·0	...	...	Village of Amdi; some cultivation; thin jungle. Flat country.
		7 6 142	...	...	...	Stream 12′ × 5′. Stream, section No. 5. Village of Paraga; good gardens; and avenue of young mango trees.
		8 5 0	...	...	...	Sheet rock; gneiss; stream 20′ × 4′.
57 2 126	9 3 105	9 3 105	1,130·0	138·	...	Deserted village of Dongriga. Stream, section No. 6. Soil alternately swampy and stony; ground level with slight undulations. Dense small jungle; stream 12′ × 3′.
		1 3 146	1,119·0	...	...	Tirnai stream, section No. 7; gneiss and quartz rock.
		1 7 0	...	...	...	Soil alternately hard and gravelly; stream 9′ × 3′; sandy loam; tall young timber; undulating ground.
		2 6 54	1,163·0	...	...	Bugai stream, section No. 8. Rising ground; stony soil; drainage channel 6 × 4′, all jungle; hard soil; tall grass; several small drainage channels.
		4 1 40	1,207·0	...	...	Korihardi stream, 25′ × 3′. Sandy bed; hard soil; tall jungle with undergrowth high grass; hard gravelly soil; undulating ground; hill side cutting required; good matti timber abundant. Mogal stream, 16′ × 4′.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.,—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		5 5 187	1,330·0	...	...	Head of Urtuli Ghât; hilly jungle and stony, irregular ground; ground flat again, only gently undulating; some grassy plots in jungle (the road need not come so high up; this summit can be circumvented).
		7 4 92	1,303·0	...	...	Patches of grass and swamps; deserted village of Joba; stream 5′ × 3′; black soil; stream 6′ × 4′; stony soil.
		9 1 172	1,324·0	...	...	All jungle; some broken and irregular ground and stony; much young sâl wood.
		10 1 152	1,240·0	...	...	Teregi stream, 15′ × 9′; all sâl jungle; some matti trees.
		11 2 170	1,264·0	...	...	Kosani stream, 20′ × 4′; rock for foundations; undulating ground; good hard soil.
		12 5 110	...	...	...	Harpali stream, 25′ × 7′; sandy bed; steep banks.
70 3 154	13 1 28	13 1 28	1,314·0	184·	...	Village of Noagarh. Jungle, irregular ground; light sandy soil, occasionally rocky.
		1 2 165	1,324·0	...	...	Summit level of rise.
		1 4 0	...	...	...	Some hill side cutting required. Murgi stream, 15′ × 4′; high grass; much young sâl.
		2 1 168	1,294·0	...	...	Terigi stream, 15′ × 7′. Abundance of quartz, pink and red.
		2 6 8	1,294·0	...	...	Bardul, a clear spot in the jungle. Ground flat and somewhat swampy.
		3 5 12	1,274·0	...	...	Satigat stream, section No. 9. Soil light sandy loam; ground nearly flat; slight undulations.
		4 2 190	...	...	...	Area of deserted fields.
		4 4 0	...	...	...	Kusmi stream, section No. 10. A temple, but surrounded by palisades.
		5 0 70	...	...	...	Village of Kusmi, a large clearing with extensive rice fields. Rich soil.
		5 4 0	...	...	...	Jungle. Young sâl; gneiss rock.
		6 4 0	...	...	...	Stream 8′ × 4′.
		6 6 0	...	...	...	Do. 8′ × 2′.
		7 5 3	1,294·0	...	...	Village of Boirga, small village fenced in, soil good; swamp; black soil. Jungle; sâl forest 10 to 15 years old. Tall grass.
		9 2 0	1,234·0	...	...	Kolbora stream, 15′ × 4′. Gneiss rock for foundation. Jungle.
		9 5 20	...	...	...	Budra stream, section No. 11. Grass 7′ to 10′ high.
		10 4 40	1,295·0	...	...	Amajori stream, 25′ × 5′. Sandy bed; no rock.
81 2 65	10 6 131	10 6 131	1,295·0	...	19	Village of Baltema; 8 huts in a wilderness.
		...	...	...	...	Low scrub jungle with young sâl and tall grass.
		0 4 0	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Rich dark soil.
		1 2 20	1,295·0	...	...	Village of Pendra, partly deserted. Soil reddish sandy loam.
		1 6 0	...	...	...	Uneven ground. Stream 10′ × 4′.
		2 2 12	1,335·0	...	...	Village of Pendra, in a new clearing.
		2 4 0	...	...	...	Maria stream, 10′ × 3′. Uneven and broken ground; much quartz about.
		3 3 0	...	...	...	Parsapani stream, 15′ × 4′.
		3 6 70	...	...	...	Jamun stream, 9′ × 3′.
		3 5 42	1,275·0	...	...	Pulbhari stream, 25′ × 4′. Some rock for foundations; sandy bed; good banks.
		3 7 0	...	...	...	Sarai stream, 12′ × 4′. Sâl jungle; tall grass.
		4 2 50	...	...	...	Tarr stream, 20′ × 5′. Rocky bed; steep banks.
		4 3 0	...	...	...	Ground uneven, hard and stony.
		4 5 18	...	...	...	A hill of quartz.
		4 7 0	...	...	...	Chicklahi stream, 15′ × 3′. Rocky bed; pink quartz; gneiss and conglomerate.
		5 2 40	1,285·0	...	...	Deserted village of Gobra.
		5 3 0	...	...	...	Quartzose gneiss and conglomerate.
		5 7 205	1,265·0	...	...	Gogor stream, section No. 12. Good bridge; site solid rock on both sides. Wild jungle and tall coarse grass.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		6 5 50	...	...	...	Deserted village of Katipara. Flat country marshy glade jungle.
		7 4 0	...	...	...	Sheet rock; gneiss. Fine young forest, chiefly sâl.
		8 3 110	1,335·	...	...	Burrpani stream, 10′ × 4′. Stream 7′ × 3′. Wild jungle and tall grass.
		9 0 0	...	...	...	Stream 5′ × 3′. Flat ground; some swampy. Mura Cora stream, 10′ × 4′. Fine young sâl forest; stately forest; sâl and matti.
		10 3 170	1,390·0	...	...	Junction of Dhour and Sondor Rivers. Dhour River, section No. 13.
		10 6 0	...	...	...	Village of Tenai; 3 or 4 huts in a jungle clearing; abandoned rice fields; black soil; swampy.
93 2 135	12 0 70	12 0 70	1,441·0	146	...	Village of Tumaribahal; all jungle.
		0 5 92	1,441·0	...	...	Deserted village of Mudibahal; some ploughed fields.
		1 0 0	...	...	...	Ground flat; soil light and soft sandy clay; clearings and grass plots in the jungle; jungle light; drainage channel, 5′ × 3′, small swamp.
		2 4 152	1,441·0	...	...	Village of Kasror; 4 huts; 20 people; hills to the left; one point marked 2,445′ on map.
		3 0 100	...	...	...	Kamunkor stream, 15′ × 4′. Soft bed; steep banks.
		3 2 70	...	...	...	Tall rank grass; forest of sâl; ground slightly undulating. Kauribaha stream, 15 × 5′. Soil light sandy clay.
		4 0 194	1,431·0	...	...	Tel Dhorigi stream, 20′ × 5′. Steep banks; gravelly bed.
		4 4 160	...	...	...	Village of Borpodor; 15 huts, 60 people rice fields; gardens. Katasaru stream, 25′ × 5′, converted into rice-fields.
		5 2 62	1,441·0	...	...	Kunnar stream, 20′×5′. Rocky bed; some undulating ground.
		5 7 0	...	...	...	Jhurra stream, 15′×5′. Young sâl jungle; undulating ground.
		6 5 210	1,471·0	...	...	Kaser stream, 12′×5′. Stream 8′×3′.
		7 0 0	...	...	...	Urai stream, 8′×3′. Stony undulating ground.
		7 3 146	1,482·0	...	...	Lafni ttream, 18′×5′. Rocky bed; much quartz in small fragments on the surface.
		7 7 0	...	...	...	Kissi stream, 15′×4′.
		8 3 100	1,514·0	...	...	Village of Karki; 5 huts with 25 people.
		8 6 48	...	...	...	Bag stream, section No. 14.
104 0 85	10 5 170	10 5 170	1,569·0	128	...	Village of Risgaon; 15 huts, 60 people; tamarind tope for camping; fields and gardens. Stream 20′×5′ in swamp; light jungle; some swampy ground.
		0 6 180	1,585·0	...	...	Deserted village of Kursudi. Sâl jungle with grassy glades.
		2 3 205	1,647·0	...	...	Jungle; slightly undulating ground; fine tall jungle and forest trees.
		3 5 117	1,634·0	...	...	Pandripani stream, 10′×4′.
		3 6 150	...	...	...	Soroa River, section No. 15.
		4 0 170	1,647·0	...	...	Deserted village of Gourgaon. Soil rich clay.
		4 4 145	...	...	...	Country flat; hills in front and to right. Stream 15′×5′; clayey soil; low scrub jungle and coarse grass.
		5 1 20	1,647·0	...	...	Forest; some large teak; irregular ground, undulating; sâl jungle; ground flat; good soil; jungle.
		7 0 0	1,777·0	...	...	Enter Jeypur territory. Ground flat; forest of sâl and ippa.
		7 4 0	...	...	...	Small drainage to the left, 8′×3′; swamp with black soil.
112 7 165	8 7 80	8 7 80	1,870·0	301	...	Village of Hathgaon. Swamp and rice fields; tall grass and jungle.
		0 7 86	1,910·0	...	...	Sâl jungle.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	...	...		(This rise can be circumvented by tracing along the banks of the Golaria stream, about a mile to the east.)
		1 4 109	2,010·0	...	...	.....
		2 0 57	2,020·0	...	...	Kurudadodi stream, 10′×3′. Road branches off to Kosampur; rock about.
		3 2 28	1,970·0	...	...	Jungle of tall matti and sâl.
		3 6 40	1,960·0	...	...	Golaria stream, 25 ×5′. Swampy glade: swampy glade; dense young sâl jungle.
		5 4 0	2,090·0	...	...	Here begins the Jeypur plateau.
		6 0 100	2,090·0	...	...	Large clearing near Kurubera; swamp and rice fields. The champaign country of Jeypur.
		7 3 0	2,090·0	...	...	Village of Koliapodor; low scrub jungle; soil dark clay.
		8 6 80	2,070·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Jungle; young sâl; flat country; swamp and jungle; soil less dark and heavy.
		10 5 63	2,080·0	...	...	.....
124 0 45	11 0 100	11 0 100	2,101·0	231	...	Village of Raigarh; 40 houses, 150 people; swamp jungle; soil hard brown loam; laterite and gneiss.
		1 7 125	2,055·0	...	...	Cultivated land; swamp; jungle swamp partly cultivated.
		3 2 22	2,065·0	...	...	Deserted village of Kumli. Large cultivated swamp; jungle sâl and scrub; fine forest; matti, sâl, blackwood.
		5 2 165	2,055·0	...	...	Small glade; fine forest; soil rich clay.
		6 0 0	...	...	...	Ground gently undulating; primæval forest.
		7 5 35	1,934·0	...	...	Soil light brown sandy clay.
		...	...	...	...	Sâl jungle; soil sandy loam.
		9 4 84	1,942·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Small jungle; small jungle.
		10 4 40	...	...	...	.....
		10 5 0	1,977·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	A ledge of gneiss rock cropping out.
135 4 88	11 4 43	11 4 43	1,967·0	...	134	Village of Bera; 15 huts, 40 people
		...	...	...	...	Tel Nadi, section No. 16. Jungle and high grass.
		0 5 0	1,977·0	...	...	.....
		0 6 0	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Primæval forest; ground slightly undulating.
		2 2 140	1,997·0	...	...	Glade.
		3 1 40	2,017·0	...	...	Village of Burja; 50 houses, 150 people.
		3 5 0	...	...	...	Poragada hills to the south; swamp.
		4 0 0	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Scrub jungle; good soil; fields and light jungle.
		5 3 0	2,010·0	...	...	Clearing and swamp; light jungle; swamp cultivated.
		7 3 0	2,000·0	...	...	Bhaskel Nullah, section No. 17.
143 0 186	7 4 98	7 4 98	2,021·0	54	...	Village of morkot. Jungle; sâl.
		1 3 178	2,011·0	...	...	Jungle; some rock; light sandy loam.
		2 0 0	...	...	...	Village of Dongrigura.
		3 3 190	1,971·0	...	...	Swamp with some cultivation; rich dark soil.
		4 0 175	1,971·0	...	...	Village of Sana Borondi. Large gardens; swamp; young mango tope.
		5 1 64	1,971·0	...	...	Village of Boro Borondi.
		...	...	...	...	Large gardens
		6 3 124	1,911·0	...	...	Nagi River, section No. 18 (reading taken in bed of stream); laterite cropping out.
		7 0 169	1,961·0	...	...	Village of Dodra. Extensive rice fields; light jungle; a tank with some rice fields; light jungle and clearings alternately.
		9 4 71	1,911·0	...	...	Village of Tetargaon. Swamp; gently undulating ground; scrub jungles swamp; small sâl jungle.
		11 6 0	1,931·0	...	...	Village of Chatagura.
		11 7 200	...	...	...	Chatringi River, section No. 19.
155 5 2	12 4 36	12 4 36	1,955·0	...	66·	Village of Bijepur, Sâl jungle; soil stiff clay; sâl jungle.
		1 4 15	1,935·0	...	...	Soil sandy.
		3 2 2	1,925·0	...	...	Large swamp, partly bunded up; village of Nakjor.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		4 2 20	1,895·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Swamp; stream 9′×4′.
		5 2 175	1,875·0	...	...	Small sâl jungle.
		6 2 206	1,845·0	...	...	Belari stream, section No. 20. (Reading taken in the bed of the stream.)
		7 4 65	1,923·0	...	...	Jungle cleared 20 feet wide for the road; fine sâl forest; undulating ground. Stream 9′×3′; swamp.
		8 7 176	1,963·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Black soil; jungle; soil sandy loam; swamp.
166 3 71	10 6 69	10 6 69	1,983·0	28	...	Village of Dabgaon. Fine camping grounds.
		0 3 106	...	...	...	Ongi stream, section No. 21; jungle.
		2 0 94	1,983·0	...	...	Village of Moideri. Undulating ground; swamp; fine sâl forest.
		3 0 0	1,973·0	...	...	Drain 5′×3′.
		...	...	...	...	Jungle; swamp.
		4 1 117	1,973·0	...	...	Undulating ground; jungle; sandy soil.
		5 2 23	1,953·0	...	...	Village of Barigura.
		6 6 130	1,913·0	...	...	Village of Jerabahal. Swamp.
		7 1 43	1,893·0	...	...	Basni stream, section No. 22. Swamp; small sâl jungle; sandy soil.
		9 4 155	1,953	...	...	Summit of rising ground; small sâl jungle swamp.
		10 6 0	1,902·0	...	...	Turi stream, section No. 23
177 3 137	11 0 66	11 0 66	1,922·0	...	61	Village of Paparhandi; 100 houses, 400 people; old mud fort and stone temple; good camping ground.
		...	...	...	...	Fine tree jungle and swamp; rising ground.
		1 1 59	1,972·0	...	...	Red soil; swamp; stream 10′×5′; scrub jungle.
		2 6 4	1,892·0	...	...	Swamp cultivated.
		3 0 32	1,870·0	...	...	Gantat River, section No. 24.
		4 1 19	1,944·0	...	...	Top of rise; scrub jungle; swamp; swamp.
		6 0 18	1,912·0	...	...	Fine mango tope; avenue for two miles, laterite rock; mango tope; avenue.
185 4 110	8 0 193	8 0 193	1,918·0	...	4	Village of Narangpur; 650 houses, 4,000 people; camp at Narangpur; town of Narangpur; extensive rice fields; mango topes. Village of Barabukli; stream 25′×8′; muddy banks and bed.
		1 3 202	...	...	...	Soil red; some laterite.
		1 5 63	1,864·0	...	...	Indrabati River, section No. 25. Some light jungle; dry crops, Bengal gram, dâll, and tobacco; rice fields.
		3 0 81	1,864·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Enter jungle; rising ground; some laterite gravel.
		3 5 81	1,918·0	...	...	Summit of rise.
		4 0 94	1,882·0	...	...	Foot of slope.
		4 6 84	1,882·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Jungle.
		5 3 146	1,936·0	...	...	Summit of ascent, soil red, gravel.
		...	...	...	...	Small jungle.
		6 0 0	...	...	...	Stream 7′ × 3′; swamp; jungle.
		7 6 137	1,927·0	...	...	On shoulder of big hill; soil brown clay light jungle.
		7 7 95	1,882·0	...	...	Paddy flat; village of Porli; 30 houses, 120 people.
194 1 210	8 5 100	8 5 100	1,873·0	...	45	Camp at Porli; cultivated swamp; stream 30′ × 10′; steep soft banks; soil sandy loam.
		1 2 172	1,913·0	...	...	Undulating ground; long glade to the left fine mango tope; topes, fields, and swamps.
		2 2 138	1,913·0	...	...	Soil clay; rice-fields.
		3 1 70	1,903·0	...	...	Swamp cultivated.
		4 0 73	1,953·0	...	...	Village of Boriguma; 100 houses; bungalow of mud and thatch.
		4 6 136	1,953·0	...	...	Near the village of Dullaguda; swamp and jungle; heavy clayey soil.
		5 6 147	1,983·0	...	...	Undulating country; mango topes; rice fields; swamp.
		7 1 100	1,982·0	...	...	Hilly country with swamp; rice fields.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
202 7 208	8 5 218	8 5 218	1,981·0	108	...	Camp near the village of Pupagáon; light jungle; soil stiff brown clay.
		1 0 80	2,041·0	...	...	Summit of ascent; light jungle with patches of cultivation; soil stiff clay. Village of Kumerput, swamp made into fields. Village of Kebeddy.
		2 6 20	1,971·0	...	...	Telingiri river; Section No. 26; near Cheptaamb, site of former village. Stream, rice fields on sloping ground; rain fed; many mhówa trees. Village of Boripur; dry cultivation.
		4 3 30	2,017·0	...	...	Soil dark brown clay; hills on both sides; irregular ground; rocky; road is on hill side; cutting alongside Telingiri river.
		6 1 200	2,037·0	...	...	Stream 15′ × 6′; hilly jungle on the bank of the Telingiri river.
210 0 72	7 0 84	7 0 84	2,017·0	36	...	Village of Ránigar, five huts. Telingiri river; hill stream 10′ × 4′; hill side road; jungle; some clearing; hard rocky soil.
		1 0 200	2,094·0	...	...	Bifurcation of roads to Mádéoputi and Kuraputi; uneven ground; some cutting and embanking required; stream 12′ × 4′; soil soft clay; some rock.
		1 7 125	2,061·0	...	...	All hill side cutting; stony hill side; hard soil; good jungle; fine sâl and matti trees..
		2 4 0	...	...	...	Stream 12′ × 4′. Stony bed and banks.
		2 4 207	2,105·0	...	...	On river bank, Section No. 27.
		2 6 173	2,105·0	...	...	Young mango tope; fields; village of Musaputi; stony stream 12′ × 4′. The hill side partly cultivated, chiefly with castor-oil trees. Stream 12′ × 4′.
		4 2 150	2,160·0	...	...	Village of Bandakatra; ten houses with gardens; stream 15′ × 4′; stony soil; stony and swampy stream.
		5 4 40	2,314·0	...	...	Mango tope; broad flat saddle.
		5 7 100	2,380·0	...	...	Village of Panasput. Tank for drinking water; soil red gravel; stony stream; fine mango trees.
		6 6 25	2,457·0	...	...	Soil red sandy loam; small mango grove. Plateau.
		7 4 180	2,457·0	...	...	Village of Mádéoputi; 30 houses; tamarind and mango topes; no jungle; much dry cultivation.
		8 6 108	2,479·0	...	...	Village of Muchra. Stream 20′ × 5′; soil yellow clay with sand; stream 12′ × 4′.
220 0 27	9 7 175	9 7 175	2,520·0	503	...	Village of Mastiput.
223 4 27	3 4 0	3 4 0	2,900·0	380	...	Village of Kuraputi.

XXVI.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route from Mastiput across the Jeypur Plateau and down the Eastern Ghâts to Sálúr.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	2,520·0	...	...	Near the village of Mastiput.
		...	...	...	...	Along the banks of the Kuradi.
		1 1 92	2,[illegible]·0	...	...	Low hills on the left.
		...	...	...	...	Low scrub jungle, hard light soil.
		1 2 0	...	...	...	Stream 25′ × 8′. Ground somewhat irregular.
		...	...	...	...	Hilly and irregular ground, stony.
		2 5 0	...	...	...	Stream 8′ × 5′.
		2 6 47	2,670·0	150	...	.....

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	...	...	...	Stony hill side.
		...	...	...	...	Sandy brown clay.
		...	...	...	...	No cultivation since; Mastiput.
		...	...	...	...	Rock
		3 6 52	2,880·0	210	...	Limka saddle.
						(NOTE.—By keeping along the hill-side *above* the village of Mastipat the gradient to the saddle can be considerably eased.)
		4 0 0	...	...	...	Stream 25′ × 9′.
		...	...	...	...	Soil clay, rather stony.
		...	...	...	...	Stream 18′ × 7′.
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		5 0 76	2,830·0	...	...	Village of Nigamangura.
		...	...	...	...	Rice fields.
		...	...	...	...	Stream 25′ × 7′.
		...	...	...	...	Join the high road from Kuraputi to Potinghi.
		.....				.....
		5 6 92	2,799·0	...	...	Village of Dumriput.
		6 6 195	2,759·0	...	...	Karandi stream 30′ × 9′. Soft clay banks, muddy bed.
		...	...	...	...	
	7 7 143	7 7 143	2,779·0	...	101	On the high road near Chikapar bridge.
		...	...	...	...	Karandi stream, Section No. 1.
		...	...	...	...	Dry crops.
		...	...	...	...	No jungle.
		...	...	...	...	Soil stiff clay.
		1 4 165	2,869·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Scrub jungle.
		2 6 193	2,949·0	...	...	Saddle.
		...	...	...	...	Stream 12′ × 4′.
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		...	...	...	...	No jungle.
		4 5 76	2,869·0	...	...	Near the old Semligurah Police Station.
						(Descent from the saddle can be made at an easier gradient than that of the present road.)
		5 7 11	2,839·0	...	...	Stream 30′ × 8′. Steep soft banks, sandy bed, no rock.
		...	...	...	...	Wet and dry cultivation.
		...	...	...	...	No jungle.
		...	...	...	...	Soil brown clay, laterite rock below surface
		7 0 70	2,849·0	...	...	Stream 24′ × 8′. Steep clayey banks, some jungle.
		8 5 99	2,895·0	...	...	Light scrub jungle.
		9 0 143	...	...	...	Stream 45′ × 7′. Section No. 2.
	9 3 103	9 3 103	2,870·0	91	...	Camp Doliamb.
		...	...	...	...	Stream 25′ × 10′. Steep clay banks, bed sand with shingle.
		...	...	...	...	Some dry cultivation.
		1 4 187	2,780·0	...	...	Leave the road.
		3 0 145	2,840·0	...	...	Village of Kundili.
		...	...	...	...	Ample wet cultivation.
		3 4 206	2,745·0	...	...	Stream 35′ × 9′. Section No. 3.
		...	...	...	...	Village of Temba.
		4 5 22	2,780·0	...	...	Village of Dusra on the right.
		...	...	...	...	In a narrow valley.
		...	...	...	...	Cross track from Potinghi to Nandapur.
		5 5 60	2,745·0	...	...	Stream 25′ × 8′.
		5 7 173	2,780·0	...	...	Near the village of Kirpda Dusra, dry cultivation, ragi, plantain and castor-oil trees.
		...	...	...	...	Hills and jungle all round.
		...	...	...	...	Some hill-side cutting required.
		7 3 209	2,840·0	...	...	Passing between { Deo Potinghi. Sargigura
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		9 0 35	2,795·0	...	...	Village of Deo Potinghi, thin scrub jungle and stunted dates.
		9 6 35	2,975·0	...	...	Pass through a gorge.
		...	...	...	...	Hill-side cutting required.
		...	...	...	...	Flat ground, broken here and there.
	11 4 90	11 4 90	3,190·0	320	...	Dokrigat saddle.
						(NOTE.—The section shows chiefly the present track; an easier line for a road can of course be traced along the hill-side.)

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between Principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	...	...	...	Stream.
		2 0 42	3,017·0	...	...	Village of Pukeli to the right.
		...	...	...	...	Village of Pukeliguda.
		...	...	...	...	Some dry cultivation.
		3 7 12	3,185·0	...	5	Pukeli saddle.
		4 1 148	3,150·0	...	...	Stream 12′ × 4′.
		...	...	...	...	Hilly jungle.
		...	...	...	...	Soil brown clay.
		5 1 92	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Jungle and dry cultivation.
		5 6 152	3,190·0	...	...	Stream 15′ × 4′.
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation and jungle.
		6 5 52	3,210·0	...	...	Opposite village of Chaudka.
		...	...	...	...	Light soil.
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation.
	7 6 92	7 6 92	3,250·0	65	...	Merialpád saddle.
		...	2,870·0	...	...	Camp at Doliamb.
		3 0 145	2,840·0	...	...	Village of Kundili.
						(This line represents the fall of the Kolab river between Pukeli and Kundili.)
	12 0 0	12 0 0	3,017·0	...	...	Village of Pukeli.
		...	3,250·0	380	...	Merialpád saddle.
						(This line represents a trace that can be made along the hill-side at a gradient of 1 in 76 between the termini—distance 15 miles.)
	15 0 0	15 0 0	2,213·0	...	...	Páchipenta saddle.
		...	3,250·0	1,037	...	Merialpád saddle.
		2 4 0	3,107·0	...	...	Merialpád cutting.
	9 6 0	9 6 0	2,600·0	...	650	Lávidy saddle.
						(This line represents the gradient of a trace that can be made along the hill-side between termini at 1 in 75 feet, distance 5½ miles.)
	5 4 0	5 4 0	2,213·0	...	387	Páchipenta saddle.
		...	2,600·0	...	...	Lávidy saddle.
						(Gradient 1 in 125.)
		2 4 0	2,494·0	...	...	High Súnkipenta.
						(Gradient 1 in 100.)
	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,213·0	...	...	Páchipenta saddle.
						(Fall 1,443′, gradient 1 in 50=distance 14 miles.)
						(This line is meant to be traced along the rocky hill-side on which the new Potinghi Ghât from Ródavalsa downwards is now being constructed.)
	14 0 0	14 0 0	770·0	...	1,443	Foot of hills 4 miles north-west of Sálúr.
		...	3,250·0	...	...	Merialpád saddle (gradient 1′ in 92′.)
		2 4 0	3,107·0	...	...	Merialpád cutting on new Potinghi Ghât (gradient 1′ in 50′.)
		16 4 0	1,622·0	...	...	Wondranghy stream; level of roadway over viaduct.
		...	1,472·0	...	...	Viaduct.
		...	...	...	...	Northern entrance to tunnel.
		...	2,001·0	...	1,249	Ródavalsa saddle.
	17 1 66	17 1 66	1,620·0	...	...	Southern entrance to tunnel.
		...	1,622·0	...	379	Ródavalsa tunnel (fall 852 feet; gradient 1 in 50, length 8=⅓ mile.)
	8 1 0	8 1 0	770·0	...	852	Foot of hills.
		...	3,250·0	...	...	Merialpád saddle (fall 143′; gradient 1 in 92, distance=2½ miles.)
		2 4 0	3,107·0	...	143	Merialpád cutting (on the new Potinghi Ghât.)
						(Fall 1,485′, gradient 1 in 35, length 10 miles.)
	12 4 0	12 4 0	1,622·0	...	1,485	Beginning of viaduct.
		...	1,622·0	...	...	Ródavalsa tunnel.
						(Fall 852 feet, gradient 1 in 35′, distance 5⅔ miles.)
	5 5 74	5 5 74	770·0	...	852	Foot of the hills; fall 201′ (gradient 1′ in 105′; length 4 miles.)
						(NOTE.—This section answers for all the ghât lines, coming down from Merialpád saddle.)
	4 0 0	4 0 0	569·0	...	201	Town of Sálúr.

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's route, &c. —concld.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between Principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	1,622·0	...	...	Southern entrance to tunnel.
		1,000·0	2,001·0	...	...	Ródavalsa saddle.
		2,000·0	1,622·0	...	...	Northern entrance to tunnel.
		2,750·0	1,472·0	...	...	.....
	0 5 66⅔	3,500·0	1,622·0	...	379	Wondranghy rock.
		M. F. Y.				(*a*)
		...	3,250·0	...	...	Merialpád saddle (gradient 1 in 76).
		15 0 0	2,213·0	...	1,037	Páchipenta saddle (1 in 50).
		29 0 0	770·0	...	1,443	Foot of hills (1 in 105).
	33 0 0	33 0 0	569·0	...	201	Sálúr.
						(*b*)
		...	3,250·0	...	...	Merialpád saddle (1 in 92).
		2 4 0	3,107·0	...	...	Merialpád cutting.
		9 6 0	2,600·0	...	650	Lávidy saddle (1 in 125).
		12 2 0	2,494·0	...	..	High Súnkipenta (1 in 100).
		17 6 0	2,213·0	...	387	Páchipenta saddle (1 in 50).
		31 6 0	770·0	...	...	Foot of the hills (1 in 105).
	35 6 0	35 6 0	569·0	...	1,644	Sálúr.
						(*c*)
		...	3,250·0	...	...	Merialpád saddle (1 in 92).
		2 4 0	3,107·0	...	...	Merialpád cutting.
		9 6 0	2,600·0	...	650	Lávidy saddle (1 in 75).
		15 2 0	2,213·0	...	387	Páchipenta saddle (1 in 50).
		29 2 0	770·0	...	...	Foot of hills (1 in 105).
	33 2 0	33 2 0	569·0	...	1,644	Sálúr.
						(*d*)
		...	3,250·0	...	...	Merialpád saddle (1 in 92).
		2 4 0	3,107·0	...	...	Merialpád cutting (1 in 50).
		16 4 0	1,622·0	...	...	Wondranghy stream.
		17 1 66	1,622·0	...	1,628	Ródavalsa tunnel (1 in 50).
		25 2 66	770·0	...	...	Foot of hills (1 in 105).
	29 2 66	29 2 66	569·0	...	1,053	Sálúr.
						(*e*)
		...	3,250·0	...	...	Merialpád saddle (1 in 92).
		2 4 0	3,107·0	...	...	Merialpád cutting (1 in 35).
		12 4 0	1,622·0	...	...	Wondranghy stream.
		13 1 67	1,622·0	...	...	Ródavalsa tunnel (1 in 35).
		19 0 67	770·0	...	...	Foot of the hills (1 in 105).
	23 0 67	23 0 67	569·0	...	2,681	Sálúr.
						(*f*)
		...	2,017·0	...	...	Ranigár.
		1 0 200	2,094·0	...	...	.....
		1 7 125	2,061·0	...	...	.....
		2 4 207	2,105·0	...	...	.....
		4 2 150	2,160·0	...	...	.....
		5 4 40	2,314·0	...	...	.....
		6 6 25	2,457·0	...	...	.....
		7 4 180	2,457·0	...	...	.....
		8 6 108	2,479·0	...	...	.....
		9 7 175	2,520·0	503	...	Mastiput.
		11 1 27	2,560·0	...	...	.....
		12 4 175	2,670·0	...	...	.....
		13 6 7	2,880·0	360	...	Limka saddle.
		16 0 31	2,830·0	...	...	.....
		16 6 150	2,759·0	...	...	.....
	17 7 98	17 7 98	2,779·0	...	101	Near Chikapar bridge.

XXVII.

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Comellypettah (via *Singapore*) *to Loujigar.*

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between Principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	703·0	...	...	Village of Comellypettah.
		...	...	...	...	Stream 50′ × 9′.
		1 2 146	703·0	...	...	.....

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Comellypettah, &c. —contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		1 6 26	...	...	...	Stream 30′ × 10′. Sandy bed; banks well defined; country broken by ravines; low jungle.
						.....
		2 1 36	703·0	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	Stream 30′ × 10′. Sandy bed; banks well defined; country broken by ravines; low jungle.
		2 7 106	723·0	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		3 6 116	753·0	...	...	Wet and dry cultivation.
		5 0 180	803·0	...	...	Ground well cultivated; generally dry.
		5 6 157	...	...	...	Stream 40′ × 6′. Sandy bed; banks not well defined.
		6 0 142	845·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Ground highly cultivated and irrigated by channels.
	7 0 120	7 0 120	835·0	132·	...	Village of Dorabada, extensive area of wet cultivation to east. Stream 6′×4′.
		0 4 115	835·0	...	...	.....
		0 7 10	...	...	...	Stream 20′ × 6′. Sandy bed; banks not well defined.
		1 1 201	...	...	...	Ground highly cultivated; generally dry. Village of Rampoorum.
		2 0 68	817·0	...	...	Stream 15′ × 4′.
		2 2 5	...	...	...	Side lying ground, highly cultivated, partly irrigated.
		2 7 108	869·0	...	...	Stream 40′ × 8′, at bottom of ravine. Sandy bed; banks not well defined.
		3 0 118	826·0	...	...	
		3 1 121	869·0	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation to east.
		4 1 96	835·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation to east.
		5 3 58	922·0	...	...	Saddle. Small hills on each side.
		...	...	...	...	Jungle village of { Bejjah. Bellacondah.
		6 1 36	904·0	...	...	Stream 20′ × 8′.
		6 2 25	854·0	...	...	
		6 3 90	883·0	...	...	
		7 0 74	932·0	...	...	Stream 12′ × 6′.
		7 1 15	874·0	...	...	
		7 2 147	932·0	...	...	
		7 4 192	932·0	...	...	Stream 15′ × 8′.
		7 5 130	903·0	...	...	Dry cultivation, village of Dammanimmah.
		7 6 144	932·0	...	...	
		8 4 52	962·0	...	...	.....
		9 0 53	992·0	...	...	Village of Shikarpoy away to the left.
	9 1 47	9 1 47	992·0	157·	...	Camp near Shikarpoy.
		0 1 110	...	...	—	Stream 16′ × 8′. Sandy bed.
		0 3 0	...	...	...	Village of Davalabaddy.
		0 4 88	...	...	...	Stream 15′ × 6′.
		0 7 190	952·0	...	...	Stream 20′ × 8′. Rocky bed
		1 1 135	...	...	...	Village of Boodagoodah. Nagavully river parallel to road, whole width of valley cultivated.
		2 2 175	992·0	...	...	Stream 20′ × 6′. Shingly bed. Valley about 2½ miles broad. Wholly cultivated; all dry.
		2 5 110	...	...	...	.....
		3 2 24	982·0	...	...	Stream 30′ ×6′. Sandy bed; extensive wet cultivation; land irrigated.
		4 0 60	1,010·0	...	...	Temple at Narainpoorum.
		4 1 186	972·0	...	...	Stream 40′ × 10′.
		4 2 146	1,010·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Village of Koseegooda; castor-oil, hemp, linseed, gram.
		5 0 80	1,012·0	...	...	Stream 30′ × 8′, Rocky bed.
		5 1 166	982·0	...	...	
		5 2 100	1,012·0	...	...	
		6 2 32	997·0	...	...	Camp near Singapore. Small town of Singapore.
		7 0 80	997·0	...	...	.....
		7 0 185	992·0	...	...	Nagavully river, banks not well defined, 3 spans required, 40′ × 12′.
						.....
		7 1 180	...	...	...	
	7 2 25	7 2 25	997	5	...	Town of Singapore, on left bank of Nagavully river; dry cultivation.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Comellypettah, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		1 0 63	1,047·0	...	...	Dry cultivation; jungle recently cleared.
		2 0 0	1,057·0	...	...	Ditto ditto.
		2 3 10	...	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		2 7 165	1,067·0	...	...	Dry cultivation to west; jungle to east. Recently cleared.
		3 7 145	1,077·0	...	...	Sâl forest.
		...	1,158·0	...	...	Bondesor and Lonjigar roads diverge from this point.
		4 3 190	1,097·0	...	...	Palkonianah.
		4 4 160	1,037·0	...	...	Stream 60′ × 12′. Sandy bed, banks not well defined.
		4 5 150	1,097·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Jungle.
		5 1 96	...	...	...	Palkonianah; extensive area under cultivation near village.
		5 2 90	1,097·0	...	...	.....
		5 3 5	1,037·0	...	...	Stream 60′ × 10′. Rocky bed, banks not well defined.
		5 4 0	1,097·0	...	...	.....
		5 6 60	...	...	...	Stream 20′ × 6′. Jungle.
		6 1 12	1,147·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Dry cultivation in patches here and there.
		6 6 150	1,167·0	...	...	Stream 20′ × 6′. Stony bed.
		6 6 210	...	...	...	.....
		7 2 30	1,275·0	...	...	Dense jungle.
		7 5 90	1,295·0	...	...	Fine forest.
		8 1 60	1,355·0	...	...	Stream 30′ × 8′. Rocky bed, banks not well defined; dense junge.
		8 6 150	1,515·0	...	...	Stream 30′ × 8′. Rocky bed.
		9 7 145	1,515	...	...	Do. 15′ × 6′.
		10 0 10	...	...	...	Do. 20′ × 8′.
		10 3 35	1,565	...	...	Dry cultivation.
	10 5 115	10 5 115	1,602·0	605·	...	Village of Tirmul. Dense jungle.
		1 0 20	1,562·0	...	...	Much large sâl, yegi, and matti.
		...	...	...	...	Fine forest.
		2 0 0	1,597·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Forest.
		3 0 10	1,527·0	...	...	Small patch of cultivated ground. Forest.
		3 5 196	...	...	...	Village Narraindroog. Large area cultivated round village, principally sugar-cane.
		4 4 76	1,452·0	...	...	Wet cultivation; some topes of mango trees.
		5 6 68	1,386·0	...	...	Stream 40′ × 12′. Bongsdara river, banks well defined; bed stony.
	6 1 190	6 1 190	1,396·0	...	206	Camp near the town of Lonjigar.

XXVIII.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Palkonianah (near Singapore) viâ Músa Ghât to Bogor.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	1,158·0	...	...	Near the village of Palkonianah.
		...	...	...	...	Jungle.
		0 5 0	1,208·0	...	...	Village of Chothopoor. Jungle.
		1 1 115	1,208·0	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		1 4 0	1,168·0	...	...	.....
		1 4 150	1,158·0	...	...	Patches of wet cultivation.
		1 6 100	1,198·0	...	...	Village of Moondeegoodah.
		2 3 25	1,208·0	...	...	.....
		2 4 0	...	...	...	San river 60′ × 10′, banks well defined; bed sandy.
		2 4 110	...	...	...	.....
		2 5 145	1,198·0	...	...	.....
		3 4 0	1,228·0	...	...	Wet cultivation to east; hills on west.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M. S. L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		3 7 0	1,238·0	...	...	Ghât commences.
		4 2 90	1 338·0	...	...	First saddle.
		4 5 25	1,368·0	...	...	Skirting hill side
		5 0 30	1,468·0	...	...	Second saddle.
		5 1 0	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Mango tope.
		5 3 140	...	...	...	Village of Bijepur. Several acres of dry cultivation near village.
		6 0 175	1,478·0	...	...	.....
		6 1 160	...	...	...	Small stream 15′ × 6′. Rocky bed.
		6 5 10	...	...	...	Village of Koranmunda; extensive area of dry cultivation near village.
		7 0 100	1,528·0	...	...	Low jungle; patches of cultivation.
		7 4 150	1,588·0	...	...	Jungle, gravelly soil.
		8 6 55	1,688·0	...	...	.....
		9 2 65	1,708·0	...	...	Stream 20′ × 6′. Bed gravel.
		9 4 0	1,757·0	599	...	Camp near Kundru.
		0 2 200	...	...	...	Stream 12′ × 8′.
		1 0 25	1,817·0	...	...	.....
		1 2 180	1,847·0	...	...	Jungle.
		1 7 80	1,937·0	...	...	.....
		2 0 200	2,047·0	...	...	Head of Músa Ghât.
		...	...	...	...	Dense jungle.
		2 5 40	1,667·0	...	...	Forest.
		3 2 115	1 277·0	...	...	Do.
		4 1 5	1.177·0	...	...	Do.
		4 7 15	1,067·0	...	...	Do.
		5 2 5	1,017·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Forest.
		6 1 40	1,010·0	...	...	.....
	6 6 100	6 6 100	915·0	...	842	Camp at Majigaon in the jungle near a small clearing in the forest. Forest.
		0 6 50	...	...	...	.....
		0 7 120	895·0	...	...	Side lying ground rocky.
		...	...	...	...	Forest.
		2 0 190	815·0	...	...	Cleared to some extent.
		2 7 170	775·0	...	...	.....
		3 3 180	720·0	...	...	Black cotton soil, small area of wet cultivation.
		4 0 70	...	...	...	Jungle, forest sâl and matti.
		4 7 80	745·0	...	...	.....
		5 2 100	725·0	...	...	Patna river 40′ × 8′; bed stony; banks not well defined.
		5 7 65	715·0	...	...	Soil light and sandy.
		6 7 80	785·0	...	...	Forest. Chiefly matti and sâl trees.
		7 4 12	715·0	...	...	Stream 20′×6′. Stony bed.
		8 1 0	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Forest.
		9 1 130	695·0	...	...	.....
		9 2 64	...	...	...	Stream 40′×8′. Bed sandy; banks well defined.
		9 5 210	695·0	...	...	Village of Beheragura.
		10 0 132	...	...	...	Stream 18′ × 6′.
		10 4 0	695·0	...	...	Low jungle.
		11 1 0	705·0	...	...	.....
11 3 140		11 3 140	729·0	...	186·	Town of Bondesor, called Bhavanipatnam, the capital of Kalahundy.
		0 6 80	739·0	...	...	Emerging from the town of Bondesor.
		1 1 60	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Wet cultivation.
		...	...	...	...	Do.
		2 2 0	729·0	...	...	Stream 12′×6′. Sandy bed, banks not well defined.
		2 5 20	...	...	...	Stream 9′ × 6′.
		2 6 0	...	...	...	Do. 18′ × 6′. Stony bed.
		3 2 50	727·0	...	...	Open country, well cultivated.
		...	...	...	...	A large area under sugar cane.
		3 4 20	...	...	...	.....
		4 7 110	727·0	...	...	Well-cultivated ground.
		5 6 170	667·0	...	...	Village of Bijepur.
		6 4 60	637·0	...	...	Abandoned fields and deserted village.
		7 4 0	597·0	...	...	Stream 20′ × 6′. Sandy bed, banks not well defined.
		7 4 45	597·0	...	...	Town of Dadpur.
		0 4 0	597·0	...	...	Stream 12′×8′. Wet cultivation to east.
		1 0 40	597·0	...	...	Cultivation in patches here and there.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route, &c.—contd.

Distance from Vizagapatam.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		2 2 66	597·0	...	...	Village of Karriky, surrounding country all waste land.
		...	...	...	...	Side lying ground.
		3 2 140	637·0	...	...	Low saddle.
		3 5 70	590·0	...	...	Dry cultivation.
		4 5 10	548·0	...	...	River 80′ × 15′. Sandy bed, banks well defined.
		...	...	...	...	Ground more or less rocky.
		...	...	...	...	Low lying ground; rice fields.
	13 4 215	6 0 170	558·0	...	171	Village of Komari.
		...	...	...	...	Patches of wet cultivation.
		1 1 194	558·0	...	...	Cultivated; surrounded by partially cleared jungle.
		..	...	...	...	Do. do.
		2 3 30	558·0	...	...	.....
		2 4 0	550·0	...	...	River 50′ × 6′. Stony bed, banks not well defined.
		3 2 70	560·0	...	...	About 6 acres of wet cultivation near Jujrang; long grass.
		4 1 20	560·0	...	...	Small patches of cultivation in partially cleared jungle.
		...	...	...	...	Jungle partially cleared; kunkur limestone in abundance.
		5 4 0	600·0	...	...	Village of Uthekela.
		6 1 100	600·0	...	...	.....
		7 0 152	600·0	...	...	High grass jungle.
		8 4 70	608·0	...	...	Village of Boria. Wet cultivation to east.
		9 1 130	538·0	...	...	River. Ret Noi (250×15).
		10 1 150	628·0	...	...	High ground all cleared; patches of cultivation here and there.
		10 7 150	608·0	...	...	Village of Borimpodor; dry cultivation near.
		11 7 105	620·0	...	...	Village of San-kesinga; dry cultivation near.
		13 0 0	608·0	...	...	.....
	13 2 20	13 2 20	628·0	70	...	Camp at Bogor.

XXIX.

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Raipur (viâ Dhamtari) to Omorkot distance 150½ miles.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between Principal Stations	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	963·0	...	...	Raipur; near the Deputy Commissioner's Office. Town of Raipur. Large tank.
		1 0 180	972·0	...	...	Just outside Raipur; near the cemetery. Tank. Road branches off east to Rajim. Native Infantry Rifle Range. Uncultivated land.
		2 5 156	952·0	...	...	.....
		3 4 130	912·0	...	...	Village of Boria Khoord. Large tank and fine tamarind trees; stream 12′ × 8′; bridged. Wheat and linseed cultivation.
		5 3 200	892·0	...	...	Stream 24′ × 8′; bridged; sandy bed and well-defined clay banks. Avenues planted. Wheat and linseed cultivation.
		7 1 20	902·0	...	...	Stream bridged. Wheat and linseed cultivation. Stream 20′ × 6′.
		8 5 96	940·0	...	...	Village of Amdul. All linseed cultivation.
		9 3 40	930·0	...	...	Stream 24′ × 7′. Linseed cultivation.
		10 2 200	980·0	...	...	Tappal huts and well (steined) of water; fair camping ground; no shade.
		11 6 170	...	...	...	Stream 50′ × 9′.
11 7 71	11 7 71	11 7 71	970·0	7·	...	Village of Kolur. All cultivated ground.
		1 1 140	970·0	...	...	Stream 48′ × 8′; sandy bed; good banks.
		1 5 40	970·0	...	...	Village of Khorpa. All ground under linseed cultivation.

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Raipur, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between Principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		2 3 200	980·0	...	...	Village of Bhutgaon. All ground under cultivation. Stream 10′ × 6′.
		3 7 190	970·0	...	...	Village of Rakhi. All land under linseed and wheat.
		4 7 68	950·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Stream 60′ × 9′; Clay bed; well-defined banks; slightly undulating.
		6 2 170	930·0	...	...	Village of Kuchna. Stream 8′ × 4′; good topes near villages.
		7 4 50	910·0	...	...	Stream 89′ × 14′; gravelly bed; good banks. Village of Kanamuka.
21 1 77	9 2 6	9 2 6	1,020·0	50	...	Village of Silturra. Camping ground not good. No good water. All open country; fully cultivated. Linseed cultivation.
		1 3 80	1,110·0	...	...	Village of Singdehi on east.
		...	...	...	...	Village of Supela on west.
		...	...	...	...	Linseed cultivation. Country nearly flat.
		2 4 0	984·0	...	...	Rice-fields.
		2 7 0	980·0	...	...	Stream 33′ × 7′; sandy bed; good banks. Castor-oil cultivation.
		4 0 50	990·0	...	...	Village of Bhukara; 300 houses, Police station, school-house, tanks. Two acres laterite rock on surface; young mango topes; avenue all margosa trees.
		5 4 6	1,000·0	...	...	Open, flat country; rice-fields. Rice-fields.
		7 4 110	1,000·0	...	...	Rice-fields. Village of Kusmurra.
29 6 13	8 4 156	8 4 156	1,040·0	20·	...	Village of Gujra; 80 huts. Residence of a Malukdar. Four good tanks. Cultivated land. Soil black clay.
		1 0 0	1,061·0	...	...	Village of Doma. All cultivated land.
		1 5 130	1,061·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Rice-fields. Soil black clay.
		...	...	...	...	Village of Kurmataraye. Small stream 6′ × 3′.
		3 0 0	1,026·0	...	...	All cultivated lands. Soil black clay.
		4 2 70	1,012·0	...	...	Village of Demar. Rice-fields. Soil black clay.
		5 2 156	1,019·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Rice-fields. All cultivated land; some linseed and wheat crops.
		6 2 176	1,005	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Rice-fields.
		7 0 58	998·0	...	...	Village of Arjuni.
		7 5 178	1,000·0	...	...	Village of Buthena. All land cultivated, linseed and wheat; mango and tamarind topes; garden cultivation. Entering town of Dhamtarilarge tank and temple. Sandy soil.
		...	...	...	...	Town of Dhamtari; about 5,000 houses; 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. Tahsildar's Cutcherry, Police station, hospital, and school.
39 5 138	9 7 125	9 7 125	1,000·0	...	40·	Good camping ground; good water; fine topes of mango and tamarind trees. Camp outside town of Dhamtari. Mango and tamarind topes. Sandy soil. Cultivated land; linseed, wheat, Bengal gram.
		...	...	...	...	Sandy soil.
		...	...	...	...	Rice-fields.
		2 0 115	1,060·0	...	...	Village of Roodree. Large numbers of mango, matti, and ippa trees.
		...	...	...	...	Rice-fields.
		2 5 0	...	...	...	Rocky ground.
		2 6 160	...	...	...	Stream 24′ × 6′; clay bed; banks not well defined; jungle. Patches of clearing and cultivation. Track parallel to the Mahánadi river.
		3 5 70	1,030·0	...	...	Village of Murradeo. Small village with a little cultivation near it. Scrub jungle with patches of cultivation. Soil stony. Jungle patches of wet and dry cultivation here and there.
		5 3 130	1,030·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Soil stony. Village of Gangrel.
		6 3 57	...	...	...	Mahánadi river; 1,449′ × 17′; sandy bed; left bank well-defined clay.

Statement of Particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Raipúr, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipur.	Distance between Principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		6 5 100	...	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Cleared; patches of cultivation.
		7 2 6	1,000·0	...	...	Village of Kokri; small village; stratified gneiss rock on surface. Rice-fields. Jungle. Clearing along the track.
		8 4 68	1,000·0	...	...	Ippa, matti, and some small teak trees.
		9 4 8	1,030·0	...	...	Villages of Batrel on west. Koralma on east. Stream 24′ × 8′. Stream 620′ × 8′.
		11 1 55	1,090·0	...	...	Village of Lamkeni. Large area of cultivated land round village. Hill ridges on each side thickly wooded.
53 2 98	12 4 180	12 4 180	1,150·0	150	...	Village of Dargahan. Police Station. Large area of rice fields. Swampy rice-fields.
		0 7 10	1,169·0	...	...	Village of Sunghola on rising rocky ground. Small rocky hill in rear. Garden cultivation; rice-fields
		1 4 58	1,169·0	...	...	Village of Bhirawun. Small hills near village. Dry cultivation. Soil black clay.
		2 4 140	1,169·0	...	...	Village of Mugragahan. Large area of rice-fields near village. Ippa trees abundant.
		3 3 100	1,169·0	...	...	Stream 24′ × 8′. Sugarcane plantation. Stream 20′ × 6′.
		4 0 30	1,226·0	...	...	Swampy ground. Village of Alva, first in Kankér State. Dry cultivation near village. Waste land; high grass; ippa trees. Waste. Ippa trees abundant. Jungle.
		6 3 80	1,359·0	...	...	Gravelly soil. All jungle, scrub, with ippa trees. Stream 30′ × 8′. Clay bed and banks. Stream 18′ × 6′. Clay bed and banks.
		7 5 80	1,359·0	...	...	Village of Charima. Patches of cultivation here and there. Stream 18′ × 6′. Sandy bed. Jungle clearing.
62 4 182	10 2 84	10 2 84	1,300·0	150	...	Village of Polawai. Uncultivated land. Swampy ground. Rice-fields.
		0 5 3	1,280·0	...	...	Topes of young mango trees.
		0 7 186	1,280·0	...	...	Village of Sawada. One square mile rice-fields.
		1 4 70	...	...	...	Stream 40′ × 7′. Clay bed and banks. Rice-fields.
		2 0 150	...	...	...	Village of Kurna.
		2 3 125	1,220·0	...	...	Mahánadi river. Open country. Some rice-fields.
		2 5 72	...	...	...	
		3 7 90	1,260·0	...	...	Half cultivated, half jungle.
		4 6 180	1,310·0	...	...	Jungle. Sandy soil.
		5 7 0	1,300·0	...	...	Jungle. Numerous ippa trees.
		6 7 0	...	...	...	Jungle.
		7 0 60	...	...	...	Makree river, 150′ × 12′. Sandy bed; clay banks. Rice-fields.
		7 2 190	1,270·0	...	...	Village of Berawai. Jungle; numbers of ippa trees.
		8 6 0	1,320·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Jungle.
		9 7 58	1,300·0	...	...	Town of Kankér.
		10 1 60	1,280·0	...	...	Duhd river, 115′ × 8′. Sandy bed; clay banks. Town of Kankér to west.
73 4 12	10 7 50	10 7 50	1,310·0	10	...	Camp, beyond Kankér.
		...	...	...	...	Jungle.
		1 5 0	1,344·0	...	...	Some clearing and small area of rice-fields. Kankér limestone about.
		2 3 0	1,327·0	...	...	Jungle, very dense; no large trees. Matti trees.
		2 7 0	...	...	...	Hatkul river. Ground somewhat broken. Undulating ground.
		3 6 0	1,310·0	...	...	Stream 40′ × 9′. Sandy bed; well-defined banks.
		4 0 210	1,344·0	...	...	Village of Kongera; a few wretched huts. About 8 acres rice-fields. Jungle.
		5 2 33	1,361·0	...	...	.....
		5 6 44	1,327·0	...	...	Stream 40′ × 10′. Amordorgi. Sandy bed; clay banks; well defined.
		6 4 6	1,378·0	...	...	.....

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Raipúr, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipúr.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
F. M. Y.	F. M. Y.	F. M. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	...	...	...	Jungle.
		7 4 210	1,429·0	...	...	Village of Aravail. Large clearing; extensive rice-fields.
		8 2 174	1,412·0	...	...	Hatkul river (117′ × 14′).
		8 5 140	1,497·0	...	...	In jungle sál, matti, ippa trees.
83 0 147	9 4 135	9 4 135	1,520·0	210	...	Camp in jungle near Salabat.
		0 1 100	1,470·0	...	...	Hatkul river bed.
		0 6 146	1,480·0	...	...	Do. Sandy with cross ridges of rock at intervals. On river banks, through low scrub jungle.
		2 0 83	1,480·0	...	...	Village of Chiprail. Forest good; large timber trees.
		2 7 180	...	...	...	Forest.
		3 3 0	...	...	...	Do.
		4 0 10	1,510·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Fine forest.
		4 6 90	1,520·0	...	...	Cross section nearly level. Bamboo jungle.
		6 0 60	1,550·0	...	...	Bamboo jungle.
		...	...	...	...	Do.
		7 2 86	1,610·0	...	...	Junction of two streams. Rocky bed. Much pink colored quartz.
		7 5 0	1,710·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Gneiss of various colors. Waterfall about 25 feet in height.
		8 0 0	1,800·0	...	...	Rocky bed in river.
		9 0 0	1,870·0	...	...	Junction with small stream from Síduwan. Sál jungle with undergrowth. Sál jungle.
		9 6 140	2,030·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Sál jungle. Clearing.
94 3 37	11 2 110	11 2 110	2,130·0	160	...	Village of Siduwan. Large clearing. Rice-fields. Swampy ground. Sál jungle. A few large trees, sál and matti.
		1 4 186	2,122·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Swampy ground. Rice-fields.
		2 4 82	2,093·0	...	...	Stream 30′ × 7′. Sandy bed; well-defined clay banks.
		2 7 104	2,122·0	...	...	Soil sandy, brown clay. Village of Korgaon; a few miserable huts. Sál jungle.
		4 3 116	2,146·0	...	...	Sál jungle. Soil sandy, brown clay; clearing.
		5 0 130	2,106·0	...	...	Small stream dammed up for rice cultivation.
		5 5 0	2,122·0	...	...	Village of Kalgaon. Much gneiss rock cropping up Sál jungle.
		7 1 126	2,092·0	...	...	Sál jungle and date shrub; undergrowth. Stream 12′ × 6′.
		...	...	...	...	Village of Tumripara.
		8 6 12	2,074·0	...	...	Jungle; small sál.
		9 4 200	2,060·0	...	...	Village of Kajran. Garden cultivation; castor-oil trees, plantains and melons.
		...	...	...	...	Rice-fields.
		10 0 210	2,022·0	...	...	Stream 50′ × 10′. Sandy bed; clay banks. Baordhig river. Rice-fields.
		10 5 90	2,022·0	...	...	Stream 18′ × 6′. Rice-fields.
		11 3 16	2,046·0	...	...	Village of Liagaon, a large village; extensive clearing. Garden cultivation. Rice-fields.
		12 5 36	2,030·0	...	...	Stream 82′ × 18′. Sandy bed; clay banks; well defined. Swampy land. Rice-fields.
108 6 47	14 3 10	14 3 10	2,070·0	...	60	Village of Banskot; low jungle. Date shrubs.
		1 2 96	2,050·0	...	...	Small sál. Jungle swamp. Rice-fields.
		2 3 46	2,040·0	...	...	Soil black clay.
		2 4 136	2,060·0	...	...	Village of Dodra. Jungle.
		...	...	...	...	Jungle; small sál.
		4 2 110	2,050·0	...	...	Village of Simora. Small area of rice-field.
		5 1 20	2,030·0	...	...	Stream 22′ × 12′. Sandy bed; well-defined banks. Village of Tunda. Sugar-cane and castor-oil tree cultivation. Two iron smelting furnaces at work.
		7 1 70	2,060·0	...	...	Village of Kudi in a small clearing.
		9 2 40	2,060·0	...	...	Sál forest; large trees.
119 6 207	11 0 160	11 0 160	2,100·0	130	...	Village of Paorbel; not a good camping ground. Sál jungle; much undergrowth. Smaller village of Paorbel.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Raipúr, &c.—contd.

Distance from Raipúr.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		1 1 180	2,070·0	...	...	Fine camping ground. Garden cultivation and rice-fields ; sâl jungle.
		2 0 0	2,110·0	...	...	Stream 20′ × 7′. Sâl jungle; open clearing.
		3 3 170	2,160·0	...	...	Sâl jungle.
		3 6 200	2,170·0	...	...	Village of Odepur. Garden cultivation ; rice-fields ; sâl jungle ; swampy ground.
		6 0 20	2,140·0	...	...	Sâl jungle. Village of Mohundi.
		6 3 200	2,090·0	...	...	Stream 24′ × 6′. Rocky bed; clay banks. Smaller village of Mohundi. Sâl jungle.
		8 1 40	2,100·0	...	...	Sâl jungle.
129 5 167	9 6 180	9 6 180	2,130·0	30	...	Village of Gunjinga. Jungle ; soil black clay.
		1 2 0	2,090·0	...	...	Sâl forest ; large trees.
		1 5 100	2,070·0	...	...	Stream 18′ × 8′. Sandy bed; clay banks ; scrub jungle.
		2 2 0	2,065·0	...	...	Stream 58′ × 9′. Rocky bed and banks ; jungle.
		3 2 20	2,060·0	...	...	Stream 40′ × 8′. Rocky bed and banks ; jungle.
		4 2 160	2,050·0	...	...	Stream 20′ ×8′. Rocky bed and banks.
		5 4 0	2,120·0	...	...	Village of Kurulubahal ; excellent camping ground and good shade. Extensive rice-fields and garden cultivation. Soil quartz gravel. Forest of sâl.
		6 6 145	2,135·0	...	...	Village of Serapur in a small clearing.
		8 1 75	2,140·0	...	...	Jungle; sâl with date shrub undergrowth. Jungle ; side lying ground.
		9 7 200	2,120·0	...	...	Jungle ; small sâl trees.
		10 4 26	2,100·0	...	...	Clearing.
141 4 147	11 6 200	11 6 200	2,080·0	...	50	Village of Bakuda in a small clearing ; jungle.
		0 5 100	2,056·0	...	...	Stream 90′ × 12′. Sandy bed ; clay banks.
		1 5 165	2,068·0	...	...	In jungle.
		2 1 20	2,156·0	...	...	Stream 68′ × 10′. Rocky bed and banks. Large area of rice-fields ; swampy.
		3 6 110	2,056·0	...	...	Village of Bamini ; excellent camping ground. Tobacco, castor-oil trees, plantains ; clearing.
		4 7 10	...	...	...	Stream 18′ × 9′.
		5 0 20	2,060·0	...	...	Village of Barhona. Ippa, mango, and fig trees.
		5 7 0	2,068·0	...	...	Stream 18′ × 12′.
		6 2 130	2,044·0	...	...	Village of Birondi ; large area of rice-fields ; good camping ground.
		7 4 100	2,028·0	...	...	Village of Kochtiamo ; tank and irrigation channel ; area of rice-fields. Village of Omorkót.
150 3 202	8 7 55	8 7 55	2,021.0	...	59	Camp.

XXX.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Pupagáon (viâ *Jeypur*) *to Kuraputi.*

Distance from Pupá-gaon.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		...	1,981·0	...	...	Camp near Pupagáon. Stony soil.
		0 3 160	1,963·0	...	...	Village of Pupagáon. Topes of mango and tamarind trees. Swampy rice-fields. Stream 30′ × 8′. Swampy rice-fields.
		1 6 184	1,951·0	...	...	Village of Dangragaon ; 10 houses, 50 people. Rice-fields ; swampy ground ; sâl jungle ; jack, ippa, and matti trees.
		3 1 4	1,918·0	...	...	Village of Dondasanogoda on east ; soil sandy. Rice-fields.

Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Pupagáon (via *Jeypur*) *to Kuraputi*—concluded.

Distance from Pupagáon.	Distance between principal Stations.	Distance between Villages.	Height above M.S.L.	Rise.	Fall.	Remarks.
M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	M. F. Y.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
		4 2 200	1,903·0	...	...	Stream 40′ × 11′. Good banks ; clay bed. Rice-fields.
		4 7 94	1,933·0	...	...	Village of Randapali ; 10 houses ; mango and tamarind topes ; good tank of water. Rice-fields.
		6 2 20	1,891·0	...	...	Potra stream, 120′ × 14′. Sandy bed ; clay banks ; mango tope. Rice-fields.
		7 0 28	1,923·0	...	...	Village of Umarigaon ; 60 houses ; join road from Boriguma to Jeypur. Stream in swampy ground.
		7 6 56	1,935·0	...	...	On high ground ; jungle stream 12′ × 8′. Wet cultivation to east, jungle to west.
		8 7 110	1,929·0	...	...	Scrub jungle ; large tank to the right.
		9 7 160	1,937·0	...	...	Opposite travellers' bungalow ; mango tope ; tank.
	10 4 20	10 4 20	1,955·0	...	26	Camp near Jeypur. Town of Jeypur ; mango tope.
		0 5 0	1,955·0	...	...	Join road from Jeypur to Kuraputi ; ground rocky ; side lying ; jungle on both sides.
		1 1 80	2,015·0	...	...	Jungle ; hills on three sides. Stream 6′ × 6′ ; stream 9′ × 6′.
		1 5 160	2,015·0	...	...	Jungle stream 12′ × 6′.
		2 0 20	1,979·0	...	...	Stream 63′ × 14′. Rocky bed ; clay bed.
		2 4 70	2,003·0	...	...	Stream 6′ × 4′. Ravine and stream on right.
		2 7 120	2,207·0	...	...	Skirting hill side. Stream 6′ × 4′.
		3 2 160	2,351·0	...	...	Jungle ; ravine on right.
		3 6 56	2,267·0	..	...	Jungle.
		4 2 140	2,589·0	...	...	Jungle ; hill side cutting.
		4 5 170	2,781·0	...	...	.....
		5 1 0	2,889·0	...	...	Jungle.
		5 5 54	2,805·0	...	...	Clearing.
		6 1 160	2,867·0	...	...	Undulating ground.
		6 3 160	2,915·0	...	...	Village of Bogepodor. Some cultivated ground along sides of streams. Stream 12′ × 6′.
		7 3 0	2,795·0	...	...	Village of Deoghati to the west ; open cleared country.
		8 1 0	2,843·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Good trees about.
		8 5 70	2,939·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Open cleared country.
		9 3 100	2,831·0	...	...	Cross road to Matsura.
		10 0 0	2,891·0	...	...	.....
		...	...	...	...	Open country with sâl jungle here and there.
		10 5 60	2,903·0	...	...	Good shady trees at intervals.
		11 2 110	2,915·0	...	...	Village of Damiguda.
		12 0 20	2,999·0	1044·0	...	Saddle overlooking Kuraputi.
		12 3 110	2,924·0	...	...	.....
		12 7 156	2,864·0	...	...	Kuraputi.
	13 3 14	13 3 14	2,900·0	...	99·	Agent's bungalow.

XXXI.

Explanation of Vernacular Terms used in these Papers.

Vernacular Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
Alsi, sersá	Linseed	Linum usitatissimum	Alsi, *Hind.*; sersá, *Tel.*
Babool	A species of acacia	Acacia Arabica	Kuruveylam, *Tam.*; tummachettu, *Tel.*
Bandárachettu	.....	Hymenodyction excelsum	.....
Bendakoi	Esculent okro	Hibiscus esculentus	Also called bhindi, *venday.*
Bhér, beri bair	Jujube tree	Zizyphus jujuba	Elendie, *Tam.*; reygoo, *Tel.*
Bora, bhora	Mangrove	Dolichos catjang	Bora, *Beng.*
Chenna	Bengal gram	Cicer arietinum	Chena, *Guz.*
Cholum, *Tam*	Great millet	Sorghum vulgare	Jonna, *Tel.*; jowari, *Beng.*

Explanation of Vernacular Terms used in these Papers—concluded.

Vernacular Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	REMARKS.
Cumboo	A small kind of millet	Momordica charantia	Combu pagulkai, *Tam.*
Dhol	A kind of lentil	Cajanus indicus	Dhal, *Hind.*
Ganja, or janam nara	Indian hemp	Cannabis sativa	Ganjar, *Beng*; bhang, *Hind.*
Guntalu	A kind of grain	Pencillaria spicata	Gantelu, *Tel.*
Ippa, or ippie, or mhówa	A fruit tree, with hard wood.	Bassia latifolia, Roxb.	The flowers yield toddy, and the seeds oil.
Janam nara	Hemp	Cannabis sativa	*Vide* ganja.
Kendu, or kendoo, *Hind.*	Ebony	Diospyros melanoxylon	Tumica, *Tel.*
Korralu, or korra	A kind of grain	Panicum italicum	Korralu is the plural of korra.
Matti, *Can.*, or sâja, *Hind.*	A good timber tree, wood dark brown.	.....	Madhichettu, *Tel.*
Moorrum	A kind of soil	.....	.....
Myrabolams	Gallnuts	.....	.....
Nára, or janam nara	Hemp	Cannabis sativa	*Vide* ganja.
Picota or pakota, *Portuguese.*	A machine used for raising water.	.....	.....
Pipul, pipal	A species of ficus	Ficus religiosa	A sacred tree.
Ragi, or ragee	A small food grain	Elensine stricta, or coracana.	Nacheni, *Hind.*
Sâl, sarái, salo	A good timber tree	Shorea robusta	Sâl, *Hind.* and *Beng.*
Sámalu, *Tel.*	A small food grain	Panicum miliaceum	.....
Son, *Hind.*	Hemp	.....	.....
Yerrakallu	Red garnets	.....	.....

BELLARY,
28th August 1882.

K. F. NORDMANN,
Executive Engineer.

No. 2367 W., dated 13th September 1882.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Dept.

With reference to your letter No. 692 B.C., dated 12th August 1882, on the subject of the report of the results of the reconnoissance undertaken with a view to decide the best line for a Railway between the littoral of Vizagapatam and Raipur in the Central Provinces, I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to express regret at the delay which has occurred in laying the results before the Government of India. The following explanation will show that this has been unavoidable. Owing to the numerical weakness of the establishment, the officer who conducted the investigations had, immediately on his return from Vizagapatam, to be placed in executive charge of a division, and in addition he had temporarily to carry on the current duties of the Superintending Engineer, so that he had no time to elaborate his original reports which were necessarily submitted in the first instance in a somewhat crude form. In consequence the task of passing the reports through the press correcting the proofs, and calculations of altitudes, marking the routes, and preparing detailed statements in a tabular form of the particulars given on the various sections, devolved on the Chief Engineer's Office, already overburdened with the current work of the department. The papers had afterwards to be sent to Bellary, in view to their final revision by Mr. Nordmann, from whom they have just been received.

2. In order to avoid further delay, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the printed reports, &c., together with a brief note thereon by the Consulting Engineer to this Government. In doing so, I am to explain that the papers in question are now under the consideration of this Government, and that their views thereon shall be forwarded at the earliest possible date.

Introduction to the Reports.
Letter from Mr. Nordmann No. 14 R., dated 16th November 1881.
Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, P. W. D., No. 9059, dated 16th November 1881.
Letter from Mr. Nordmann No 190, dated 26th November 1881.
Do. do. „ 20 B., dated 4th December 1881.
Do. do. „ 24 R, dated 6th January 1882.
Do. do. „ 27 R, dated 14th January 1882.
Do. do. „ 38 R., dated 25th February 1882.
Do. do. „ 60 W., dated 30th March 1882.
Do. do. „ 72 W., dated 14th April 1882.
Do. do. „ 74 W., dated 18th April 1882.
Statement of particulars and sections, &c.
Route map.
Brief note by Consulting Engineer (See page 1653.)

Note on proposed Railway to connect the Vizagapatam Sea-board with Raipúr in the Central Provinces.

A preliminary reconnaissance of the country to be traversed was made during the cold season of 1881-82 by Mr. K. F. Nordmann, who examined several routes which had been suggested.

2. Mr. Nordmann concluded his examinations by stating that two routes distinctly commended themselves to him as being equally eligible—

(1) East of the Noagarh hills, passing near Párvatipur, Bissemkattak, Ombadóla, Asurgor, Kariál, Nara, and Arang.

(2) West of the Noagarh hills, passing near Sálur, Merialpád, Nárangpur, Omorkót, Raigarh, Risgáon, Kárti, and Rájim.

3. Mr. Nordmann started on his reconnoissance along the eastern route, and returned from Raipúr to the coast along the western route. The following notes, extracted from his reports, are given in the direction in which each march was made.

EASTERN ROUTE.

Starting from Vizagapatam, the line proceeds *viâ* Bimlipatam, Vizianagrum, and Ramabhadrapuram to Párvatipur, 85 miles north of Vizagapatam and 395 feet above mean sea level. It then crosses the Narrainputnum river, where a waterway of 256 feet will be required, and enters the valley of the Nagavully (or Chicacole) river, in which it runs up to Ryaguddah, 687 feet, the distance being 116 miles. The line here keeps always within half-a-mile or so of the river bank.

From Ryaguddah the line passes through a fine upland country, crossing a river 363 feet wide at the 122nd mile. To the north of the river the upland valley continues as before to Gingerabadi, 736 feet, and proceeds to Ballingy 1,136 feet, and Satikona 1,346 feet, where the summit level of the line is reached. The ground then descends to Bissemkattak, 1,154 feet (146 miles). From Bissemkattak the line proceeds to Kordaband (158 miles) with a rise of 38 feet, attaining the height of 1,192 feet at this place.

After leaving Kordaband the line crosses several small streams, and passing through a gorge with dense jungle it then descends to flat ground, and following up the course of the Bongsdara river, crosses above the junction with the Ombadola river at a point requiring a waterway of 210 feet, rock being available for a foundation. Ombadola (170 miles) is then reached, the height being 1,196 feet.

The route from Ombadola northwards as far as Bogor (205 miles) is an easy one. The only approach to anything like a ghât is a decline which begins on the water-shed, 1,234 feet above mean sea level, 3½ miles north of Ombadola. This ghât Mr. Nordmann states can easily be worked out at a gradient of 1 in 100.

At Bogor (205 miles, height 627 feet) the Tel Nadi is crossed. The river is 1,560 feet wide between the banks; on one bank there is rock visible. The line then follows the course of the Sondor river. *viâ* Balipodor, Badbeng, Tukla, Karial, Kaluiga, and Kumuna to Tobor (272 miles), which is 949 feet above mean sea level.

The line then passes a low water-shed, and proceeds through some dense jungle *viâ* Kandamuri, Siagori (290 miles), and Jalbal; whence proceeding *viâ* Nara, Surumal, Kopli, Patripali, Telebanda, and Mahasamund (339 miles) to Gorari 810 feet, where the Mahanadi is crossed. The width of the river here is 2,040 feet, and the bed sandy. On the eastern bank and in the bed is limestone rock; on the west bank none is visible. After crossing the Mahanadi the line continues to Arang (350 miles) and follows the Sumbalpur road to Raipur (372 miles). Height 962 feet.

The ground traversed all the way from Jalbal to Raipúr is described as being practically almost level, the slopes easy, and the maximum gradient 1 in 100.

WESTERN ROUTE.

From Raipur, 963 feet, the line traverses a well-cultivated country to the south *viâ* Khandwa to Rajim (25 miles) where the Mahánadi is crossed, the

river being 1,908 feet broad at this place. The line then follows the right bank of the Pairi river. The ground traversed is described as being on the whole very favourable, and the country fully cultivated as far as and beyond Kopra, 35 miles from Raipur. The gradients are generally light. Still keeping close to the Pairi river, the line proceeds to Bourka (47 miles, height 992 feet) where some hill-side cutting will be required for upwards of a mile along the steep and stony banks of the river. Some of the heaviest work along the line will be necessary here.

Proceeding to Karti (52 miles) the line here crosses to the left bank of the Pairi river at a place 1,530 feet wide, and continues along the right bank of the Sondor river *viâ* Baltema 1,295 feet, and Tumaribahal to Karku, where it crosses the Bog river, 50 feet wide, and proceeds due south to Risgaon (104 miles), Gourgaon, and Hathgaon (112 miles).

The ascent up to Háthgaon (1,870 feet above mean sea level) is a very gradual one. From this place the final ascent to the Jeypur plateau commences. A total height of 220 feet has to be overcome, which, distributed over five miles, gives a gradual rise of 44 feet per mile, or 1 in 120. The line passes through many miles of magnificent forest, and continues *viâ* Kolaipodor, Raigarh, and Bera to Omorkot, 137 miles from Raipur. From Omorkot the line, trending to the south-east, passes Bijapur (155 miles), Dobgaon, Paparhandi, and Narangpur (185 miles) to Ranigar (210 miles), at the foot of the Madeoputi Ghât, tapping a rich and beautiful upland country, with fertile soil, and fine forest and jungle, at an average elevation of 1,900 feet. The surface in most parts is level.

The line then continues *viâ* Madeoputi and Mastiput (220 miles, height 2,520 feet) up to Dengagura, on the Kuraputi plateau (223 miles, height 2,900 feet).

From Dengagura the line gradually ascends to Dumraput (2,799 feet), and proceeds thence *viâ* Chikapor to Doliamb, along a 3,000 feet plateau. The ground here undulates considerably, but an easy line can be obtained by keeping along the low ground, and following the course of the longitudinal valleys leading in the direction of the line. Some high embankments would be required, but not much cutting. The line then continues to the Dokrigat Saddle (3,190 feet); after passing which it turns due east over the Merialpad Saddle (3,250 feet), passes Dobata (2,600 feet) and the Rodavalsa Saddle (2,001 feet)—a viaduct and tunnel being here required—and proceeds thence to Salar, 570 feet. The descent from the Merialpad Saddle to the plains is somewhat abrupt, the heavy fall of 2,680 feet having to be encountered within some 20 or 30 miles, according to the line chosen.

The entire length of the western route from Raipur to Vizagapatam will vary from 356 to 343 miles.

4. When the proposal was first made by the Madras Government for the survey of a line of railway to connect the Vizagapatam sea-board with the Central Provinces, Raipur was named as the point to be made for, as it was understood that a railway was then being constructed between Nagpur and Raipur. The conditions affecting the proposal have, however, been greatly modified by the investigations which have been subsequently made with the object of connecting the East Indian Railway at Sitarampur with the Nagpur-Chattisgarh Railway at Belaspur; and it will probably be now considered open to question whether Raipur is the most suitable point of junction for the two lines.

5. For purposes of comparison between the two lines reconnoitred by Mr. Nordmann, Raipur may, however, be conveniently accepted for the present as the terminus of the proposed Vizagapatam line, and the leading features of the two routes may be briefly stated as follows.

The eastern route crosses a summit level of 1,346 feet; it is 372 miles in length, with a ruling gradient of 1 in 100, or less.

The western route crosses a summit level of 3,250 feet; it is either 356 miles in length with ruling gradient of 1 in 50; or 343 miles in length, with ruling gradient of 1 in 35.

6. The comparative cost of constructing a metre-gauge railway along the

two routes has been roughly estimated by Mr. Nordmann as follows:—

Eastern Route.

	£
372 miles at £5,000	1,860,000
Add for some heavy work near Ombadola, 5 miles, at £2,000	10,000
Add for bridges	30,000
TOTAL	1,900,000

The item of bridging is heavier on this line than on the other.

Western Route.

	£
Raipur to foot of upper plateau at Ranigar, 204 miles, at £5,000	1,020,000
Ghât from Ranigar to Limka Saddle, 14 miles, at £8,000	112,000
Limka Saddle to Merialpad Saddle along the upper plateau, 33 miles, at £6,000	198,000
Ghât from Merialpad Saddle to foot in the plain (4 miles north-west of Salar) by the longest route (*b*), 32 miles, at £10,000.	320,000
Foot to Salar and Vizagapatam, 73 miles, at £5,000	365,000
TOTAL	2,015,000

Or

Raipur to foot of upper plateau at Ranigar, 204 miles, at £5,000	1,020,000
Ghât from Ranigar to Limka Saddle, 14 miles, at £8,000	112,000
Limka Saddle to Merialpad Saddle along the upper plateau, 33 miles, at £6,000	198,000
Ghât from Merialpad Saddle to foot by shortest route (*e*), 19 miles, at £10,000	190,000
Add for tunnel and viaduct	50,000
Foot of hills to Vizagapatam as before, 73 miles, at £5,000	365,000
TOTAL	1,935,000

These figures show a slight difference in favour of the eastern route; but, looking to the uncertainty which must attend the execution of the heavy ghât and tunnel works on the western line, in a locality which has acquired an unenviable reputation for malaria, it is not improbable that the difference in cost between the two routes will be considerably more.

7. With respect to the nature of the country traversed by the two routes there does not seem to be much difference. The construction of a railway along either route will serve to open out a vast tract of new and undeveloped country, apparently abounding in natural resources of all kinds.

8. From an engineering point of view, there can be no room for doubt in giving an opinion between the alternative routes; and the same may be as decidedly asserted from the point of view of railway traffic. This is conclusively shown by the figures in Mr. Nordmann's map, giving the heights above sea level of the various points reached, as fixed by aneroidal observations.

The western route encounters the line of ghâts at a part where the lowest practicable saddle is 3,250 feet above sea level. In order to reach that saddle, it makes an abrupt rise of 2,680 feet within 23 or 35 miles, according to the line selected; while within the next 30 miles it falls 1,250 feet. If a railway were taken over the hills by the western route, every ton of goods carried between the Central Provinces and the coast would have to be carried up and down some 2,500 feet unnecessarily, besides being debited with the haulage charges on the steep gradients of the ghât. It must also be borne in view that the heavy ghât work lies within a tract which is notoriously unhealthy; and that the unhealthiness will affect not only the construction of a railway, but also its subsequent working.

The eastern route passes through the line of ghâts at a singularly favourable saddle near Ombadola, and the highest point which it touches is 1,346 feet above sea level. The only part which approaches the nature of a ghât lies

to the north of the Ombadola watershed, where Mr. Nordmann states that a gradient of 1 in 100 may be necessary for about 4 or 5 miles.

9. The facts and figures collected by Mr. Nordmann during his reconnoissance seem to prove that the main line of the proposed railway should be carried from the sea-board northward, through the Ombadola gap, as far at least as Assurgor. Whether from Assurgor the line should follow the route reconnoitred by Mr. Nordmann, in a north-westerly direction, to Raipur, or should trend to the north-east, passing near Sonepur and Sambalpur, to join the proposed line between Sitarampur and Belaspur, will probably depend upon the decision arrived at by the Government of India respecting the route to be followed by that line. It appears far from improbable that there is room for both lines in the vast tract of country to be served. If it be considered essential that the Jeypur plateau be tapped, a branch could without difficulty be led off from Ryaguddah towards Narangpur, which would avoid the chief difficulties of the western route over the hills. From Narangpur the branch could be extended in any direction that may seem desirable. Other branches from the eastern main line could also be made without difficulty.

J. SHAW-STEWART, *Col., R.E.,*

The 11th September 1882. *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

Letter from the Government of India, dated 12th August 1882, No. 692 R.C.

No. 2366 W., dated 13th September 1882.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras, P. W. Dept.

ORDERED, that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India :—

(No. 2367 W., dated 13th September 1882—see page 1652.)

No. 2682 W, dated 16th October 1882.

From—Colonel J. SHAW-STEWART, R.E., Off'g. Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Dept.

In continuation of my letter No. 2367 W., dated 13th ultimo, submitting a report with map and sections showing the result of the reconnoissance lately made for a railway between the littoral of Vizagapatam and Raipur in the Central Provinces, I am desired now to state briefly the conclusions at which this Government has arrived after a careful consideration of the information which has been received.

2. As regards the location of the line, His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to dispute the accuracy of the deductions recorded by the Consulting Engineer for Railways in his note of the 11th September as to the general preferability of the eastern route, *viâ* Ombadola, to the western one passing over the Jeypur highland, and west of the Noagarh hills. Not only would serious engineering difficulties have to be overcome in ascending by the latter to the Merialpad Saddle, 3,250 feet above mean sea level, but it is clear from the work now under execution in the new Potinghy Ghât that fever of a very deadly character has to be encountered, and must, in the opinion of this Government, constitute a very grave objection to this route, both in reference to first construction and to the subsequent working of the line.

3. As a set-off against these objections there is nothing in the character of the country traversed, in the natural productions seeking an outlet, or in any such decided shortcoming of the eastern line as to present preponderating advantages. The reverse is in fact the case, as the uplands of Jeypur which have to be crossed before descending into the country to the westward are more sparsely populated and have a poorer soil than probably any similar portion in either of the routes in question. For these and other reasons His Excellency the Governor in Council has no hesitation in pronouncing in favour of the eastern route, so far at least as relates to the portion extending from Parvatipur, *viâ* Raigudda and Ombadola, to Assurgor.

4. Northward of the last named point the country presents no further difficulties than those inseparable from the crossing of several streams, and particularly the river Mahanadi, and as the question of extension in this direction must in the main depend on considerations connected with the location of the projected line which is to traverse the country between Sitarampur (with regard to which the Government of India are necessarily in possession of the best information), this Government does not consider it necessary to record any decided opinion.

5. In the event, however, of the Government of India deciding that eventually a bifurcation of the main line is to take place at Assurgor, one branch leading north-west towards Raipur, and the other through Sampur and Sambulpur to the north-east, the former should, I am to say, be first constructed, as it would tap a better grain country and would thus more directly meet the immediate objects of a protective work.

6. As regards the traffic which may be expected, there is abundant proof in Mr. Nordmann's report and in all the evidence which has reached this Government that already, notwithstanding the absence of anything like a made-road, there is an immense amount of produce, carried now wholly on pack-bullocks, seeking an outlet in both directions, and which may on reasonable facilities being afforded readily increase tenfold.

7. Any amount of the best land in Kalahundy and elsewhere is to all appearances only awaiting emigrants and the plough to yield an enormous produce, and the cheap conveyance of salt from the coast must prove an incalculable gain to all that part of India. In famine, moreover, as has been pointed out in previous communications, the provision of a railway leading direct from the grain-producing country of Chhattisgurh to the coast cannot fail to save life and counteract the suffering on the recurrence of famine, similar to that to which the inhabitants of Vizagapatam were exposed in 1865-66.

8. For administrative purposes it may suffice to note that the whole strip of country, constituting the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts, is from the absence of trunk roads to the westward, and the presence of a dangerous surf during the monsoon, frequently entirely cut off from communication with the rest of India, and that any means, such as the railway now proposed, must of necessity prove of the utmost utility to Government. The disturbances which not long since occurred in the hill tracts to the south and west, and more lately in Kalahundy, and the difficulties found in dealing promptly with these owing to the total absence of communications, add to the force of these remarks.

9. Notwithstanding, however, the very favourable general projects of returns from the line now proposed, there are no present means of so formulating these as to prove what may be the actual present amount of traffic, still less what this under altered circumstances may be expected to expand to; His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore prefers to base proposals for the line, for the early construction of which both the late and present Maharajahs of Vizianagram and all the neighbouring zemindars have expressed the greatest desire, on its claims as an invaluable protective work for the inhabitants of the coast districts.

10. Were the scheme to prove itself barren of any other results than those of saving life during famine, and of improving the communications for administrative purposes, His Excellency in Council would have no hesitation in according the scheme his warmest support; but as to this must be added the many certain but necessarily at present undefined advantages which must follow on the opening of this important artery of trade, he looks forward with assurance to the early sanction of the scheme by the Government of India. Were an energetic staff at once appointed, the whole work of locating, surveying, and estimating for the line might be carried to completion in the approaching cold season.

11. In conclusion, I am desired to draw attention to one point which has for various reasons neither formed portion of Mr. Nordmann's reconnoissance, nor of the Consulting Engineer's note. I allude to the terminus of the proposed railway on the coast.

12. As well known, there are no engineering difficulties in the country traversed anywhere between Parvatipur and any place which may be selected

as a terminus on the coast, whether that be Calingapatam to the north or Bimlipatam or Vizagapatam to the south.

13. Looking generally to the demands of trade alone, there would not appear to be very much to choose between the two first named ports, at both of which there are European firms commanding large means and a thriving and increasing trade, but taking into account the fact that Vizianagram is the capital of this part of the coast, that the Maharajah has all along taken a most lively and intelligent interest in the scheme, and that Waltair to the south (close to Vizagapatam) is the divisional head-quarters, His Excellency in Council is disposed to recognise the superior claims which this direction for the main line possesses over any other.

14. As already indicated (see G. O., No. 1718 W., dated 8th July 1882), none of the three ports mentioned apparently hold out any such facilities for the construction of large harbours as would lead to the conclusions that works of this character will be undertaken, and this circumstance taken with the general considerations attaching to Vizagapatam as being practically the head-quarters of the division, gives this place in His Excellency's opinion paramount claims to be made the terminus of the line on the coast. As Bimlipatam has the largest, and Calingapatam the next largest trade, it can scarcely be matter of doubt that once the main line has been constructed, branch lines (probably with local capital) will be constructed to both places.

15. Should His Excellency's views, as above indicated, meet with acceptance, the trunk line would proceed from Vizagapatam to Vizianagram, Parvatipur, Raigudda, and Ombadola to Assurgor, and thence, at the option of the Government of India, either bifurcate to Raipur or Sambulpur or, if a single line be preferred, hold a directly northern course so as to join the main east and west line at the most convenient point.

Extract from a letter No. 943 R.-C., dated the 7th October 1882, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No 2682W., of the 16th October, and with reference to the telegrams sent to you regarding surveys for the Kurnool and Nellore lines, I am directed to say that the Government of India is most anxious that the location survey of the Vizagapatam-Raipur line, and the preliminary surveys of the other two lines should be at once undertaken.

I am to say that the Government of India fully concurs with the Government of Madras in the expediency of selecting the eastern route reconnoitred by Mr. Nordmann, as the route by which the railway should be taken, and I am to ask that the project may be sent forward in sections as ready, in order that the sanction of the Secretary of State may be obtained to the commencement of construction.

The Government of India accepts the conclusion of the Government of Madras in favour of Vizagapatam as the sea terminus of the line, and I am to suggest that the project for the section from Vizagapatam to Parvatipuram might be first completed and sent on for sanction.

In conclusion, I am to request that an expression of the high satisfaction of the Government of India may be communicated to Mr. Nordmann and his Assistant Mr. Cormack for the very careful and complete way in which the duties entrusted to them have been carried out.

INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE.

1.—Introduction to the Reports.
2.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 14R., dated 16th November 1881.
3.—Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 9059, dated 16th Novemer 1881.
4.—Letter from Colonel Lucie Smith, Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, No. 6812, dated 10th November 1881, together with statement attached thereto.
5.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 190, dated 26th November 1881.
6.—Extract from notes by Mr. Nordmann of Reconnoissance between Bissemkattak, Ombadola and Nowjigar, (17th to 25th November 1881) dated 26th November 1881.
7.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 20B., dated 4th December 1881.
8.—Extract from notes by Mr. Nordmann of Reconnoissance, Ombadola to Bogor (26th November to 3rd December 1881), dated 4th December 1881.
9.—Mr. Cormac's Report dated 4th December 1881.
10.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 24R., dated 6th January 1882.

11.—Extract from Notes by Mr. Nordmann of Reconnoissance (from 5th to 30th December 1881) Bogor to Raipur, distance 166 miles, dated 6th January 1882.
12.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 27R., dated 14th January 1882.
13.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 38K., dated 25th February 1882.
14.—Extract from notes by Mr. Nordmann of Reconnoissance from Raipur to Narangpur *viâ* Rajim, Bindra Noagarh, Hathgaon and Omorkot, 185 miles 4 furlongs (15th January to 5th February 1882), dated 10th February 1882.
15.—Extract from notes by Mr. Nordmann of Reconnoissance from Naranghur to Kurapait *viâ* Boriguma and the old Madesputi Ghât, 38 miles (13th to 16th February 1882), dated 18th February 1882.
16.—Mr. Cormac's Diary of Reconnoissance from Raipur to Omorkot in Jeypur *viâ* Dhamtari and Kamker (16th to 31st January 1882), distance 150½ miles, dated 1st February 1882.
17.—Mr. Cormac's Diary of Reconnoissance from Pupogaon *viâ* Jeypur to Kuraputi (15th and 16th February 1882), distance 24 miles, dated 19th February 1882.
18.—Letter from Mr. Cormac, to Mr. Nordmann, No. 1-0, dated 1st February 1882.
19.—Report by Colonel Francis on the Road from Raipur to Dhamtari and from Dhamtari towards Raigarh, dated 18th March 1876.
20.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 60W., dated 30th March 1882.
21.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 72W., dated 14th April 1882.
22.—Letter from Mr. Nordmann, No. 74W., dated 18th April 1882.
23.—Notes by Mr. Nordmann of Reconnoissance of the Eastern Ghâts from Kuraputi to Salar (6th to 16th March 1882), dated 18th April 1882.
24.—Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route from Parvatipuram.
25.—Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route from Raipur (*viâ* Rajim) Naogarh and Narangpur to Kurapati.
26.—Statement of particulars describing Mr. Nordmann's Route from Mastiput across the Jeypur plateau and down the Eastern Ghât to Salar.
27.—Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Comellypettah (*viâ* Singapore) to Lonjigar.
28.—Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Palkonianah (near Singapore) *viâ* Mursa Ghât to Bogor.
29.—Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Raipur (*viâ* Dhamtari) to Omorkot, distance 150½ miles.
30.—Statement of particulars describing Mr. Cormac's Route from Pupagaon (*viâ* Jeypur) to Kuraputi.
31.—Explanation of vernacular terms used in above correspondence.
32.—Letter from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 2367W., dated 13th September 1882.
33.—Note by Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, dated 11th September 1882.
34.—Letter from Government of Madras, No. 2682W, dated 16th October 1882.
35.—Extract from Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 943 R.-C., dated 27th October 1882, to Government of Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN MADRAS FOR 1881-82.

Proceedings of the Government of Madrâs, Public Works Department.

READ the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th September 1882, No. 2312.

ABSTRACT—Forwarding to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation a Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for 1881-82.

No. 100 I.—Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government.

OOTACAMUND, *11th October 1882.*

J. O. HASTED, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Actg. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Order dated 17th October 1882, No. 826 I., Public Works.

Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings be forwarded for the information of the Government of India, with reference to their letter No. 50 I., dated 11th February 1882.

(True Extract.)

J. O. HASTED, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Actg. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Endorsement dated 17th October 1882, No. 827 I., Public Works.

Forwarded.

J. O. HASTED, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Actg. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ the following papers:—

From the Collector	of Anantapur,	dated	4th August	1882,	No.	160.
,, ,,	of North Arcot,	,,	17th July	,,	,,	—
,, ,,	of South Arcot,	,,	3rd ,,	,,	,,	262.
,, ,,	of Bellary,	,,	30th June	,,	,,	2276.
,, ,,	of Chingleput,	,,	22nd August	,,	,,	413.
,, ,,	of Coimbatore,	,,	8th July	,,	,,	137.
,, ,,	of Cuddapah	,,	8th August	,,	,,	370.

From the Collector	of Ganjam,	dated	6th June	1882,	No.	2111.
,, ,,	of Godavari,	,,	7th August	,,	,,	—
,, ,,	of Kistna,	,,	12th June	,,	,,	1277.
,, ,,	of Kurnool,	,,	10th July	,,	,,	291.
,, ,,	of Madura,	,,	8th ,,	,,	,,	259.
,, ,,	of Nellore,	,,	5th ,,	,,	,,	3319.
,, ,,	of Salem,	,,	30th June	,,	,,	1418.
,, ,,	of Tanjore,	,,	12th July	,,	,,	3504.
,, ,,	of Tinnevelly,	,,	4th ,,	,,	,,	393.
,, ,,	of Trichinopoly,	,,	27th June	,,	,,	1909.
,, ,,	of Vizagapatam,	,,	10th August	,,	,,	—

Resolution dated 18th September 1882, No. 2312.

A statement showing the irrigation and rainfall for 1881-82, compiled from the above returns, will, as usual, be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092.

2. The following abstract shows the area irrigated from Government sources in 1881-82, as compared with 1880-81:—

	Anicuts and other Important Works.		Other Works.		Total.		Difference.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	1,315,640	1,315,408	2,380,978	2,268,045	3,696,618	3,583,453	—113,165
Inam land	328,882	327,725	592,738	530,592	921,620	858,317	— 63,303
Zemindari land	122,272	117,532	57,900	45,108	180,172	162,640	— 17,532
TOTAL	*1,766,794	1,760,665	†3,031,616	2,843,745	4,798,410	4,604,410	—194,000
Difference	...	— 6,129	...	— 187,871	...	—194,000	...

* is exclusive
† is inclusive } of the irrigated area under the Cauvery Lower Anicut.

3. A small decrease, amounting to acres 6,129, appears in the area irrigated under anicuts and other important works, that is, the eight works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained. Of this decrease, acres 4,740 are returned under Zemindari lands for which accurate accounts are not available. Under other works the irrigated area shows a large falling off, amounting to acres 187,871—acres 112,933 in Government lands, acres 62,146 in Inâms, and 12,792 in Zemindari lands. The bulk of the decrease* occurs in Ganjam, Nellore, and Chingleput, where the rainfall was scanty and the season unfavourable.

*	Acres.
Ganjam	40,776
Nellore	45,269
Chingleput	43,363

4. As the Cauvery Lower Anicut is not one of the eight systems of irrigation works, it is not shown separately in the statement, but is included under other works—*vide* paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 27th January 1882, No. 281.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1881. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1881 TO MARCH 1882. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR OF 1881-82. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	RAINFALL. 1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Ganjam.																
Government land	528,350	362,285	313,832	138,564	...	33,801	2,9 8	...	4,292	141,556	...	38,093	−26·91	...	...	...
Inâm land	142,668	123,504	114,505	57,630	1,327	...	3,998	..	3,054	61,628	...	1,727	− 2·80	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	19,913	...	...	...	...	956	19,913	...	956	− 4·80	...	...	...
TOTAL	671,018	495,789	428,337	216,111	...	32,474	6,986	...	8,302	223,097	...	40,776	−18·28	54·64	39·45	−27·80
Vizagapatam.																
Government land	181,081	120,003	137,662	41,776	...	1,103	10,104	3,242	...	51,880	2,139	...	+ 4·12	...	...	...
Inâm land	42,011	4 ,398	46,078	17,819	1,587	..	730	4·2	...	18,549	2,069	...	+ 11·15	...	...	...
* Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	11,352	...	...	818	...	...	12,170	..	...	...	...
TOTAL	2 3,092	161,401	183,740	59,595	...	10,868	10,834	2,906	...	70,429	...	7,962	−11·31	48·63	42·09	−13·45
Godavari.																
GODAVARI ANICUT (a) Government land				250,616	1,319	...	8,397	...	6,769	258,413	...	5,450	− 2·10	...	...	...
GODAVARI ANICUT (a) Inâm land				137,934	...	9,473	5,213	...	734	141,147	...	10,207	− 7·22	...	...	...
GODAVARI ANICUT (a) Zemindari				109,932	...	5,347	4,089	933	...	113,121	...	4,414	− 3·90	...	...	...
TOTAL	Particulars not known.			494,982	...	13,501	17,699	...	6,570	512,681	...	20,071	− 3·91	18·95	26·50	+ 40·32
ALL OTHER WORKS Government land				49,476	47,523	...	1,812	...	728	51,288	16,995	..	+ 33·13	...	...	...
ALL OTHER WORKS Inâm land				22,568	5,736	...	1,150	...	565	23,518	5,371	...	+ 22·83	...	...	...
ALL OTHER WORKS Zemindari				457	...	12	...	...	...	457	...	12	− 2·62	...	...	...
TOTAL Government land	1,865,328	1,339,224	642,912	209,492	19,042	...	10,209	...	7,497	309,701	11,545	...	+ 3·72	...	...	...
TOTAL Inâm land	448,495	43 ,713	333,139	15 ,302	...	3,737	6,363	...	1,099	164,665	...	4,836	− 2·93	...	...	...
TOTAL Zemindari	...	...	...	109,489	...	5,359	4,089	933	...	113,578	...	4,426	− 3·89	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,313,823	1,439,937	976,051	567,283	9,916	...	20,661	...	7,663	587,944	2,283	...	+ 0·39	...	...	...
Kistna.																
Kistna Anicut Government land				176,413	33	...	1,203	552	...	177,616	585	...	+ 0·33	...	...	...
Kistna Anicut Inâm land				44,839	1,746	...	235	...	108	45,074	1,638	...	+ 3·63	...	...	...
Kistna Anicut Zemindari				3,801	61	...	11	...	10	3,812*	51	..	+ 1·34	...	...	...
TOTAL	Particulars not known.			225,053	1,840	...	1,449	434	...	2,26,502	2,274	...	+ 1·00	...	...	...
All other works Government land				17,879	5,802	...	1,410	29	...	19,289	5,831	...	+ 30·23	...	...	...
All other works Inâm land				2,929	1,013	...	36	...	164	2,965	849	...	+ 28·63	...	...	...
All other works Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL Government land	3,383,379	2,223,202	1,467,689	194,292	5 835	...	2,613	581	...	196,905	6,416	...	+ 3·26	...	...	...
TOTAL Inâm land	666,776	636,110	418,658	47,768	2,759	...	271	...	272	48,039	2,487	...	+ 5·17	...	...	...
TOTAL Zemindari	...	...	...	3,801	61	...	11	...	10	3,812	51	...	+ 1·34	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,050,155	2,859,312	1,886 347	245,861	8,655	...	2,895	299	...	248,756	8,954	...	+ 3·59	29·37	29·22	− 0·51
Nellore.																
Penner Anicut Government land				27,120	...	1,031	12,264	...	2,391	39,384	...	3,422	− 8·69	...	...	...
Penner Anicut Inâm land				11,928	...	335	8,323	946	...	20,251	41	...	+ 0·20	...	...	...
Penner Anicut Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Particulars not known.			39,048	...	1,366	20,587	...	2,015	59,635	...	3,381	− 5·67	...	...	...
All other works Government land				70,218	...	355	56,000	...	11,493	126,218	...	11,848	− 9·38	...	...	...
All other works Inâm land				19,038	...	19,499	13,924	...	13,476	32,962	...	32,975	−100·04	...	...	...
All other works Zemindari				...	...	306	...	...	140	...	...	446	...	...	...	...
TOTAL Government land	2,256,349	1,303,637	741,999	97,338	...	1,386	68,264	...	13,884	165,602	...	15,270	− 9·22	...	...	...
TOTAL Inâm land	707,096	580,520	326,026	30,966	...	19,834	22,247	...	13,100	53,213	...	32,934	− 61·89	...	...	...
TOTAL Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	140	...	...	446	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,963,445	1,884,157	1,068,025	128,304	...	21,526	90,511	...	27,124	218,815	...	48,650	− 22·23	44·58	27·01	− 39·41
Cuddapah.																
Government land	4,794,648	1,834,529	1,047,878	...	...	...	4,378	21,472	8,865	...	116,308	4,487	...	+ 3·86	...	...	...
Inâm land	775,438	775,438	448,138	14,6	...	2,640	...	7,362	...	17,315	62,226	6,325	...	+ 10·16	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,570,086	2,609,967	1,495,514	14 ,9	...	2,662	...	28, 34	...	8,450	178,534	10,812	...	+ 6·05	28·23	27·97	− 0·92
Bellary.																
Government land	2,946,986	2,715,275	992,981	28,424	...	408	4,501	...	1,972	28,975	...	2,380	− 8·21	...	...	...
Inâm land	815,300	778,140	414,758	11,819	4,831	...	2,091	...	189	13,120	4,642	...	+ 35·38	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,762,286	3,493,415	1,407,734	35,563	4,423	...	6,592	...	2,161	42,095	2,262	...	+ 5·37	25·85	17·02	− 34·16

* Figures not available.

(a) The figures include the lands under this Anicut in the Kistna District also.

* This does not include the irrigated area under the Anicut in the Kistna District, and information has been called for.

(b) The figures under this include the lands under this Anicut in the Godavari District also.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts —continued.

DISTRICTS.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
				Sown from April to November 1881.			Sown from December 1881 to March 1882.			Whole year of 1881-82.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.
				Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.					
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Anantapur.																
Government land	2,674,804	2,088,001	757,491	46,639	...	2,333	24,121	...	8,949	70,760	...	11,282	— 15·94	...	...	...
Inâm land	613,504	602,823	310,258	18,674	...	6,367	8,484	...	2,331	27,158	...	8,698	— 32·02	...	...	...
Zemindari	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,288,308	2,690,824	1,067,749	65,313	...	8,700	32,605	...	11,280	97,918	...	19,980	— 20·40	...	·17	...
Kurnool.																
Government land	3,458,603	1,569,454	898,688	24,922	502	...	2,356	...	127	27,278	375	...	+ 1·39	...	...	...
Inâm land	1,038,408	1,038,408	633,636	15,794	...	1,191	1,152	480	...	16,946	...	711	— 4·16	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,497,011	2,607,862	1,532,324	40,716	...	689	3,508	353	...	44,224	...	336	— 0·75	22·66	20·17	— 10·99
Chingleput.																
Chembrambakam Tank. Government land	Particulars not known.			10,353	6,328	...	3,518	...	4,397	13,871	1,931	...	+ 13·92	...	...	...
Chembrambakam Tank. Inâm land				4,038	2,135	...	...	...	...	4,038	2,135	...	+ 52·87	...	...	...
Chembrambakam Tank. Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL				14,391	8,463	...	3,518	...	4,397	17,909	4,066	...	+ 22·70	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				234,172	17,715	...	64,570	...	38,363	298,742	...	20,648	— 6·91	...	..	...
All other works. Inâm land				41,191	...	26,687	17,618	3,761	...	58,809	...	22,926	— 38·98	...	...	...
All other works. Zemindari				3,183	...	49	1,097	260	...	4,280	211	...	+ 4·93	...	..	...
TOTAL. Government land	1,315,092	742,151	488,917	244,525	24,043	...	68,088	...	42,760	312,613	...	18,717	— 5·98	...	...	...
TOTAL. Inâm land	264,125	264,125	114,667	45,229	...	24,552	17,618	3,761	...	62,847	...	20,791	— 33·08	...	...	...
TOTAL. Zemindari	...	...	...	3,183	...	49	1,097	260	...	4,280	211	...	+ 4·93	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,579,217	1,006,276	603,584	292,937	...	558	86,803	...	38,739	379,740	...	39,297	— 10·35	47·29	34·14	— 27·81
North Arcot.																
Pâlâr Anicut (*c*). Government land	Particulars not known.			30,414	2,207	...	14,264	...	9,089	44,678	...	6,882	— 15·40	...	...	...
Pâlâr Anicut (*c*). Inâm land				5,755	...	145	1,968	594	...	7,723	449	...	+ 5·81	...	...	...
Pâlâr Anicut (*c*). Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL				36,169	2,062	...	16,232	...	8,495	52,401	...	6,433	— 12·28	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				132,242	18,4[illegible]	...	59,567	...	20,425	191,809	...	1,975	— 1·03	...	...	...
All other works. Inâm land				25,896	...	6,874	16,127	1,756	...	42,023	...	5,118	— 12·17	...	...	...
All other works. Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL. Government land	2,324,726	1,002,418	599,465	162,656	20,657	...	73,831	...	29,514	236,487	...	8,857	— 3·74	...	...	...
TOTAL. Inâm land	228,649	170,186	121,853	31,651	...	7,019	18,095	2,350	...	49,746	...	4,669	— 9·39	...	...	...
TOTAL. Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,553,375	1,172,604	721,318	194,307	13,638	...	91,926	...	27,164	286,233	...	13,526	— 4·73	39·33	36·84	— 6·33
South Arcot.																
Pelândorai Anicut. Government land	Particulars not known.			2,702	116	...	339	3	...	3,041	119	...	+ 3·91	...	...	...
Pelândorai Anicut. Inâm land				406	1	...	148	8	...	554	9	...	+ 1·62	...	...	...
Pelândorai Anicut. Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL				3,108	117	...	487	11	...	3,595	128	...	+ 3·56	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				259,230	39,245	...	75,[illegible]			54,926	335,127	...	15,681	— 4·68	...	...	...
All other works. Inâm land				24,416	2,760	...	13,027			4,615	37,443	...	1,755	— 4·68	...	...	...
All other works. Zemindari				1,360	35	...	667			91	2,027	...	56	— 2·76	...	...	...
TOTAL. Government land	2,965,512	2,219,709	1,155,878	261,932	39,361	...	76,236	...	54,923	338,168	...	15,562	— 4·60	...	...	...
TOTAL. Inâm land	160,129	145,689	92,683	24,823	2,761	...	16,175	...	4,507	37,997	...	1,746	— 4·59	...	...	...
TOTAL. Zemindari	...	...	...	1,360	35	...	667	...	91	2,027	...	56	— 2·76	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,125,641	2,365,398	1,248,561	288,114	42,157	...	90,078	...	59,521	378,192	...	17,364	— 4·59	45·79	28·31	— 38·17
Tanjore.																
Upper Anicut (*d*). Government land	Particulars not known.			683,503	32,882	...	70,774	...	7,157	754,277	15,725	...	+ 2·08	...	...	...
Upper Anicut (*d*). Inâm land				97,779	6,725	...	10,076	...	2,009	107,855	4,716	...	+ 4·37	...	...	...
Upper Anicut (*d*). Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL				781,282	39,607	...	80,850	...	9,166	862,132	20,441	...	+ 2·37	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				89,204	...	17,137	13,379	...	1,503	93,783	...	18,640	— 19·87	...	...	...
All other works. Inâm land				40,317	1,972	...	20,035	...	7,419	60,352	...	5,447	— 9·02	...	...	...
All other works. Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL. Government land	1,571,700	1,153,198	981,708	763,907	5,745	...	84,153	...	8,660	848,060	...	2,915	— 0·34	...	...	...
TOTAL. Inâm land	629,701	465,931	258,427	138,096	8,697	...	30,111	...	9,428	168,207	...	731	— 0·43	...	...	...
TOTAL. Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,201,401	1,619,129	1,240,135	902,003	14,442	...	114,264	...	18,088	1,016,267	...	3,646	— 0·35	54·91	39·57	— 27·94

(*c*) The figures under this head include the lands under this Anicut in the Chingleput District also.
(*d*) The figure include the lands under this work in the Trichinopoly District also.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts —(concluded).

DISTRICTS.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1881. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	De-crease.	Sown from December 1881 to March 1882. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. In-crease.	De-crease.	Whole Year of 1881-82. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. In-crease.	De-crease.	Percentage of Increase or De-crease in 1881-82.	RAINFALL. 1880-81.	1881-82	Percentage of Increase or De-crease in 1881-82.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Trichinopoly.																
Government land	Acres. 1,627,003	Acres. 1,284,521	Acres. 860,900	Acres. 104,071	Acres. ...	Acres. 472	Acres. 55,489	Acres. ...	Acres. 5,799	Acres. 159,560	Acres. ...	Acres. 6,271	−3·93	Inches. ...	Inches. ...	...
Inâm land	232,970	189,877	117,114	17,291	482	...	4,739	663	...	22,030	1,145	...	+5·19	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,859,973	1,474,398	978,014	121,362*	10	...	60,228	...	5,136	181,590	...	5,126	−2·82	41·68	32·90	−21·06
Madura.																
Government land	1,719,355	1,316,034	727,603	103,487	16,006	...	32,210	...	18,483	135,697	...	2,477	−1·79	...	...	...
Inâm land	240,445	222,862	109,891	8,392	1,536	...	3,907	...	1,464	12,299	72	...	+0·60	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,959,800	1,538,896	837,494	111,895	17,542	...	36,117	...	19,947	148,012	...	2,405	−1·59	35·90	25·85	−27·99
Tinnevelly.																
Srivaikuntham Anicut. Government land				6,721	...	4,434	17,407	1,596	...	24,128	...	2,838	−11·35	...	...	...
Srivaikuntham Anicut. Inâm land				280	...	43	803	105	...	1,083	62	...	+5·72	...	...	...
Srivaikuntham Anicut. Zemindari				...	...	391	599	14	...	599	...	377	−62·94	...	...	...
TOTAL	Particulars not known.			7,001	...	4,868	18,809	1,715	...	25,810	...	3,153	−12·22	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				64,854	...	11,170	165,231	4,780	...	230,085	...	6,390	−2·77	...	...	...
All other works. Inâm land				4,953	...	530	13,360	644	...	18,313	114	...	...	...	...	...
All other works. Zemindari				3,937	...	1,733	13,660	2,372	...	1,759	639	...	+3·57	...	...	...
TOTAL. Government land	1,898,232	1,531,666	1,105,361	71,575	...	15,604	182,638	6,376	...	254,213	...	9,228	−3·63	...	...	...
TOTAL. Inâm land	270,203	236,874	176,249	5,233	...	573	14,163	749	...	19,396	176	...	+0·90	...	...	...
TOTAL. Zemindari	...	...	...	3,937	...	2,124	14,259	2,386	...	18,196	262	...	+1·44	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,168,435	1,768,540	1,281,610	80,745	...	18,301	211,060	9,511	...	291,805	...	8,790	−3·01	33·58	23·01	−31·48
Coimbatore.																
Government land	3,760,771	2,677,805	1,885,342	72,079	...	4,772	20,604	5,089	...	92,683	317	...	+0·34	...	...	...
Inâm land	324,511	308,849	215,051	8,716	427	...	2,621	702	...	11,337	1,129	...	+11·06	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	136	...	2	...	...	...	136	...	2	−1·45	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,085,282	2,986,654	2,100,393	80,931	...	4,347	23,225	5,791	...	104,156	1,444	...	+1·41	33·03	20·38	−38·30
Salem.																
Government land	3,654,532	1,710,542	1,019,288	76,418	6,542	...	20,589	...	13,934	97,007	...	7,392	−7·62	...	...	...
Inâm land	260,532	152,671	92,315	7,940	...	3,760	974	...	745	8,914	...	4,505	−50·53	...	...	...
Zemindari	..	...	...	449	...	...	233	...	..	682	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,915,064	1,863,213	1,111,603	84,807	2,782	...	21,796	...	14,679	106,603	...	11,897	−11·16	37·16	27·04	−27·23
TOTAL ANICUT. Government land				1,187,242	27,420	...	128,166	...	27,652	1,315,408	...	232	−0·02	...	...	...
TOTAL ANICUT. Inâm land				300,959	611	...	26,766	...	1,768	327,725	...	1,157	−0·35	...	...	...
TOTAL ANICUT. Zemindari				112,833	...	5,677	4,699	937	...	117,532	...	4,740	−4·03	...	...	...
TOTAL	Particulars not known.			1,601,034	22,354	...	159,631	...	28,483	1,760,665	...	6,129	−0·35	...	...	...
TOTAL OF OTHER WORKS. Government land				1,635,745	46,056	...	632,300	...	158,989	2,268,045	...	112,933	−4·98	...	...	...
TOTAL OF OTHER WORKS. Inâm land				399,257	...	19,597	131,335	..	42,549	530,592	...	62,146	−11·71	...	...	...
TOTAL OF OTHER WORKS. Zemindari				29,451	...	13,419	15,657	627	...	45,108	...	12,792	−28·35	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,064,453	13,040	...	779,292	...	200,911	2,843,745	...	187,871	−6·61	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING ANICUTS AND OTHER WORKS. Government land	42,926,451	26,893,654	15,067,601	2,822,987	73,476	...	760,466	...	186,641	3,583,453	...	113,165	−3·16	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING ANICUTS AND OTHER WORKS. Inâm land	7,860,961	7,174,118	4,033,183	700,216	...	18,986	158,101	...	44,317	858,317	...	63,303	−7·34	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING ANICUTS AND OTHER WORKS. Zemindari	...	...	...	142,284	...	19,096	20,356	1,564	...	162,649	...	17,532	10·78	...	...	...
TOTAL	*50,787,412	*34,067,772	19,100,784	3,665,487	35,394	...	938,923	...	229,394	4,604,410	...	194,000	−4·21	Average. 37·85	29·31	−22·56

* These figures do not correspond with those given in the similar statement for last year, as corrections in these areas have since been made in some districts.
2. Area twice cropped is entered twice over in Column 4. This accounts for the extent entered in that column being in some cases higher than the figures in Column 3.

E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1882.

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.	Via Amoy. No.	Via Amoy. Indian Value.	East. Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Via Pakhoi. No.	Via Pakhoi. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.																				
Sent . .	5,236	19,593 5	104	340 0	29	118 15	6,740 9		37	90 9	743	1,975 4	199	356 15	373	1,468 5	1,501	3,072 16	8,534	33,324 13
Received . .	4,132	20,610 3	274	873 10	94	168 1	1,285	5,235 8	22	65 13	682	2,593 13	458 10	...	...	...	1,076	3,369 16	8,407	33,381 11
TOTAL .	9,368	40,202 8	378	1,213 10	123	287 0	8,025	11,906 1	59	156 8	1,425	4,569	657	356 5	373	1,468 5	2,577	6,432 14	16,941	66,706 8
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Vid Madras .	2,976	12,114 7	8	39 6	6	12 12	1,598	5,206 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,588	17,372 3
" Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lahgha .	280	661 1	1	1 12	1	27 2	155	538 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	1,418 5
" Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West to East—																				
Vid Madras .	2,945	13,246 12	191	694 0	8	30 6	855	3,249 14	18	49 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,017	16,869 14
" Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lahgha .	264	1,068 12	9	24 14	...	...	96	361 8	1	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	1,503 7
" Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	1,088	4,131 7	5	41 7	4	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	4,206 4
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	662	2,928 10	20	69 4	3	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	3,009 12
From East to West—																				
Vid Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	179 15	1	5 9	1	4 6	31	113 2	10,981	43,906 13
TOTAL .	8,225	33,278 1	234	860 11	22	120 6	2,404	9,346 1	19	58 8	41	179 15	1	5 9	1	4 6	31	113 2	10,981	43,906 13
GRAND TOTAL .																			28,922	1,10,613 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1882.

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 .	4,182	5,226	9,358	72·17	78·45	75·55
" Turkey .	274	104	378	4·79	1·56	3·05
" Persian Gulf viâ Karachi .	34	29	63	0·59	0·44	0·51
RED SEA . . Vid Suez . .	1,285	1,302	2,587	22·45	19·55	20·89
TOTAL .	5,725	6,661	12,386	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER. Bengal. On Imports of Liquors.	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports.	Bengal. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors.	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. On Exports.	Sindh. Total Revenue.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. On Exports.	Madras. Total Revenue.	British Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	British Burma. On other Imports.	British Burma. On Exports.	British Burma. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors.	Total British India. On other Imports.	Total British India. Total Import Revenue.	Total British India. Export Revenue.	Total British India. Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72 . .	5,80	41,51	11,68	58,99	4,21	23,72	2,19	30,12	73	71	97	2,41	2,01	7,31	8,29	17,61	90	2,39	10,72	14,01	13,65	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	7,16	42,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,87	1,80	28,86	65	65	1,29	2,59	2,26	6,86	6,55	15,67	1,82	2,71	19,53	24,06	15,08	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	5,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,46	23,11	1,78	28,35	71	46	66	1,83	2,07	7,87	8,06	18,00	1,95	2,78	15,46	20,19	14,03	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	6,68	45,52	6,83	59,03	3,88	26,13	1,94	31,95	66	38	76	1,80	2,01	7,95	7,83	17,79	2,28	3,75	10,24	16,27	15,51	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	6,92	43,56	8,11	58,59	3,90	22,60	3,45	29,95	73	54	92	2,19	2,37	8,33	7,68	18,38	2,18	2,78	18,51	23,47	16,10	77,81	93,91	38,67	1,32,58	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	7,23	37,99	7,41	52,63	4,57	22,10	58	27,25	90	42	13	1,45	3,20	7,42	5,02	15,64	2,59	3,04	13,00	18,63	18,49	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	8,46	47,56	8,64	64,66	4,89	25,79	52	31,20	1,19	49	22	1,90	3,07	4,63	1,14	8,84	2,81	3,33	9,65	15,79	20,42	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	7,45	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	23,32	1,25	29,35	1,03	32	11	1,46	3,29	5,48	2,50	11,27	4,02	3,95	14,44	22,41	20,57	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	6,68	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,02	25,89	1,79	45	11	2,35	3,11	5,34	3,70	12,15	3,96	3,60	17,39	24,95	20,73	64,77	85,50	27,45	1,12,95	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	7,52	34,66	6,51	48,69	4,89	28,25	1,03	34,17	2,60	64	13	3,37	2,82	6,14	5,21	14,17	2,68	4,53	19,36	26,57	20,51	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	7,50	32,69	8,80	48,99	5,89	25,50	85	32,24	2,24	71	17	3,12	2,78	5,69	3,38	11,85	3,93	4,42	22,92	31,27	22,34	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	7,94	10	8,84	16,88	5,74	—96*	75	5,53	2,03	4	31	2,38	3,18	1	2,41	5,60	4,65	6	28,40	33,11	23,54	—75*	22,79	40,71	63,50	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th November 1882.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1504, 1505, 1508 AND 1509 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th NOVEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuelee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuelee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuelee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. Rs. A. per maund.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. Rs. A. per maund.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. Rs. A. per maund.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	10 8	10 8	13 0	20	0 16	0 20	14	0 14	0 16	31	8 31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	19	0 19	0 108	0 108	0 108	3 2	3 2	3 2	12 12	12 12	9 8
	Cachar	10 0	9 6	11 13	0	...	...	5	20	0 21	22	12 24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 16	13 16	17 12	80	0 80	0 80	0 80	3 4	3 4	3 4	10 11	10 11	9 0
	Goálpárá	23	0 22	26	0	...	...	13	0 13	0 20	20	10 22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	0 14	120	0 120	0 120	0 120	5 0	3 4	4 6	12	12	9 0
	Gáro Hills	4	0 4	0 4	0	...	...	5	0 5	0 18	18	0 18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	0 6	8	0 160	0 160	0 160	5 6	5 6	5 6	6	6	5 5
	Kámrúp	18	0 20	0 10	0*	...	...	12	0 13	0 18	18	0 18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8 13	0 17	160	0 160	0 240	0 160	3 5	4 8	3 6	12	11	8 8
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0 10	0 9	16	0 12	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8 12	7 8	160	0 160	0 160	0 160	4 8	4 8	4 8	8	8	8 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8 13	8 11	16	0 16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8 8	0 8	100	0 100	0 100	0 100	3 12	4 8	3 12	10	8	8 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8 6	8 7	16	0 16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10 0	0 10	80	0 80	0 130	0 100	4 8	4 8	4 8	8	8	8 0
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10	0 10	8 0	8	0 8	0 16	16	0 16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10 0	0 11	200	0 200	0 160	0 160	5 0	5 0	5 0	8	8	7 8
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	10	0 10	8 0	9	0 10	0 8	16	0 11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8 0	0 9	120	0 120	0 120	0 120	5 0	5 0	5 0	8	8	7 8
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 6	0 4	12	0 11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8 12	8 13	160	0 160	0 240	0 160	3 5	3 6	3 6	8	8	8 0
RAJPOOTANA.	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	21 14	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	7	8 8	12 7	0	17 8	14	...	...	...	0 23	0 20	8 17	12 8	12 8	8 12	160	0 160	0 160	0 160	3 8	3 8	2-8-6	11 4	11 4	9 6
	Partábgarh (")	20	3 18	0 18	...	...	...	10	5 10	5 7	8	14 7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 12	160	0 160	0 160	0 160	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 8
	Bikaneer	13 14	13- 6	11 0	...	...	...	3	4 3	4 3	0	6 6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	120	0 120	0 120	0 120	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 12

* The figures (17) given in the last year's return were wrong, and should have been 10.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th NOVEMBER 1882.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madrás— (Nov. 15th)		
Bellary	·82 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool	·41 (average of three stations).	More rain wanted for dry crops, wet crops withering in five talukas; harvest early dry crops, outturn generally below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·80 (average of nine stations).	More rain wanted for standing crops; dry grains and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy, outturn average; fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	1·08 (average of eleve stations).	Standing crops paddy affected by grub in three talukas; harvest dry grains and tobacco, yield below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water over anicut 2·34 feet
Chingleput (Madras)	1·45 (average of eleve stations).	Standing crops good under river channels, larger tanks and wells, elsewhere withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	2·85 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	1·62 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good except in parts upland; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	1·94 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops fair except in two talukas; cholera in parts.
Malabar	1·76 (average of thirteen stations.	Second crop progressing; small-pox and fever slight in parts.
Travancore	2·47	Agricultural operations progressing; fever continues. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 15th)		
Kurrachee	. . .	River at Kotri on 13th, 6 feet 7 inches against 6¼ feet on same date last year; fever and colds in all talukas; two cases of small-pox in Sujawal taluka; cattle disease in Sakra; wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Dadu 34, 40 and 56, in Mirpur Batoro 22, 48 and 56, in Tatta 24, 32 and 46, and in Kotri 30 and 50 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . .	*Kharif* crops are being thrashed; *rabi* sowing still continues; days unusually hot, north winds not set in; small-pox in Hyderabad; cattle disease in Badin and fever in twelve talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 44, *jowari* 50, rice red 32 and rice white 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . .	Sowing of wheat and gram continues, other crops doing well; fever in Dholka, Veramgaum, Gogo and Parentij; cattle disease continues in Sanand; wheat 28 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . .	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing continue; slight cholera in Amreli and Dehgam; *bajri* 33 and rice common 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . .	*Rabi* sowing progressing; standing crops healthy; *jowari* 39, and *nagli* 59 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	. . .	Locusts gone save in Peint and Ghât tracts; *rabi* prospects good on the whole; distress reported in Chandore; *bajri* harvested; wheat 25, *jowari* 44, *bajri* 36, and rice 26 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . .	Abnormal temperature *nil* on 8th and 14th; 1° cool on 9th and 11th, 2° cool on 10th and 12th, and 3° cool on 13th; vapour in air normal except on 14th when it was in defect of normal; wind normal.
Poona	. . .	*Rabi* sowing completed; locusts disappearing; *bajri* 46, and *jowari* 57 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . .	Rain urgently wanted; *rabi* crops withering; reaping of *bajri* completed; locusts almost disappeared; *bajri*, maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Akola; *jowari*, maximum 96 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore	. . .	Rain badly wanted; *bajri* 59 lbs. 16 tolas, and *jowari* 80 lbs. 17 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain in Gadag, Haugal and Karajgi.	Harvesting of early crops in progress; sowing of late crops finished in three talukas and progressing in others; three cholera cases in a village of Ron taluka; slight cattle disease in two talukas; rice, minimum 20, and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	. . .	Rice harvest continues in all talukas except Karwar where second crop preparations commenced; *ragi* harvest in Sirsi and Sidapur; small-pox subsiding in Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice at Karwar 11 seers, in district, average 13⅛ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health fair; cholera slight in Junagad, Navanagar and Rajkot talukas, disappeared from Dhrol and Gondal; fever in Navanagar, Dhrol, Gondal, Mengui, Lodhika and Bagasra; *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 33 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Harvesting ***kharif*** and sowing ***rabi*** completed in some districts, in progress in the rest; rain urgently wanted for *rabi* in Ahmednagar and Sholapur, also in Satara; locusts in parts of Nasik and Satara; fever and cattle disease in some districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.
Bengal—		
Chittagong	1·17	Weather variable, beginning to get cold; prospects of crops good; cattle disease prevails; fever and small-pox reported from Cox's Bazar; prices stationary.
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops being put in; rice promising well.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane continue satisfactory; sowings of winter crops going on; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good, though isolated cases of cholera and fever reported from Baraset and Diamond Harbour Sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad	·29	*Amun* crops promising; other crops doing well; *rabi* being sown; fever prevails here and there.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Prospects generally favourable; cholera in parts of district; fever prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops fairly good; sugarcane doing well; a considerable amount of fever in the district.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; cultivation of lands for tobacco, mustard, and potatoes going on; public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress; cutting of *aghani dhan* begun; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent in Muddehpoora and Soopole Sub-divisions.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; winter crops being sown; public health bad; fever very prevalent.
Patna	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings continue; wheat, barley, and gram have germinated; *rahar*, cotton, and castor promise well; *bhadoi* harvest all over; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; public health fair; prices stationary.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool; prospects of rice favourable; *rabi* sowings continue; general health good.
Cuttack	·9	*Sarad* rice ripening; no more rain wanted; prospects of crops excellent; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Some rain fell in Chittagong, and a slight shower in Moorshedabad and Cuttack, none in the other reporting districts; prospects of late rice not very satisfactory in several places owing to want of early rains, but the crop on the whole is expected to be a fair one; sugarcane crops generally promising; prospects of winter crops generally reported to be favourable. In Chittagong Hill Tracts cotton crop is said to have suffered materially from the heavy rain of the preceding week; fever reported from almost all the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and from a few other districts, but it is said to be bad in Purneah; there is still cholera in some places; small-pox reported from one or two places; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 14th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* sowings almost completed; rice crop good; no sickness amongst men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 15th)	*Nil*	Prices falling; health very good; young crops doing well; *juar* and *bajra* nearly harvested; prospects very good.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	. . .	Weather fine; crops promising; health good; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	. . .	Except *juar* and *bajra*, all *kharif* grains are cut; *rabi* sowings still in progress and are germinating well; prices stationary; fever prevalent; no cattle disease.
Agra („ 14th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings continue, and standing ***rabi*** crops being irrigated; fever abating; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	. . .	Weather good; health much improved, and fever abating; ***rabi*** sowings completed; prospects excellent.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Health good; weather mild; *kharif* harvest nearly over, and ***rabi*** sowings about finished; markets fairly supplied; exports stopped; cotton coming into market.
Kumaun („ „)	Slight drizzling on the 12th.	Rain wanted; health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (Nov. 14th)	*Nil*	Outturn of *kharif* harvest poor; *rabi* sowings completed, except in *dofasli* lands; rain much wanted; want of fodder felt; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . .	Prices almost stationary; *bajra* yield light; irrigation going on; fever at Kanda, also slight cattle disease; cholera is dying out.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Wind west during the week; *rabi* sowings completed, and crops being irrigated where water is procurable; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agriqultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Fyzabad (Nov. 14th)	*Nil*	Irrigation going on; prospects good; cattle disease and fever still in part of district.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	*Nil*	*Juar*, *urd* and *morhi* being harvested; *rabi* sowings completed; fever and cholera still continue; no cattle disease; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 14th)	*Nil*	Irrigated *rabi* crops flourishing; *kharif* harvesting in progress; health good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ 13th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings approaching completion; prices steady; fever decreasing. *General Remarks.*—No rain except a slight drizzle in Kumaun; rain wanted in Kumaun and Lucknow, otherwise prospects good. The *kharif* harvest continues; with the exception of the *kharif* crops in Lucknow and the *bajra* crop in Partabgarh, the outturn is fair; cholera is dying out; cattle disease continues in three districts.
Punjab—(Nov. 14th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health good; prices stationary; average yield expected.
Hissar	. . .	Rain wanted in Rohtak tehsil; health good; prices fluctuating.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good; prices falling.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good; slight fall in prices; crop prospects good.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good; prices steady; harvest prospects good.
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Seasonal fever still prevails; prices steady.
Peshawar	. . .	Rain wanted; slight fever prevailing; prices steady.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Fever abating; prices steady.
Dera-Ismail-Khan	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent; prices steady; crop prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Health of the province is generally good; the crop prospects are also good; but rain is wanted in the Rohtak district of the Hissar division and at Peshawar.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 15th)	. . . .	Cool and pleasant; prospects *rabi* good; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 14th)	. . . .	Cool; *rabi* sowings almost finished; health good; prices unchanged.
Saugor („ 13th)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings excellent and progressing favourably; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 14th)	. . . .	Clear and cold; *rabi* sowings completed; fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ 14th)	. . . .	Cool and clear; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever prevalent; wheat 15 and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 11th)	·36	Clear and chilly; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever continues; prices rising; rice 36 and wheat 29 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	1·06	Cloudy and close; prospects good; fever continues; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 14th)	. . . .	Mornings clear and nights chill; *kharif* being reaped; *rabi* sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox prevalent; rice 13 and wheat 16 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather growing cold and pleasant; *kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* sowings almost finished and promise favourably; fever still reported; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 11th)	2·18	Total rainfall 201·64 inches; public health and health of cattle, both in town and districts, good; crop prospects good.
Rangoon	·09	Total rainfall 101·55 inches; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein	0·51	Total rainfall 124·97 inches; public health and condition of crop good.
Prome	0·01	Total rainfall 50·06 inches; one death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; the late rains have benefited the crops, and a fair yield is anticipated.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; public health good both in Moulmein and the district; thirteen deaths of cattle reported in two townships; condition of crops good.
Toungoo	0·03	Total rainfall 90·88 inches; seven deaths from cholera in one township and two in another, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—A little cholera in Tavoy, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good; everywhere rains practically over.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 14th)	1·08	Weather seasonable; mornings cool and foggy; prospects of crops and public health good.
Sylhet („ 15th)	*Nil*	Subordinates are finding out that *sali dhan* will not be a good crop; *aman* promises well; still cholera reported from all directions.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather, days hot and nights cool; prospects of *sali* crops favourable; sowing of winter crops progresses; common rice 25½ seers per rupee; one case of cholera from Sader, two from Hailakandi and one case of small-pox from Katigoree reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·83	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; cattle disease still present; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 15th)	·62	Crops in very good condition; prospects fair.
Mysore	·11	Crops in good condition.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen throughout the province, except at Shimoga and Chitaldroog; crops in excellent condition, harvesting of *ragi, navane,* wheat, &c., continues; sowing of gram and sugarcane commenced in parts; prospects very good; price of *ragi* Bangalore 35 seers per rupee, Mysore 27½, Shimoga 25 to 45, Chitaldroog 36 to 50; rice on an average 13 seers per rupee; public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad-		
Amraoti (Nov. 15th) . . .		Crops in good condition; wheat 16, *jowari* 28 seers.
Akola		*Kharif* crops progressing favourably; *rabi* sowings completed.
Hyderabad		Reaping of *kharif* crops nearly concluded; *abi* crops prospering; *tabi* being sown; general health good; prices, wheat 16¼, coarse rice 10¾, white *jowari* 28, yellow *jowari* 33, and *tur* 24½ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore (Nov. 15th) . . .		Weather clear and colder; prospects continue favourable.
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Sutna	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore		Weather cool; health and prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Sowing *rabi* in progress; health good.
Goona		Crops good; fever prevalent; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Agar		Report not received.
Nowgong		Standing crops good; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur		Weather clear and cool; sowings of wheat continue; prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 15th) . . .		Weather cold, seasonable; fever abating.
Sirohi („ 12th) . . .		Tanks, wells, and health good; crops cut; nights cold.
Ulwur („ 14th) . . .		*Rabi* sowings continue; *kharif* being harvested; health fair; prices steady.
Harowti („ 11th) . . .		Outturn of *kharif* somewhat above average; *rabi* sowing almost completed; markets well supplied; weather cooler; health good.
Ajmere („ 14th) . . .		Getting colder; sowing still continuing for *rabi*; health good.
Jeypore („ „) . . .		*Rabi* sowings commenced; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Nepal—		
Katmandú (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	Good rice crop; beautiful weather.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st NOVEMBER 1882.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 22nd)		
Bellary	·28 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool	·88 (average of seven stations).	Standing wet crops withering in parts from insufficiency of water-supply; harvest early dry crops, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	. . .	Standing crops dry and sugarcane thriving; rain wanted in one taluka; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	·85 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops, paddy requires rain in two taluks; harvest paddy and *cholum* below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 2·29 feet over *anicut*.
Chingleput (Madras) .	5·20 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore . . .	·91 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, yield average; fever, cattle disease, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	4·46 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good, harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn below average.
Madura	1·90 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	1·38 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops good; fever, small-pox, and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore . . .	·05	Agricultural operations progressing; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—No rain at Ganjam; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 22nd)		
Karachee . . .	. . .	River at Kotri on 17th, 6 feet 2 inches against 6 feet on same date last year; fever in all talukas; cattle disease in Ghorabari taluka; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 36, and 38, in Sehwan 32, 48, and 56, in Jati 20, 40, and 44, and in Sakro 16, 36, and 48 pounds per rupee respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* sowings continue; other crops healthy; fever in Dholka, Viramgaum, Gogo, and Parantej; cattle disease ceased in Sanand; one death from cholera in the city; *bajri* 34 and wheat 29 pounds per rupee.
Baroda		*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings continue; slight cholera in Amreli; *bajri* 32¾ and rice common 24½ pounds per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; *jowari* 41½ and *nagli* 60 pounds per rupee.
Nasik		Locusts still lingering in Kalwan, Peint, and Igatpuri; *rabi* sowings progressing; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 26½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 15th and 19th, 2° cool on 18th, 2° warm on 20th, and *nil* on all other days; vapour in air in defect of normal on 15th, afterwards normal; wind normal.
Poona		*Rabi* sowings completed; locusts disappearing; *bajri* 43 and *jowari* 56 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar		Rain badly wanted; *rabi* crops generally good, except in some parts where they are withering; cholera at Patoda in Jamkhed; some locusts only in Kopargaon; *bajri* maximum 66 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 pounds in Sangamner; *jowari* maximum 93 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 pounds in Sangamner.
Sholapore		Crops suffering for want of rain; *jowari* 70 pounds 27 tolas, and *bajri* 57 pounds 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops in progress; slight cattle disease in 4 talukas; cholera in 6 villages of Navalgand, and 3 of Ron; 19 cases fatal of 55 in Navalgand, and 4 out of 14 in Ron; rice minimum 20 and *jowari* 56 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar ·31 Kumpta ·20	Total rainfall 108·44; rice harvest completed in 3 talukas, continues in others; *ragi* harvest in 2 talukas; preparing ground for second crop in Karwar; sugarcane and garden produce healthy; small-pox subsiding; cattle disease in 3 talukas and fever in 2; common rice in Karwar 11 seers per rupee, in district average 13¼ seers per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health fair; cholera continues in 2 villages of Navanagar, disappeared from Junagad and Rajkot talukas; fever in Porbunder and Bagasra; *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 34 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* completed in some districts and still in progress in the rest; *rabi* crop suffering for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Kaladgi, and Belgaum; elsewhere good; locusts in parts of Nasik, Satara and Colaba; fever and cattle disease in some districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.
Bengal—(Nov. 21st)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects of crops good; early *amun* being harvested in places; cattle disease and fever not yet ceased.
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops being sown; harvesting of early winter rice commenced; main crop promises very well; sugarcane being cut.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane continue satisfactory; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; fever said to be prevalent in Baraset, and an outbreak of cholera in Barrackpore sub-division.
Moorshedabad		*Amun* ripening and in some places ripe and about to be cut; except fever here and there, health of district generally good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; fever prevalent; cholera in several thanas.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally fair; a good deal of fever prevalent.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest begun in the Sadr sub-division and about to commence elsewhere; *rabi* sowings in progress; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent in Muddehpoorah and Soopole.
Purneah	*Nil*	Late rice being reaped, outturn moderate; winter crops nearly all sown; fever very prevalent.
Patna	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing; paddy being reaped in Behar sub-division; poppy, wheat, and barley coming on; fever prevalent in some parts of Behar; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; rice prospects fair; public health fair; prices stationary.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops favourable; prices stationary; cattle disease reported; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Harvesting of early *sarad* commenced; late *sarad* flowering; *rabi* progressing well; public health good; cattle disease reported from the interior.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week; cold weather appears to have set in in all parts of these provinces; earlier sorts of *amun* rice being reaped in several places, and the crop is expected on an average to be a fair one; *rabi* sowings progressing with vigour, and prospects everywhere promising; prospects of sugarcane also very favourable; prevalence of fever reported from several districts, and cases of cholera from a few only.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 21st)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings finished; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 22nd)	No rain	Health good; all crops doing well; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)		Weather clear; crops promising; health good; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)		Harvesting of *kharif* continues; sowing of *rabi* continues, and the crops germinated are looking well; prices stationary; health generally good; no cattle disease.
Agra („ 21st)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings going on and crops being irrigated; fever abating; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)		Weather seasonable; prospects good; fever abating.
Meerut („ „)		Weather clear; health good; slight cattle disease; prices unaltered.
Kumaun („ „)		Weather clear; rain wanted; wheat mostly sown; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)		Rain urgently required for *rabi* sowings in *dofasli* lands; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)		Prices almost unchanged; crops coming up well; the *jarhan* harvest has commenced; slight cattle disease prevails; cholera is now confined to a few villages in Kanda tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* has germinated, and so far prospects are favourable; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation going on; prospects good; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Cawnpore	No rain	*Rabi* sowings almost completed; crops flourishing; health good; prices steady.
Farukhabad (Nov. 21st)		Prospects fair; prices steady; fever much abated.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; more rain wanted in Lucknow and Almorah; *rabi* sowings completed in eastern and progressing in western districts; general health good and prices steady; slight cattle disease in Kumaon, Meerut, and Partabgarh.
Punjab—(Nov. 21st)		
Delhi	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Hissar	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings in progress; *kharif* nearly gathered.
Umballa	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings finished.
Jullundur	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	No rain	Health good; prices steady; harvest prospects good.
Ferozepore	No rain	Health good; prices steady; *kharif* prospects good.
Sialkot		Health good; slight fall in prices; harvest prospects good.
Rawalpindi	No rain	Weather seasonable; fever prevalent; prices steady; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Peshawar		Rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices falling.
Mooltan	No rain	Health improving; prices steady.
Dera-Ismail-Khan	No rain	Fever still prevalent; prices steady; crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—The health of the Province and prospects of crops are generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 22nd)		Days warm, mornings and evenings cool; *rabi* crops doing well; public health good.
Jubbulpore („ 21st)		Weather cool; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 20th)		*Rabi* crops progressing favourably, but a little rain is required; fever prevailing; prices steady.
Seoni („ 21st)		Weather clear and cool; fever lessening, though very severe; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)		Weather cool and clear; *rabi* crops doing well; fever prevalent, wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)		Weather cool; prospects of crops good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 18th)		Weather clear and cool; *rabi* sowings continue; early sown wheat and gram almost destroyed by recent rain; fever and cough prevalent; rice 38 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 16th)		Weather cool; prospects of crops good; fever continues; rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Days warm, mornings and evenings cool; prospects of crops favourable; fever still reported from most districts; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 18th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 201·64 inches; public health in town good; 25 deaths from cholera in the districts; the disease still continues in one township; cattle disease prevalent in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 101·55; one death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein	0·65	Total rainfall 125·62; public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reports regarding crops favourable.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall 50·06; one death from cholera in town; otherwise public health good; crop prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—*contd.*		
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 202·90; five cases of cholera reported from the district, otherwise public health good; 68 deaths of cattle in one township; crops healthy; early paddy being reaped.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 90·88; 7 deaths from cholera reported in one township; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—A little cholera in Akyab and Henzada, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good elsewhere.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 21st)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings and nights foggy; prospects of crops and public health good.
Sylhet („ „)		Harvesting *amun* crops commenced; cultivation for cold-weather crops commenced; public health generally good.
Cachar („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Cold weather has set in; reaping of *sali* crops commenced; sowing of winter crops finished; common rice 24⅝ seers per rupee; 9 cases of cholera reported from Sadr and 4 from Haila Kandi.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; cattle disease still prevalent; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 22nd)	·73	Crops in a thriving condition; prospects fair.
Mysore	·43	
Mercara	·78	Rice crop thriving; coffee ripening, picking has commenced in some parts; north-east winds continue; fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Crops generally in good condition; rain was general throughout the Mysore State; a break in the weather is needed for harvesting of *ragi* crop; sowing operations in active progress; prospects fair, though the water-supply in tanks in some districts is below the average; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov. 22nd)		
Amraoti	. . . .	Cotton picking progressing; *kharif* crops ready for harvesting; *rabi* good; prices—wheat 16, *jowari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Prospects of *kharif* crops favourable; *rabi* in good condition.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Reaping of *kharif* crops nearly concluded; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; standing crops thriving; cholera has broken out in some places; prices—wheat 17, common rice 10¼, white *jowari* 38¼, yellow *jowari*, 35½, and *tur* 27½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 22nd)		
Indore	. . .	Health good; weather cool; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	. . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	. . .	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Goona	. . .	Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	. . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	. . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	. . .	Prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Manpur	. . .	Wheat and gram crops doing well; sowing of opium commenced.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 22nd)	. .	Cold; seasonable weather; fever abating.
Sirohi („ 19th)	. .	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops cut; weather pleasantly cool.
Marwar („ 17th)	. .	About 1½ months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; *rabi* crops sown and in good condition; *kharif* being harvested; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 18th)	. .	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops sown; weather cold; heavy dews.
Harowti („ „)	. .	Crops progressing favourably; opium fields being prepared; health good.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	. .	Weather continues seasonable.
Ajmere („ 21st)	. .	*Rabi* area sown in excess of average of year; health good.
Jeypore	. .	No report received.
Ulwur (Nov. 21st)	. .	*Rabi* sowing continues; health good; prices steady.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Nov. 16th)	*Nil*	Fine weather; the rice harvest is good throughout the country.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th October 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th October 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
14th Oct. 1882	Eastern Bengal . .	172	1,69,432	985	172	1,79,973	1,046	29,36,378	603	30,56,990	630	1,20,612	...
14th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	75,600	138	547	81,069	148	25,51,862	165	25,93,335	168	41,473	...
14th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,03,916	302	676	1,82,018	269	47,66,494	249	49,93,811	262	2,27,317	...
14th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	2,50,584	292	861	1,11,554	130	34,61,058	142	38,03,361	157	3,42,303	...
14th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	73,577	112	655	63,617	97	20,93,584	113	20,87,608	113	...	5,976
14th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	5,27,821	367	1,458	4,66,040	320	1,63,78,544	400	1,65,93,948	406	2,15,404	...
21st ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	444	1,62,176	365	461	1,50,168	326	49,96,048	398	52,17,639	402	2,21,591	...
	TOTAL .	4,791	14,63,106	305	4,830	12,34,439	256	3,71,83,968	274	3,83,46,692	282	11,62,724	...
	State.												
14th Oct. 1882	East Indian . .	1,504	7,17,149	477	1,507	8,68,548	576	2,28,62,967	537	2,30,78,296	544	2,15,329	...
14th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,346	84	33	2,970	90	79,823	100	1,04,543	120	24,720	...
14th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,152	43	27	1,485	55	33,860	44	36,927	48	3,067	...
14th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	37,163	161	230	47,400	206	8,97,846	137	10,49,253	161	1,51,407	...
14th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	75	8,628	115	75	10,505	140	2,95,567	132	3,38,911	148	43,344	..
14th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,236	162	57	17,350	304	2,69,305	167	2,64,627	165	...	4,678
21st ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,503	86	29	1,902	66	74,668	91	63,922	78	...	10,746
21st ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,982	69	87	4,803	55	1,48,058	60	1,76,189	71	28,131	...
21st ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	515	43	12	711	59	20,771	61	23,904	71	3,133	...
14th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,016	2,33,893	230	1,116	1,81,922	163	44,96,820	156	53,28,091	169	8,31,271	...
14th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	6,871	153	45	9,400	209	2,55,450	200	2,78,054	219	22,604	...
14th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	4,495	85	98	4,206	43	1,49,320	91	2,74,815	99	1,25,495	...
14th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	19,891	124	161	20,632	128	7,05,826	155	7,15,764	158	[illegible]938	...
14th ditto .	Sindia	75	7,701	103	75	4,786	64	1,55,499	73	1,61,227	76	5,[illegible]28	...
14th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	77,158	213	409	54,546	133	15,37,891	149	15,13,492	134	...	24,399
14th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,44,319	219	650	1,08,109	166	26,14,948	140	22,97,644	123	...	3,17,304
21st ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	...	...	...	23	1,204	52	...	...	36,654	57	36,654	...
21st ditto .	Kamria Dharlla Tramway . . .	20	1,776	89	32	1,769	55	(a) 15,953	57	42,259	47	26,306	...
	TOTAL .	2,940	5,63,929	192	3,159	4,73,700	150	1,17,51,605	141	1,27,06,276	143	9,54,671	...
	Native States.												
21st Oct. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	13,176	68	193	10,836	56	3,58,708	79	4,72,890	87	1,14,182	...
21st ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	16,910	140	121	18,753	155	4,26,524	125	4,71,179	138	44,655	...
7th ditto .	Mysore . . .	58	3,085	53	...	...(b)	...	(c)74,765	47	(d)1,43,661	61	68,896	...
14th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	845	44	...	...	(e)9,262	30	9,262	...
	TOTAL .	372	33,171	89	333	30,434	91	8,59,997	90	10,96,992	92	2,36,995	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,607	27,77,355	289	9,829	26,07,121	265	7,26,58,537	268	7,52,28,256	270	25,69,719	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,62,16,373	133	3,67,86,294	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,64,42,164	135	3,84,41,962	138	19,99,798	...

(a) Total receipts from 9th July to 15th October 1881.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October 1881.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th October 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June to 14th October 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 14th November 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	19 6	19 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 8	35 3	33 8	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 3	11 5	11 5	12 6	21 10	21 10	...	31 11	31 11	24 11	26 5	26 5	24 3	22 3	22 3	28 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	12 10	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 6	18 0	18 0	16 14	28 13	30 11	25 10	...	...	...	32 13	29 2	30 8	23 2	25 3	32 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	15 11	16 3	15 2	16 5	16 13	16 5	25 11	25 0	28 2	...	...	...	29 6	30 14	38 3	22 13	22 3	30 13	145 13	130 0	145 13	15 11	15 11	13 2	15 3	15 3	12 11	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	17 0	17 0	...	28 13	28 13	26 14	24 6	...	24 6	31 13	32 13	29 2	22 0	23 2	23 2	140 0	140 0	190 8	14 13	15 6	12 11	14 5	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	15 6	14 5	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 13	12 6	13 11	14 8	12 14	31 10	30 0	27 10	33 5	37 11	30 6	31 8	31 8	31 8	26 11	25 13	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	12 8	13 6	10 10	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	12 13	13 0	14 0	14 0	30 14	31 14	29 14	17 14	18 13	17 14	29 2	31 0	33 0	30 3	31 5	31 11	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	13 2	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	19 3	19 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	37 2	41 3	39 2	39 2	26 5	24 3	38 13	43 10	31 0	33 10	33 10	37 0	82 10	82 10	97 3	16 6	15 13	13 6	16 2	15 8	13 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	11 6	...	...	...	10 5	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	35 10	34 14	32 3	22 8	20 10	26 3	...	...	...	25 8	24 11	27 11	190 8	178 13	198 5	15 3	14 13	12 8	14 13	14 6	12 2	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 13	10 13	10 2	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	14 5	14 5	14 2	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	26 6	25 0	25 0	28 2	87 8	87 8	81 6	16 11	16 11	14 10	16 3	16 3	13 6	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	14 5	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	27 6	26 3	23 5	25 0	28 2	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 6	15 14	15 6	17 5	16 14	29 2	34 10	31 14	26 6	29 11	31 5	33 5	37 10	32 8	25 10	25 10	35 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	12 11	18 6	18 14	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 14	17 8	17 2	14 6	30 3	30 3	30 3	33 5	37 0	29 5	35 0	35 0	29 0	29 5	29 5	26 8	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	19 5	15 5	18 6	18 14	14 13	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 14	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	16 3	15 13	12 14	20 14	20 14	19 3	36 10	33 6	35 0	41 0	37 11	34 13	42 5	39 5	33 3	28 14	27 2	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 2	16 10	13 5	15 10	16 2	13 5	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 13	13 5	14 14	15 3	14 8	28 0	28 0	29 6	29 3	25 5	25 11	34 2	32 11	32 11	30 13	30 0	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	15 10	16 0	...	35 10	35 10	...	32 5	32 2	32 2	36 6	37 3	...	31 2	31 2	...	121 8	121 8	...	17 13	17 13	11 11	16 13	16 13	11 5	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	11 2	19 3	19 3	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	32 0	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 5	18 5	14 13	17 13	17 13	14 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 8	10 11	12 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 8	27 0	26 2	31 5	33 6	28 10	35 5	29 8	27 14	34 6	28 8	25 10	39 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	23 2	23 2	21 9	32 1	28 0	32 0	21 10	19 10	21 10	19 14	19 14	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 5	11 0	9 3	12 0	11 11	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	15 0	15 10	15 0	28 3	32 13	32 13	26 8	29 8	29 7	29 2	30 13	32 8	33 8	34 0	34 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 0	19 2	15 0	16 0	18 0	12 14	Salem	
	South Canara	8 3	8 10	8 13	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 11	9 13	10 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	17 10	21 2	17 11	19 3	20 3	116 6	116 6	109 5	15 13	16 13	12 2	14 13	15 13	11 3	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 6	9 6	11 8	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	21 14	21 14	25 3	22 11	27 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	13 8	10 13	14 6	12 10	9 14	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 9	18 0	18 0	21 12	8 9	8 13	8 15	14 6	14 7	14 0	20 0	20 0	26 1	16 3	17 10	17 9	14 2	22 10	18 4	62 6	59 9	61 7	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	14 0	14 0	10 8	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	14 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 14	22 14	22 14	26 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	16 0	4 9	20 0	20 0	21 0	16 13	16 13	17 13	...	...	...	20 0	18 13	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 13	Kaira	
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 11	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 13	14 14	14 14	14 18	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	10 11	13 9	13 9	10 11	Surat	
	Broach	12 9	13 5½	15 3½	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14½	13 5	12 9	12 4½	16 33	16 9½	20 0	15 4	15 4	17 12½	...	...	...	17 13½	16 0	18 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	12 13	12 12½	13 5½	12 13	12 12½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 0	26 11	25 11	25 11	14 15	14 15	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	18 11	18 11	18 11	34 0	15 3	15 5	27 9	27 9	27 9	14 6	12 9	14 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 2	14 2	11 10	14 0	14 0	11 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 6	28 0	27 6	28 0	15 8	15 8	23 0	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	11 12	14 4	14 4	11 0	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	13 4	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	10 4	9 11	8 9	11 10	12 0	10 0	28 0	27 6	33 12	21 12	22 12	23 8	30 14	31 13	32 13	29 2	29 2	32 0	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 11	14 9	11 1	14 9	14 7	10 14	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 2	26 2	32 10	20 0	13 20	11 21	31 8	31 8	31 8	26 11	25 13	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Poona	
	Sholápur	12 11	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	11 1	10 7	10 15	12 4	11 5	12 4	34 8	30 10	41 6	23 8	26 14	30 11	29 2	31 0	33 0	30 3	31 5	31 11	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	13 2	14 5	11 14	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	23 0	23 0	17 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	6 12	6 12	7 14	9 0	8 14	10 14	39 0	42 0	41 6	28 8	26 14	30 15	38 13	43 10	31 0	33 10	33 10	37 0	82 10	82 10	97 3	16 6	15 13	13 6	16 2	15 8	13 2	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	12 1	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 9	25 14	29 4	21 11	22 0	27 3	...	...	...	25 8	24 11	27 11	190 8	178 13	198 5	15 3	14 13	12 8	14 13	14 6	12 2	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	15 3	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 8	10 8	11 8	30 0	28 7	24 10	27 0	27 0	27 8	39 0	39 0	31 5	1 8	11 8	12 13	75 0	75 0	65 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	32 0	33 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	27 8	35 0	34 0	19 0	0 0	0 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13	7 10	9 0	9 0	7 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnagiri	11 14	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 0	15 9	15 9	15 9	18 3	18 3	20 13	14 11	14 11	17 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	15 6	14 0	16 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	11 10	9 1	12 5	11 10	9 1	Ratnagiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 6	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 5	13 5	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	23 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	16 0	...	15 1	15 1	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	9 5	5 0	5 0	5 8	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	14 2	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	11 5	12 0	12 0	26 4	24 7	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 7	11 4	10 0	11 7	11 4	10 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 8	10 5	10 5	15 5	14 6½	16 0	9 6	9 10	8 0	12 6	12 0	11 7	...	20 9	18 5	15 15	15 16	17 17	...	...	...	16 8	16 7	18 0	80 0	83 10	75 0	14 13	14 11	12 0	14 12	14 10	12 0	Baroda	
	Deesa	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	17 8	17 8	21 10	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	19 6	20 4	15 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	13 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	10 0	Deesa	
	Nimach	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	22 0	11 12	9 8	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	17 4	16 8	17 8	25 2½	25 2½	25 7	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 9	24 8½	24 0	70 0	70 0	63 2	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	15 5	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 4	11 0	10 4	18 10	16 0	27 0	15 5	15 5	22 8	...	...	...	17 4½	16 8	24 8	75 0	70 0	70 0	•16 6½	•16 6½	...	55 0†	55 0†	45 0†	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	26 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	9 5	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	37 4	36 8	26 0	24 0	30 0	...	40 0	...	17 4	18 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	‡12 15½	‡12 12	‡10 11	12 12½	12 8½	10 8½	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	12 10	12 5	10 5	20 0	21 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Sukur)	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	35 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Haidarabad (Sukur)	
	Shikarpur	13 2½	13 6½	12 4	24 14	24 8	18 0	13 0	12 8	10 10	19 5	18 15	20 0	29 2	30 2	29 0	27 4	27 6	24 0	...	...	...	19 5	18 15	16 7	230 0	240 0	220 0	13 10	13 0	11 2	13 5	12 12	11 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	12 8	28 8	29 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	32 8	30 8	28 5	23 8	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	145 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Sukkur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 13	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 10 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 4	13 4	13 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	21 0	24 0	28 8	22 0	26 4	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	Rs. A. P. 2 15 0	Rs. A. P. 2 14 6	...	13 8	14 8	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Dacca	14 8	13 8	14 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	240 0	320 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	Dacca	
	Patna	8 12	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Patna	
	Midnapore	12 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	155 0	150 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 8	14 0	10 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cuttack 15 seers, Cuttwa 13½ seers, and Baneegunge 11½ seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Ramgolie 12 seers, Jeglia, Goalundpore, Serampore, Serandaddy and Kooshpore 13 seers, and Oolaa 16 seers.

* Common wholesale. † Common retail sale 48 seers. ‡ In common use.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehannabad 13½ seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.***																		
	Calcutta	13 11	13 5	14 0	20 0	24 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5*d*1	13 5	13 5	21 4	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
	Nuddea	13 5*d*1	13 5	16 0	21 10	24 10	32 0	15 4	15 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...*f*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	10 0*g*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 12	21 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0*h*	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	15 0	14 6	16 0	22 0	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 4*i*	13 4	14 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	25 8	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	14 4*j*	13 8 to 14 4	17 4	32 0	32 0	45 0	13 8 to 15 0	16 13½	18 0	18 12 to 21 0	17 4 to 28 12	28 0 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	16 0*k*	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	15 12	18 0	18 12	26 4	26 4	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0*l*	17 4	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	12 0	22 8	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0*n*	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 5*o*	13 12	13 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 10	22 10	22 10	25 0	26 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0*p*	20 0	21 0	37 8	37 0	33 0	20 0	20 8	8 0	21 4	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...*q*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 0*r*	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 8*s*	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	17 8	19 4	25 0	27 4	27 12	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0*t*	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...*u*	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8*v*	18 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	37 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0*w* to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	26 0	17 8 to 18 0	17 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	15 0*x*	14 0	16 8	28 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0*y*	16 0	24 0	30 0	40 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0*z*	16 8	17 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	38 0	35 0	39 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0*a*1	17 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	16 13*a*2	17 13	16 12	31 8	36 12	42 0	14 11	15 12	15 12	16 12	17 13	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	13 14*a*3	15 2	13 14	27 12	35 5	37 14	18 15	17 11	16 6	21 7	19 9	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0*a*4	14 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0*a*5	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	24 15*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	12 8*a*6	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	22 8	19 0	20 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0*a*7	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribágh	14 0*a*8	13 0	18 0	...	17 0	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	48 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0*a*9	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 26 4 to 31-8 seers per rupee.

d1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

f In the sub-division retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 10-10 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungypore and Kaudi 11 8 seers.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nilpore 12 seers.

j In the sub-division retail prices of salt are as follow:—Beauleah 12-12 seers and Nattore 12 seers.

k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

l Retail price of salt at Serajgunge sub division is 12 seers per rupee.

m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silliguri 10-1 seers.

n Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

o Retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions of Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshiegunge 10 seers 5¼ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Sreepalgunge 12-12 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10 8 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	26 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	14 9	14 9	10 0
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	21 4	22 8	100 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0
	Nuddea	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	26 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 10½	11 10½	10 0
	Khoolna	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 0	11 0	...
	Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	11 8	11 8	8 0
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	22 0	21 14	33 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0 to 10 0
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 3 6	...	12 0	12 0	8 12
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	21 0	21 19½	22 8 to 26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12	12 12	9 6
	Rungpore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	11 8	11 8	8 12
	Bogra	...	...	...	15 0	24 9	16 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 1 4	...	12 0	12 0	8 4
	Pubna	...	...	...	12 0	18 12	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	12 0	12 12	9 12
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	2 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 0
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	64 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	...	...	...	17 10	20 0	25 0	101 0	101 0	106 8	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Backergunge	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	...	11 0	13 0	9 0
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	13 0	13 0	9 12
	Tipperah	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 8	12 8	9 12
	Chittagong	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Behar.															
	Patna	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	29 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 10
	Gya	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	33 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	11 8	9 0
	Shahabad	...	...	...	28 0 to 29 0	28 8	32 0	130 0	100 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0
	Durbhunga	41 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	22 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 12
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	4 8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Sarun	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	...	12 0	11 0	9 0
	Chumparun	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 0	11 8	8 8
	Monghyr	...	...	...	27 13	27 13	50 1	105 0	126 0	126 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 9	13 1	8 6
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	32 13	151 8	151 8	137 8	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	12 10	12 10	9 7
	Purneah	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 12	10 12	8 0
	Maldah	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 4 6	...	11 0	11 4	8 0
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack	...	13 2	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0
	Pooree	...	...	...	16 4	14 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	13 4	13 4	11 0
	Balasore	...	...	...	12 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 3	12 12	9 3
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribágh	42 0	42 0	48 0	18 0	18 4	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 6	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Lohardugga	30 0	30 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	...	3 14 0	...	10 0	9 0	7 0
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 0
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 6 9	...	10 12	10 8	8 8

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 13 seers.

t Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree 11 seers.

u In the interior retail prices of *salt range* from 9 to 12-8 seers.

v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nowada 10 seers, Jehanabad 13 seers, and Aurangabad 11-8 seers.

w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11-13 seers, and Bhabuah 10-12 seers.

x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 13 seers and Tajpore 13-8 seers.

y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

a Retail price of salt in Sewan sub division is 11-12 seers per rupee.

a1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-12 seers per rupee.

a2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begumsarai 12 seers and Jamui 13-5 seers.

a3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.

a4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Banigunge in Arrareah sub-division 10 seers per rupee.

a5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

a6 Retail price of salt in Godda sub-division is 12 seers per rupee.

a7 In Khurda sub-division retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

a8 In Bhadrak sub-division retail price of salt is 12 seers.

a9 Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers and at [illegible] 12 seers.

b0 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar and Jhalda [illegible] at Govindpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 12	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 2	3 2	...	12 12	12 12	9 4	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	9 2	10 0	11 2	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 5	21 5	20 0	25 10	22 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 13	17 12½	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 6	3 4	...	10 10	10 10	9 2½	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	22 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	3 4	...	11 0	12 0	8 9	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 6	3 6	...	11 12	12 0	8 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 12	3 12	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 7	0 18	0 16	0 16	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	0 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	19 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	28 0	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	20 15½	20 15½	19 6½	32 4	32 4	37 12	10 12	10 12	7 9	15 1	13 15½	14 0	30 1¼	30 1¼	32 5½	25 13	25 13	27 0	...	26 14	26 14	23 12	129 0	129 0	150 0	12 1	12 1	9 15	11 13	11 13	9 11	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 4	30 13	30 13	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	14 5	14 5	33 0	33 0	26 6	24 6	26 6	22 0	...	26 13	25 5	26 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	11 10	11 10	9 14	11 4	11 4	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	25 0	25 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	20 12	20 8	24 0	24 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 8	25 8	25 8	27 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	...	24 6	23 10	22 8	140 0	140 0	110 0	11 14	12 4	10 4	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 4	18 4	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	23 8	21 8	...	23 0	23 8	20 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 8	12 4	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	17 12	18 0	20 0	26 2	27 0	27 0	13 4	11 8	12 15	14 1	13 12	15 12	21 6	21 6	20 4	22 8	19 2	22 8	...	22 12	22 4	21 15	185 0	135 0	135 0	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	19 1	19 6	20 0	23 2	23 2	25 10	9 6	9 6	8 2	16 4	14 6	15 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	23 12	18 2	23 12	...	21 14	21 14	20 0	137 8	137 8	125 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 15	Moradabad	
	Budaun	18 0	17 13½	19 8	22 12½	22 3	21 10	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	17 6	17 11	16 3	25 3	...	24 0	24 0	21 9½	22 3	...	21 0	20 6	21 10	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 1½	11 1½	9 10	10 12½	10 8	10 13	Budaun	
	Bareilly	17 3	16 14	17 8	23 12	21 14	24 6	8 12	8 2	7 8	17 8	15 0	14 6	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 2	23 12	21 4	...	21 14	21 14	18 12	125 0	125 0	137 8	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	18 12	18 8	19 10	24 4	24 8	25 4	9 4	9 4	8 4	19 12	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 10	10 2	10 12	10 12	9 4	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	15 0	25 0	...	26 0	25 0	...	25 0	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 0	17 12	17 12	24 8	25 8	24 0	...	...	7 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	21 8	24 0	19 8	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muttra	
	Agra	17 8	17 4	17 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	14 0	14 0	13 8	25 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	19 8	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	17 4½	17 8	17 8½	21 11½	22 0	24 13	6 13	6 13	6 2	14 14½	14 4	14 2	...	24 5	...	22 1	22 5½	21 2	...	23 12	24 0	19 8	156 8	156 8	156 12	12 4	12 0	9 11	11 8½	11 8½	9 11	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 0	18 8	17 0	24 0	23 0	22 6	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	23 0	...	17 8	...	23 0	24 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 12	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	19 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	27 0	27 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	18 8	...	27 0	25 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	Etáwah	
	Etah	19 8	19 8	18 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	8 0	8 11	8 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	22 8	22 0	18 8	...	23 12	24 0	16 8	150 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 12	10 8	12 0	12 4	...	Etah	
	Jalaun	19 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	30 0	30 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	22 1	21 10½	23 14	37 4	30 15¾	29 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	29 4	28 0	38 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	...	30 4½	28 0	25 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 4	11 8	11 8	9 12	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	21 8	20 8	28 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	38 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	...	31 8	29 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	...	11 6	11 0	9 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	19 4	28 0	26 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	...	28 0	26 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	17 8	24 8	24 8	23 0	12 12	12 12	11 4	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	27 4	25 12	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 4	...	10 4	10 0	9 4	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	19 0	17 8	19 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	35 0	33 0	28 0	22 8	20 0	27 0	...	35 0	33 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 6	17 2	17 8	25 0	25 0	27 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	32 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	29 8	26 0	...	25 12	25 2	22 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	18 9	15 14	18 5	18 0	18 0	20 13	11 4	10 0	11 13	...	...	15 0	28 2	27 0	21 15	30 6	27 2	23 10	...	32 10	28 0	22 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 4	9 14	10 8	10 0	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	20 13	29 10	29 10	33 2	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	23 4	22 9	26 13	148 12	120 0	141 4	10 12	9 11	...	10 10	9 9	8 15	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 14½	18 14½	21 9½	27 0	27 0	46 12½	13 8	14 6½	15 5	20 11	21 9½	25 3	36 0	34 3	46 12½	...	...	36 0	...	25 8	25 8	37 13	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 3	10 6½	...	10 6½	9 9½	8 6½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	18 12	18 8	21 12	28 0	28 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	7 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	19 3	24 6	24 6	33 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 12	17 11	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	21 6	20 10	28 0	181 0	181 0	147 0	10 8	10 9	7 14	9 12	9 12	9 3	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 4	15 11½	16 13	24 15	23 9	27 2	11 6	11 6	12 12	17 14	17 14	21 2	26 0	26 0	24 15	25 8	24 15	27 2	...	21 11	20 13	23 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½	Benares	
	Gházipur	19 5	18 0	19 5	27 11	26 6½	37 8	10 15½	10 15½	15 7	15 7	19 5	25 12	25 12	30 10	28 3	23 3	30 4	...	27 11	24 7½	29 10	130 0	130 0	154 8	10 15½	10 15½	9 1	10	10 5	8 6	Gházipur	
	Balia	16 4	16 8	19 12	25 0	25 0	38 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 12	26 4	31 4	100 0	100 0	130 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 4	11 4	...	Balia	
	Pilibhít	18 11	18 12	19 12	25 9	27 8	33 0	17 12	16 4	15 0	19 14½	18 12	18 8	32 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	18 15	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 3	17 12	18 4	24 8	25 2½	26 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 13	16 5½	17 0	24 8	24 8	27 0	25 4	24 0	24 8	...	22 1	21 11	19 8	120 0	110 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	18 8	18 0	18 4	26 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	37 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	...	24 0	24 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	17 8	18 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	33 0	35 0	36 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	...	23 0	23 8	22 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	19 8	19 8	21 8	25 0	25 4	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 4	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sitapur	
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui	
	Kheri	19 0	19 0	20 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	16 14	17 2	19 0	26 0	26 12	27 0	11 6	11 0	10 8	17 12	19 6	15 0	34 0	35 0	43 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	23 4	20 8	120 0	160 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	17 0	17 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	52 0	52 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	22 4	23 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	19 14	19 12	23 4	27 12	28 0	41 0	15 12	16 4	16 4	19 2	19 4	20 8	46 10	44 0	68 0	24 0	24 0	21 4	...	26 12	25 8	27 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	19 8	18 12	19 4	27 0	27 8	21 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	18 4	29 8	24 0	29 0	29 8	33 8	26 0	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	20 8	20 0	21 0	32 8	31 0	31 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 4	9 12	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	19 4	18 11	20 4	30 0	28 1	31 6	19 6½	17 4	18 8	20 13	18 10	20 8	...	...	...	27 10	...	26 0	...	21 10½	19 15	20 4	200 0	220 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 6	10 4	8 5	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	20 0	20 0	18 12	26 8	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	23 8	23 0	23 8	...	25 0	23 8	22 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgáon	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	...	25 0	25 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál (*a*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	35 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	27 0	26 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Karnál (*a*)	
	Hissar	17 8	17 8	20 0	33 0	33 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	26 8	28 0	28 0	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	17 12	18 0	21 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	...	26 8	25 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 4	...	11 8	11 3	10 8	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	23 0	23 0	19 0	43 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	43 0	44 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	...	40 0	38 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 4	24 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	28 8	30 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	11 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ludhiána	
	Simla	18 8	...	16 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	...	10 1	10 1	8 4	Simla	
	Jullundur	25 0	26 12	21 8	40 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	38 0	35 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	...	31 8	32 0	28 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 6	14 6	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	28 0	27 8	22 8	45 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	30 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	...	30 8	30 0	24 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	13 12	14 0	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	
	Kangra	24 0	24 0	22 8	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	Kangra	

* Mandwa: Present 30 seers, past 30 seers, and corresponding 30 seers.

a Jowar rising.

b Barley and jowar falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	25 8	25 8	23 0	43 8	43 8	34 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	34 0	31 4	28 0	23 8	23 8	19 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	85 0	80 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	11 12	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot	27 0	29 0	20 0	47 0	50 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 4	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur (*a*)	32 0	30 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	40 0	28 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	Gurdáspur (*a*)	
	Lahore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lahore	
	Ferozepore	23 0	25 0	20 0	41 0	42 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 4	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála (*a*)	26 4	26 12	19 4	50 0	50 0	32 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	
	Ráwalpindi	24 0	23 12	16 0	40 0	37 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	32 0	33 0	18 12	36 0	36 0	32 0	85 0	85 0	45 0	14 12	14 8	...	14 8	14 4	12 0	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum (*b*)	25 0	25 0	17 8	40 0	39 8	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	27 0	21 0	32 0	26 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 8	15 8	13 8	Jhelum (*b*)	
	Gujrát (*a*)	29 12	28 8	20 10	46 0	46 0	31 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 0	40 0	36 0	31 8	36 0	33 0	30 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	...*	...*	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	Gujrát (*a*)	
	Shahpúr (*c*)	22 0	22 12	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	32 0	28 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr (*c*)	
	Mooltan	17 4	17 4	14 4	28 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 4	12 0	Mooltan	
	Jhang (*a*)	20 0	19 12	16 4	37 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 12	12 0	Jhang (*a*)	
	Montgomery	20 0	21 0	15 8	32 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	18 8	16 8	28 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	20 4	20 8	16 14	27 6	27 10	27 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 3	7 8	37 8	37 1	32 10	30 1	27 15	26 4	36 0	36 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	58 0	...	56 4	55 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Gházi Khán	18 12	18 12	15 2	25 0	23 12	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	30 0	26 4	23 2	29 12	28 12	18 12	36 0	36 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	30 0	31 14	...	27 8	28 2	25 0	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu	
	Pesháwar (*b*)	19 8	19 0	11 10	38 0	36 10	29 12	...	...	...	10 12	9 8	7 9	34 8	28 4	23 5	22 0	15 12	16 6	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	58 8	58 8	...	56 0	56 0	41 0	Pesháwar (*b*)	
	Kohát (*b*)	18 13	18 8	14 0	30 9	29 5	28 1	...	...	...	12 13	13 0	12 12	35 12	28 0	20 6	37 10	29 5	20 6	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	102 0	96 15	...	87 0	81 0	71 0	Kohát (*b*)	
	Házára	25 8	25 8	...	41 0	41 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 4	17 12	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	17 4	17 4	15 0	25 12	25 12	28 8	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 12	10 0	11 12	10 8	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	19 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	10 0	23 12	22 8	17 12	23 12	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	Bhandára	
	Chánda	20 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	14 8	26 0	24 0	37 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	Chánda	
	Wardha	19 8	18 12	20 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 12	14 0	14 12	11 12	24 0	23 0	20 9	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	18 0	17 8	21 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	27 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 10	11 10	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	Saugor	
	Damoh	23 8	22 8	39 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 12	14 8	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	Damoh	
	Seoni	17 8	17 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	10 0	9 12	7 0	9 8	9 8	6 12	Seoni	
	Mandla	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	11 4	11 0	6 12	Mandla	
	Betúl	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	16 8	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	39 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshungabad	15 7	15 7	17 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 1	11 4	11 4	9 11	24 4	23 10	...	24 4	23 10	16 11	36 0	36 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	9 0	9 0	5 10	Hoshungabad	
	Narsinghpur	16 8	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	7 8	10 12	10 0	7 4	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	45 0	24 0	24 15	34 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 2	12 12	12 12	9 10	Nimár	
	Raipur	26 0	28 8	34 8	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 8	36 0	41 0	44 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 4	9 0	7 10	8 12	8 8	7 8	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	41 0	44 0	44 0	53 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	250 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sambalpur	
	Bilaspur	42 0	45 0	68 0	...	...	...	36 0	48 0	62 0	54 0	68 0	81 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	140 0	150 0	160 0	45 0	52 0	56 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																			
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Akyab	British Burma.
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	19 8	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 11	19 8	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	48 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	27 7	26 13	...	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 6	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																			
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 9	13 4	12 9	13 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 0	22 10	22 10	50 0	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	10 6	12 2	...	...	...	14 15	13 7	14 15	19 10	17 2	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																			
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	32 4	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	15 15	13 2	19 9	18 1	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839 4	241 3	193 0	31 15	31 15	24 8	29 7	29 7	21 3	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 9	17 7	17 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 8	184 8	246 0	39 6	37 5	44 5	35 7	35 7	39 6	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	10 15	12 8	...	...	...	11 11	10 3	11 2	15 9	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	245 0	17 12	26 4	25 6	14 3	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																			
	Moulmein town and Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 8	15 5	15 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	32 0	22 12	22 12	28 6	Moulmein town and Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	21 0	22 14	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	26 1	36 8	14 36	14 36	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	16 0	21 2	21 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	26 7	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 2	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	35 6	18 4	18 4	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 12	17 12	16 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 13	25 14	25 14	27 0	...	...	29 9	36 0	36 0	32 0	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	9 9	10 6	10 6	9 2	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	19 10	19 7	18 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	9 11	9 6	9 3	30 1	29 9	29 9	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 5	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	14 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	28 0	26 0	27 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	15 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	44 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	70 0	70 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	Buldána	
	Wún	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	12 8	10 0	29 4	21 8	38 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	250 0	250 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Wún	
	Basim	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	13 4	13 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 2	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basim	

(*a*) Jowar falling. (*b*) Bajra and jowar falling. (*c*) Bajra falling.

* No wholesale salt sold. † Annas 2 per viss.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts	Provinces
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 6	11 7	11 4	12 4	12 11	12 7	10 2	10 1	10 10	11 2	11 3	11 10	33 6	32 1		34 9	33 0	24 12	34 13	33 3	35 11	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 8	13 15	13 10	11 13	15 3	11 14	13 12	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	26 13	37 10	36 8	39 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	46 0	41 0	22 0	45 0	41 0	27 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 8†	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 10	12 0	12 0	9 1	32 0	25 0	16 0	27 0	24 0	15 6	33 4	30 8	25 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 8	8 4	7 0	8 4	8 0	6 12†	Mysore	
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	15 0	37 0	32 0	16 0	500 0	500 0	600 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 0†	Hassan	
	Shimoga	14 11	13 10	12 10	17 14	16 13	14 11	10 8	11 9	9 3	13 10	13 10	11 5	35 11	33 10	22 1	35 0	25 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0†	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	56 0	42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0‡	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	28 0													Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	9 4	9 3	7 14	9 2	8 2	8 14	10 5	10 2	10 14	13 11	14 0	14 3	...	...	...	20 5	20 4	22 1	21 5	22 12	23 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 2	8 7	...	8 7	8 7	8 1	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 2	17 0	15 12	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	18 8	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	18 8	17 8	17 8	27 0	26 0	27 4	9 8	9 0	8 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	25 0	21 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 8	18 8	16 0	27 10	27 10	16 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 4	14 4	13 8	26 12	26 12	19 12	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	17 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 1	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 14	20 11	18 2	30 6	31 7	23 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	28 10	27 0	22 12	...	...	...	27 15	27 6	19 14	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 8	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 3	19 0	17 8	29 8	28 0	21 8	6 12	6 8	6 4	11 0	11 0	7 0	26 4	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	11 13	11 13	11 8	*Bhurtpore (City)*	
	Ajmere	16 0	16 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	23 8	70 0	70 0	60 0	16 10	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	17 7	17 5	19 7	22 9	22 5	25 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	21 11	21 10	22 3	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	...	14 0	13 4	...	Deoli Cantonment	
																										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Erinpura*	
	Sirohee																															Sirohee	
	Abu																															Abu	
	Anadra																															Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	31 0	*	*	*	3 9 6	...	...	11 2¼	9 0	8 0	*Hilly Tracts of Meywar*	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 3¾	14 7¼	16 6¼	21 7¾	20 5	21 14	10 8¼	10 2¼	8 9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	16 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 9 15¼ R a. p.	S. Ch. 9 15¼ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. ... R a. p.	9 12¼	9 12¼	8 15¼	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 12	21 14	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	7 8	18 12	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	3 11 9	...	...	10 10	11 4	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																															Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	13 10	13 14	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	18 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	17 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	10 0	0 0	8 0	10 8	10 10	9 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 8	10 8	12 8	12 4	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	17 0	18 4	22 8	14 4	14 0	31 8	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	23 8	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	26 8	27 8	25 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 4	12 12	...	12 12	12 4	9 4	Kotah	
	Tonk	15 9	14 9	18 6	23 0	22 6	21 15	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	10 0	9 12	25 1	24 7	23 9	...	...	...	22 12	22 2	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 6	12 6	10 13	12 10	11 12	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	15 6	14 2¼	21 4	14 12	15 15	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13¾	20 3	19 8	28 4	...	...	...	21 5	20 8	22 14	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 12	10 10	10 10	...	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	17 8	16 14	21 0	21 12	21 12	28 12	12 2	11 12	10 4	14 3	14 8	15 0	18 10	18 6	27 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	§160 0	14 0	13 14	11 6	13 12	13 10	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	17 15	18 11	16 11	28 4	28 11	20 4	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	23 10	24 6	19 15	...	...	...	27 4	27 9	18 15	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 11	12 6	12 6	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	16 8	16 13	19 10	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 0	10 14	12 0	8 10	26 10	28 3	43 10	...	...	...	18 7	17 12	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	12 0	...	12 0	...	6 0	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 4	17 7	16 4	21 0	20 9	19 3	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 1	10 1	10 5	23 5	23 5	31 9	...	...	...	24 0	24 10	15 12	109 8	109 8	106 6	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	10 1	Gwalior	
	Goona	21 0	21 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	10 4	26 0	26 0	44 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 10	12 10	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 1	20 5	21 0	32 6	35 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 14	21 0	20 0	34 12	32 8	26 0	28 0	29 14	18 0	33 4	30 14	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt. § Erroneously given as 120 seers in last return.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATION OF CLERKS FOR CERTAIN OFFICES.

No. 1847.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 24th November 1882.

Read—

Home Department Resolution, No. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882, on the subject of the filling up, by a system of competitive examination, of vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices connected with the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that, in addition to the Offices and Departments specified in paragraph 16 of the Resolution read above, the Resolution will also apply to the undermentioned Offices:—

Office of the Surveyor General of India.
" Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
" Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
" Accountant General, Military Department.
" Director General of Telegraphs.
" Press Commissioner.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all the Departments of the Government of India, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

F. C. DAUKES,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th NOVEMBER 1882.

General Remarks.—More or less rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops, with a few exceptions, are in good condition; and harvest is progressing. Coorg has had a little rain; the *ragi* harvest here is over, the rice crop is almost ready for cutting, and coffee-picking has commenced in the south.

In Mysore there has been more or less rain in every district, but one; standing crops are thriving.

In the Nizam's Territories and Berar there has been a little rain, and prospects are favourable.

In the Bombay Presidency the harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* have been completed in some districts and are in progress in others; some showers have fallen in the Deccan districts and in Dharwar; rain is wanted in Kaladghi and Belgaum.

In the Central Provinces rain in varying quantities has fallen in most districts, benefiting the *rabi* crops; the harvest of *kharif* crops has begun in a few districts. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good.

In the Punjab *rabi* sowings have been completed in some parts and are in progress in others. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a little rain occurred in three districts; the *rabi* sowings have been completed, and the young crops generally are doing well; in Lucknow, however, the sowings need rain in some places. In Bengal almost all reporting districts have had a little rain; the harvest of *aman* rice is progressing with fair outturn in some places and very good in others; prospects of *rabi* crops are very favourable everywhere, and sugarcane is very promising. Assam also has had a little rain in all reporting districts; and harvesting of rice has commenced. In British Burma crops are progressing satisfactorily.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 29th)		
Bellary	·87 (average of 7 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool	1·09 (average of 6 stations).	Standing cotton crops withering in 5 taluks; dry crops fair; harvest early dry crops, outturn generally fair; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·55 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	3·30 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops, paddy affected by blight in parts; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 2·94 feet over anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Chingleput (Madras)	8·27 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	·30 (average of 9 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	9·61 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	1·57 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops generally fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	·75 (average of 12 stations).	Standing crops good.
Travancore	1·45	Standing crops good; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 29th)		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 23rd 5 feet 7 inches, one inch higher than on same date last year; fever in all talukas; cattle disease in two talukas, but to no great extent; prospects of *kharif* crop of 1882-83, area 1,700 acres in excess of last year, average realization 10½ annas in the rupee, deficient outturn due to floods; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 25, 36, and 39, in Manjhand 26, 36, and 56, in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44, and in Sajwal 22, 36, and 46 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		Thrashing of *kharif* crops still continues; cotton picking in progress; *rabi* crops flourishing; cold daily increasing; small-pox continues in Hyderabad and Maushalro; cattle disease in two talukas, and fever general throughout; wheat 25, *bajri* 42, *jowari* 46, red rice 32, and white rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* sowings continue; other crops healthy; fever in Viramgaum, Gogo, and Parantej; wheat 29 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda		Harvesting of *kharif* in progress; sowings of *rabi* completed; standing crops in good condition; slight cholera still continues in the Amreli taluka; cattle disease in the Kari and Sidhpur talukas. *bajri* 32¾ and common rice 24½ pounds per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; *jowari* 40 pounds and *nagli* 58 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Slight showers of rain	Weather cloudy and muggy; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	·03 on 27th and 28th	Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 22nd, 3° cool from 23rd to 25th and then gradually rose to 1° cool on 28th; vapour in air in defect of normal from 22nd to 26th, afterwards in excess of normal; wind normal; thunder and distant lightning on 28th.
Poona	Rain in all talukas, about 2·0 on 27th at Poona.	Rainfall beneficial to *rabi*; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 55 pounds per rupee, in Poona, *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nagar ·36 Karjat ·20 Sheogaon ·42 Newasa ·25 Rahuri ·15 Shrigonda ·09 Sangamner ·08	No rain in rest of the talukas; more still wanted throughout the districts; locusts disappeared; cholera subsided in Jamkhed taluka; *bajri* maximum 66 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 41 in Sheogaon; *jowari* maximum 93 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 44 pounds in Akola.
Sholapur	Sholapur ·52 Madha ·38	Total rainfall 30·60 in Sholapur; this timely rainfall will probably improve the crops; *jowari* 65 pounds 6 tolas, and *bajri* 54 pounds 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain in all talukas except Ranibennur and Kod. Heavy in Dharwar and slight in others.	Rainfall beneficial to late crops; early crops being harvested; sowing of late crops completed; cotton crop good; slight fever in Mugud and Mundargi; cholera continues in Navalgand and Ron; 21 deaths in Navalgand and 9 in Ron; slight cattle disease in 3 talukas; rice minimum 22 and *jowari* 54 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar ·28 Kumpta ·68	Rice harvest continues in 5 talukas; *ragi* in two; preparing ground for second crop in two talukas; garden produce healthy; fever and cattle disease in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 11 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy with light showers.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; fever decreasing; *bajri* 25 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* completed in some districts and in progress in others; rain in the Deccan districts and in Dharwar, wanted in Kaladgi and Belgaum; fever and cattle disease in some districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.
Bengal—(Nov. 28th)		
Chittagong	A few drops	Weather seasonable till 24th, since which cloudy, with south-westerly wind; prospects of crops good; prices steady; cattle disease in thana Chakaria; general health good.
Dacca	·05	Late rice harvest commencing; prospects promising; winter crops still being sown; sugarcane being cut, outturn good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	·29	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane satisfactory; rice on high lands being harvested; winter crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; sporadic cholera reported from almost all sub-divisions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops favourable; *amun* being harvested in some places; fever in and about Rangamati, and here and there; elsewhere in a mild form.
Rajshahye	·02	Weather seasonable; winter crops doing well; outturn of rice in Nattore, average, but in higher lands not so good; cholera severe in some thanas.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally fair; fever prevalent.
Rungpore	·10	Weather cloudy and cool; tobacco being planted; other cold-weather crops being sown; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Bhagalpur	·95	Harvesting of rice begun; prospects of crops good; fever abating in Soopole, but still prevalent in Muddehpoorah sub-division.
Purneah	·35	Late rice being harvested, outturn moderate; much mortality from fever.
Patna	1·18	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; paddy being cut; public health good.
Durbhunga	·65	*Rabi* prospects good; rice fair; prices stationary; health good.
Hazaribagh	·30	Weather cold and cloudy; rice harvest continues, outturn seems good; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; health generally good.
Cuttack		Weather cloudy; harvesting of late rice in progress; *rabi* crops doing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was a little rain in almost all the reporting districts during the week; harvesting of *amun* rice progressing; outturn will be only fair in several places, but in Orissa and in parts of Eastern Bengal and Chota-Nagpore it promises to be very good; prospects of *rabi* crops everywhere reported on very favourable; sugarcane crop also very promising, it is being harvested in some districts; prevalence of fever reported from several districts, and of cholera from some.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 28th)	Benares ·60 Chandauli ·40 Gangapur 1·40	Rice being cut in places; rainfall good for *rabi* crops; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 29th)	Average fall of ·50 in district.	The rain has been most beneficial to rising crops; irrigation stopped; health good; prices stationary; prospects excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)		Weather cloudy yesterday; crops promising; health good; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)		Weather cloudy; rain threatening; *kharif* harvesting almost over, outturn good; prices falling; no cattle disease; health good.
Agra („ 28th)		No rain but clouds during the night; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; standing crops being irrigated; small-pox reported in pargana Fatehabad; general health good, prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather warmer; prospects good; some fever prevalent, but not of a severe type.
Meerut („ „)		Weather clear; health good, but slight cattle disease exists; prices unaltered.
Kumaon („ „)		Weather fair; rain much wanted; typhus fever in some villages, total deaths up to date below 25, otherwise general health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)		Rain urgently wanted for *rabi* sowings in *do-fasli* lands; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)		Weather has been cloudy for the last few days with occasionally a few drops of rain; *rabi* crops promising; a fair harvest of rice is being reaped; a few cases of cholera still continue to be daily reported from all tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)		Weather cloudy for three days during week, but no rain; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy; crops coming up well; irrigation going on; public health good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli (Nov. 27th)	Slight drizzling rain on 25th and 26th.	Sky cloudy; *rabi* sowings completed; irrigation from wells is being carried on; cholera still continues; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 28th)	No rain except slight showers in four parganas.	*Rabi* sowings completed; crops looking well; health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)		Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain needed; weather slightly cloudy.
		General Remarks.—Rain in three districts; weather cloudy; prices stationary; general health and prospects good; a few cases of typhus fever in Kumaon.
Punjab—(Nov. 28th)		
Delhi		Health and harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Hissar		Health good; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings in progress; *kharif* nearly gathered.
Umballa		Health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur		Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar		Health good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; prices stationary.
Lahore		Health good; prices fluctuating; harvest prospects satisfactory.
Ferozepore		Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot		Health good; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings continue.
Rawalpindi		Seasonal fever prevailing; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices falling.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health improving; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera-Ismail-Khan . .	. . . .	Fever abating; harvest prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The health of the Province and the prospects of crops are generally good; there has been no rain during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 29th)	3·17	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* crops good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 28th)	1·14	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to *rabi* crops; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 27th)	·57 recent rain.	Crops lying on the threshing floors, they have been somewhat injured; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 28th)	3·43	Standing crops much benefited by rain, but rice suffers from damp; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather rainy and cloudy; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent; a few cases of small-pox reported; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 25th)	·10	Weather cloudy; reaping of *kharif* crops continue; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever abating; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 23rd)	. . . .	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; fever still prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 28th)	·32	Weather cloudy and chilly; prospects of crops good; small-pox reported; prices steady; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and cool, with rain during the latter portion of the week, which has been beneficial to *rabi* crops; *kharif* crops being harvested in a few districts; fever still continues; prices steady.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 201·64 inches; public health in town good; 2 deaths from cholera in district and some from small-pox, but number unknown; cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 101·55; 4 fatal cases from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 125·62 inches; public health good; crop prospects generally good.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 50·06 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; public health in Moulmein town good; 11 deaths from cholera in one township; otherwise public health and health of cattle good; crops healthy; reaping commenced.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 90·88 inches; public health good.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of cholera in several districts; but public health generally good; crop prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 28th)	·28	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool and foggy; prospects of crops and public health good.
Sylhet („ 29th)	·07	Harvesting *amun* and cultivation for winter crops progressing well; prospects good; cholera and small-pox reported from some quarters.
Cachar („ „)	·10	Weather cloudy and rather warm for the season; reaping of *sali* crops progressing; price of common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; cholera somewhat abated, only one new case reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·11	Weather cool; cutting of *sali* paddy has commenced; public health good; cattle disease decreasing.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 29th)	4·12	Standing crops thriving; prospects fair.
Mysore („ „)	·58	Crops in good condition; the north-east monsoon has broken and rain has been general.
Mercara („ „)	·37	Rice crop almost ready for cutting, everywhere good; *ragi* harvest over; coffee picking commenced in South Coorg, probable outturn a little below average; prices of food grains falling gradually.
		General Remarks.—The north-east monsoon has broken and rain has been general throughout the east of the State; Kolar has had 4·82 inches, Tumkur 2·49; the ripe crops in parts are being injured from continuous rain; towards the west of the State, rain has been more or less general, thus in Chickmagalur ·14, Chitaldrug ·52, Shimoga none; crops in good condition; prospects fair; prices steady; public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad (Nov. 29th)		
Amraoti . . .	·99	Crops in good condition; prices—wheat 16, *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Prospects of crops favourable; weather cool.
Hyderabad (Nov. 30th)	·89	Standing crops benefited by rainfall; cholera still prevalent in some places; prices, wheat 16½, common rice 10¼, white *juari* 27, yellow *juari* 33½, and *tur* 26½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Nov. 29th)		
Indore . . .	. . .	Weather cloudy with occasional showers; prospects and health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . .	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and public health good.
Sutna . . .	1·24	Weather still wet.
Neemuch . . .	. . .	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and public health good.
Goona . . .	. . .	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and public health good.
Bhopal (Serohi) . .	. . .	Health and prospects of crops good.
Agar . . .	. . .	Health and prospects of crops good.
Nowgong . . .	. . .	Health and prospects of crops good.
Manpur . . .	. . .	Weather cloudy and cold, attended with slight showers; wheat and gram crops doing well; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 29th)	·35	Cloudy, cold, seasonable weather; fever disappearing.
Sirohi („ 26th)	. . .	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops cut; weather pleasantly cool.
Marwar („ 24th)	. . .	One month's water in tanks; wells resorted to; health good; *kharif* almost harvested; *rabi* crops springing up promisingly; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 25th)	. . .	Wells and tanks fair; health good; sowing operations continued; weather very cold.
Harowti („ „)	. . .	Standing crops and health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 28th)	. . .	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	. . .	Prices firm; prospects satisfactory; health fair.
Ulwar („ „)	. . .	*Rabi* sowings continue; tanks drying; wells in good supply; health good.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Nov. 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather beautiful, cold, bright, and frosty; agricultural prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Mauritius.				Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years . .	5	10	15	4473 women to every 100 men.	5	10	15	
From 2 to 10 years	26	15	41		26	15	41	
„ 10 to 20 „ .	41	19	60		41	19	60	
„ 20 to 30 „ .	124	54	178		124	54	178	
„ 30 to 40 „ .	25	11	36		25	11	36	
„ 40 to 50 „ .	...	1	1		...	1	1	
Above 50 „ .	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Grand Total .	221	110	331		221	110	331	

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

Orissa . .	1	...	1	...	1		1
Western Bengal .	15	6	21	...	15	6	21
Central ditto . .	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Eastern ditto . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Behar . . .	92	64	156	...	92	64	156
N.-W. Provinces .	80	32	112	...	80	32	112
Oudh . . .	27	4	31	...	27	4	31
Central India . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	5	...	5	...	5	...	5
Nepal . . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	1	2	..	1	1	2
Grand Total .	221	110	331	...	221	110	331

No 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	25	12	37	...	25	12	37
Hindus: Agriculturists .	74	34	108	...	74	34	108
Hindus: Artisans . .	21	10	31	...	21	10	31
Hindus: Low castes . .	70	43	113	...	70	43	113
Musulmans . .	31	11	42	...	31	11	42
Christians . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Grand Total .	221	110	331	...	221	110	331

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos .	190	99	289
2. Musulmans .	31	11	42
3. Christians .	...	...	...
Total .	221	110	331

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF OCTOBER 1882 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1508, 1509, 1726 AND 1727 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th AND 25th NOVEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERIES OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Vergoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Varagu, Nuglee, &c.), *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.	Wholesale.		Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Best sort. Present fortnight.	Best sort. Past fortnight.	Best sort. 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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	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.	Rs. A. per maund.	Rs. A. per maund.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	1st half of October 1882.																																
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	17 4	...	17 10	28 9	...	30 0	31 10	28 9	30 0	...	...	30 0	7 0	8 0	7 12	20 9	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3-1-3	3 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Sirohee	17 14	16 0	18 0	30 12	30 0	28 0	31 4	30 12	30 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	...	12 5	11 7
	Abu	17 14	17 12	18 0	30 12	30 0	28 0	31 4	30 12	30 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 8	3 3 8	11 6	11 8	10 8
	Anadra	15 0	14 12	15 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 4	3 4 4	12 4	12 8	11 8
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 8	16 8	17 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	2-9-3	3 0	12 5	12 8	11 8
	2nd half of October 1882.																																
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	17 14	17 4	18 0	31 10	28 9	30 0	31 10	28 9	30 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7 12	20 9	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	12 4	12 0	12 0
	Abu	15 0	14 12	15 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 8	3 3 8	11 8	11 8	10 8
	Anadra	16 8	16 8	17 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	25 12	25 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 4	3 4 4	12 4	12 4	11 8
	Partâlgarh (Meywar Agency)	18 11	20 3	19 13	...	...	...	25 0	25 12	25 0	7 0	6 10	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	23 12	23 0	22 13	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	2-9-3	...	15 8	15 12	14 6

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
Calcutta, the 25th November 1882.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th DECEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Madras Presidency; standing [illegible] is generally fair.

[illegible] to be a good one; coffee-picking is proceeding, [illegible] crop is rather short.

[illegible]ysore the rainfall has been abundant, and standing crops are in good condition. In the Ni[illegible]rritories and Berar there has been slight rain, and prospects of crops continue favourable.

[illegible] has been slight rain in some districts of the Central Provinces, which has been beneficial to [illegible] crops; the *kharif* crop is being harvested in some places.

There has been no rain in the Punjab; but prospects continue generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in four districts; the prospects of crops are good everywhere except in Lucknow, Kumaon, and part of the Meerut Division, where rain is needed.

There has also been a little rain in four districts of the Bengal Presidency; and the rainfall of the week preceding is said to have been very beneficial to the winter crops and sowings; harvesting of late rice is proceeding quickly with generally fair outturn. In Assam there has been no rain; harvesting of rice continues.

In British Burma crop prospects are good everywhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 6th)		
Bellary	3·07 (average of 8 stations.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugar-cane, outturn average.
Kurnool . . .	5·91 (average of 9 stations)	Standing dry crops fair; harvest early dry crops, yield generally fair; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	2·03 (average of 17 stations.)	Standing crops, paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy, outturn good; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue
Kistna	8·19 (average of 8 stations.)	Harvest paddy, yield average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 8 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) .	8·32 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Coimbatore . . .	1·30 (average of 15 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	1·23 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Madura	2·12 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops generally fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	1·90 (average of 14 stations).	Standing crops good; small-pox and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore	3·51	Standing crops good; fever continues, *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bengal—(Dec 5th)		
Chittagong	·36	Weather cool and cloudy at intervals; prospects of winter crops favourable; *amun* being harvested, average yield expected; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; late rice being harvested.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* rice satisfactory; harvesting commenced; *rabi* crops doing well; public health good; cases of cholera and fever, as usual in this season, reported from several parts of district.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* going on; *rabi* crops doing well; with the exception of fever in and about Rangamati, health of district generally good.
Rajshahye	·03	Winter crops promise fairly; cholera severe in some places.
Burdwan	·08	Late rice being harvested; cold-weather crops doing well; fever abating.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of *amun* commenced; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; late rain very beneficial to *rabi* crops, except to some of the mustard in bloom; fever still prevalent in Muddehpoorah and Soopole sub-divisions; some small-pox and cholera reported from various places in the south of the Ganges.
Purneah	*Nil*	Cold-weather crops promise well; late rice being harvested, crop poor; fever prevalent.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; reaping of paddy going on; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well; paddy being cut in places; prices of food-grains falling slightly; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	·10	Weather bright and cold; rice harvest nearly brought to an end; *rabi* prospects favourable; prices remain unchanged; health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Prospects of crops excellent; late rice being reaped; public health good. *General Remarks.*—The rain, which was reported last week fell in most districts and was general in Behar; it has greatly benefited the winter crops and sowings, which are everywhere promising well; harvesting of late rice is in rapid progress; general outturn is expected to be only fair in many districts and good in some; in Purneah alone it is reported to be poor; fever still prevalent in many districts, and cholera in some.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 5th)	·40	Prospects of *rabi* crop very favourable; prices rising; no sickness.
Allahabad („ 6th)	No rain	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 4th)	Slight showers on two days.	Crops promising; health good; prices fair.
Jhansi („ „)	A slight shower in pargana Man.	*Rabi* crops coming up well; prices falling; small-pox in pargana Jhansi; no cattle disease.
Agra („ 5th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings very nearly finished; irrigation going on; small-pox in one pargana; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; prospects excellent; condition of cattle and people good.
Meerut („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear; rain wanted for unirrigated crops; cane-pressing commenced; small-pox appeared in Sirdhana; prices generally stationary, but wheat risen slightly in Ghaziabad and Sirdhana.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather fine; rain required; somewhat smaller area sown for *rabi* owing to hardness of ground; *mahamari* in two villages; cattle disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crops fair, but rain is urgently required; public health good; want of fodder felt.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops very promising, they have been considerably benefited by the slight rain and heavy dews of last week; dew still continues heavy; cases of cholera are still reported from all three tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Wind west during the week; prospects continue favourable; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	. . . .	Cloudy weather during three days in the week; weather seasonable; prospects good; irrigation going on; prices steady; health good.
Rae Bareli (Dec. 4th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops germinated; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 5th)	No rain	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing completed; crops flourishing; health good; fever declining; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; sky clear. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in four districts; rain wanted in Lucknow, Kumaon, and part of the Meerut division; elsewhere prospects good; prices on the whole steady; slight cholera in two districts and small-pox in three; some cattle disease and *mahamari* in Kumaon.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Dec. 5th)		
Delhi	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary; *kharif* harvesting completed.
Umballa	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings completed.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good; prices steady; sugarcane-pressing in progress.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good; prices fluctuating; *rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Lahore	. . . .	Fever slightly prevalent; harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	. . . .	Health good; prices almost stationary; *rabi* sowings in progress; *kharif* being gathered in.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings completed.
Rawalpindi	. . . .	Seasonal fever prevailing; prices almost stationary; *rabi* sowings in progress; cattle disease in the Murree tahsil.
Peshawar	. . . .	Slight fever; prices falling; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health fair; harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Dera-Ismail-Khan	. . . .	Fever abating, but the mortality continues high; harvest prospects good; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; there has been no rain during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 6th)	. . . .	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* good; public health good; prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore („ 5th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 4th)	·65	Crops flourishing; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 5th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* sowings going on; *kharif* crops suffered from late rains; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather cool and clear; *rabi* crops doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 2nd)	·31	Weather clear; reaping of *kharif* crops almost completed; *rabi* sowings completed; health good; fever abating; prices rising.
Sambalpur (Nov. 30th)	·07	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (Dec. 5th)	. . . .	Clear nights, mornings cold; *kharif* reaping nearly completed; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox reported; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Weather clear and cold; slight rain in some districts, and where fallen, has been beneficial to *rabi* crops; *kharif* being harvested in places; fever abating, and health generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Dec. 2nd)	1·48	Total rainfall 203·12 inches; public health in town good; five deaths from cholera in the district; cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total rainfall 108·02 inches; five deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein	·04	Total rainfall 125·66 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects generally good; reaping commenced, average outturn expected.
Prome	·15	Total rainfall 50·21 inches; one death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects fair.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; 29 deaths from cholera reported from the districts; public health in town good; no cattle disease; crops healthy; reaping still going on.
Toungoo	0·76	Total rainfall 91·64 inches; 4 deaths from small-pox in the district; otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—A little cholera in several districts, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good everywhere.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 5th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 6th)	*Nil*	Reaping of *aman* and *sali* continues; cultivation for winter crops progressing well; cholera spreading in most sub-divisions.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather still warm for the season; reaping of *sali* crop progressing; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; 23 cases of cholera from Sadr and 3 from Hailakandi reported.
[illegible] („ „)	No rain	Weather mild; cutting of *sali* crops commenced; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 6th)		
Bangalore	·44	Crops in thriving condition.
Kolar	·67	
Hassan	·06	Rice harvest commenced; crop good; coffee-picking proceeding in South Coorg; light showers interfering with curing; crop rather short and a failure on the Sampaji ghât estate from previous want of timely blossom showers; prices of food grains show tendency to fall; fever prevalent in Nanjarajpatna taluk. *General Remarks.*—Rain in Chitaldrug 2·69, in Shimoga 1·72; rain has fallen copiously throughout the Mysore State, and has somewhat injured *ragi* crops which are being harvested; standing crops generally in good condition; prospects fair; public health satisfactory; no material change in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 6th)		
Amraoti	. . . .	Cotton-picking continued; *juari* being cut; prospects of *rabi* good; prices of wheat 16, *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	·82	*Rabi* crops thriving, much benefited by recent rain; reaping of *kharif* crops commenced.
Hyderabad	1·0	*Rabi* and *tabi* crops prospering; fever and cattle disease prevail in two talukas; cholera declining at Hyderabad; prices, wheat 16, coarse rice $10\frac{3}{4}$, white *juari* $27\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *juari* 33, and *tur* 25 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 6th)		
Indore	·59	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	·02	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	Few drops of rain last week.	Sowing *rabi* crops in progress; public health good.
Goona	. . . .	Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Bhopal (Serohi)	·38	Weather cloudy; crops good; public health good.
Agar	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	41·	Health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; yield of *jowari* estimated from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee; *rabi* crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 6th)	. . . .	Clear, cold, seasonable weather; health good.
Sirohi („ 3rd)	. . . .	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Marwar („ 1st)	. . . .	One month's water in tanks; wells resorted to; health good; *rabi* crops thriving; weather cloudy for three days, now clear; prices stationary; cold mild.
Meywar („ 2nd)	0·1	Wells, tanks, and health fair; prospects good; weather very cold; sky cloudy; slight shower on 29th.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli ·06 Tonk *nil.*	Prospects favourable; health good; weather partially cloudy.
Jhallawar (Nov. 29th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Dec. 5th)	. . . .	Fever prevalent; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Prices steady; prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwar („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings coming up; prospects and health good.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Nov. 30th)	Drops of rain during week.	Prospects good; rain threatening for the last two days.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total	Proportion of women to men.	Mails.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years . .	9	17	26	40·62 women to every 100 men.	8	2	10	40·40 women to every 100 men.	17	19	36	
From 2 to 10 years	51	35	86		20	13	33		71	48	119	
„ 10 to 20 „ .	203	57	260		75	34	109		278	91	369	
„ 20 to 30 „ .	439	205	644		181	82	263		620	287	907	
„ 30 to 40 „ .	51	15	66		11	3	14		62	18	80	
„ 40 to 50 „ .	10	9	19		1	...	1		11	9	20	
Above 50 „ .	1	...	1		...	...	...		1	...	1	
Grand Total .	764	338	1102		296	134	430		1,060	472	1,532	

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

Orissa . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Western Bengal .	7	14	21	...	1	2	3	...	8	16	24
Central ditto . .	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	4
Eastern ditto . .	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Behar . . .	168	110	278	...	13	4	17	...	181	114	295
N.-W. Provinces .	373	151	524	...	153	73	226	...	526	224	750
Oudh . . .	125	41	166	...	103	51	154	...	228	92	320
Central India . .	11	9	20	...	7	3	10	...	18	12	30
Punjab . . .	49	6	55	...	12	1	13	...	61	7	68
Nepal . . .	15	2	17	..	2	...	2	...	17	2	19
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	6	1	7	...	4	...	4	...	10	1	11
Grand Total .	764	338	1102	...	296	134	430	...	1,060	472	1,532

No 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	180	79	259	...	55	19	74	...	235	98	333
Hindoos } Agriculturists .	220	87	307	...	89	40	129	...	309	127	436
Hindoos } Artisans . .	31	11	42	...	12	1	13	...	43	12	55
Hindoos } Low castes . .	194	78	272	...	95	42	137	...	289	120	409
Musulmans . .	139	83	222	...	43	30	73	...	182	113	295
Christians . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	2	4
Grand Total .	764	338	1102	...	296	134	430	...	1,060	472	1,532

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos .	876	357	1,233
2. Musulmans .	182	113	295
3. Christians .	2	2	4
Total .	1,060	472	1,532

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murrua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murrua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murrua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	19 6	19 8	19 8	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	35 3	38 2	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 5	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	13 11	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	11 5	11 5	10 3	21 10	21 10	21 10	22 13	31 11	19 13	23 3	25 3	20 3	21 2	22 3	28 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	12 10	12 10	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	18 0	18 0	15 0	30 11	28 13	26 14	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	24 3	23 2	30 6	161 13	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	12 3	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 11	16 5	16 5	17 6	25 0	25 0	21 21	...	...	...	...	29 6	23 6	28 13	29 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	13 2	15 3	15 3	12 14	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	10 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	17 0	17 0	15 0	28 13	28 13	26 14	26 2	24 6	26 2	30 14	31 13	30 14	22 0	22 0	23 2	93 5	140 0	93 5	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	15 6	15 6	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 2	13 11	12 14	31 10	31 10	26 14	33 5	33 5	31 14	31 8	31 8	33 0	27 8	26 11	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	13 14	14 0	13 0	15 2	33 0	30 14	34 0	23 8	17 14	18 13	31 0	29 2	33 14	32 8	30 3	39 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	13 2	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	19 3	19 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	37 2	37 2	35 0	30 2	30 2	28 3	38 13	38 13	32 0	30 3	33 10	33 10	85 0	82 10	97 3	16 6	16 6	13 6	16 2	16 2	13 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	11 6	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	35 10	32 14	25 0	22 8	26 3	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	27 11	190 8	190 8	186 10	15 3	15 8	12 8	14 13	14 13	12 2	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 2	10 13	10 2	...	...	...	12 3	12 1	13 2	13 0	14 5	14 5	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 6	28 0	26 11	25 5	25 0	28 8	87 8	87 8	81 6	16 11	16 11	14 6	16 3	16 3	13 6	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	14 13	12 13	14 5	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	27 6	23 5	24 3	25 0	27 11	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 14	16 0	15 6	16 14	30 14	29 2	31 5	26 6	26 6	31 5	32 8	33 5	34 3	26 10	25 10	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	15 6	12 11	14 5	14 13	12 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	10 2	...	...	...	16 2	15 11	13 14	17 8	17 8	14 14	30 3	30 3	30 3	...	35 6	35 6	35 0	35 0	29 6	29 5	29 5	26 8	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	18 14	15 5	18 6	18 6	14 13	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 8	9 14	10 5	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	13 5	20 6	20 14	19 3	38 3	36 10	33 6	40 10	40 10	36 3	39 5	42 *5	34 11	28 0	28 14	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 2	13 5	16 2	15 10	13 5	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 10	9 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 6	13 0	15 3	14 14	14 8	...	28 0	28 0	31 11	29 3	30 8	32 11	34 2	31 6	30 13	30 13	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	9 6	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	14 14	13 0	16 0	15 10	13 14	35 10	35 10	32 6	33 13	33 2	32 5	36 6	36 6	31 0	32 8	31 2	32 0	121 8	121 8	126 6	17 13	17 13	15 0	16 13	16 13	14 8	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 14	11 2	19 3	19 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	28 8	27 13	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 5	18 5	15 3	17 13	17 13	14 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 14	26 2	27 0	31 5	31 13	33 6	35 0	29 8	29 8	31 6	28 8	28 8	39 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	13 3	14 10	14 10	12 11	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 13	23 2	23 2	21 10	21 0	21 0	20 5	21 10	21 10	20 14	19 14	19 14	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 5	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	10 11	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	13 2	14 2	15 0	15 0	27 5	28 3	32 6	29 8	26 8	30 5	30 13	29 2	31 5	33 2	33 3	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 6	17 0	13 14	15 6	16 0	12 14	Salem	
	South Canara	8 10	8 3	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	8 11	9 11	10 5	9 13	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 14	27 9	27 8	19 3	17 5	26 6	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 10½	14 11	11 8	14 9	14 9	11 4	South Canara	
	Malabar	10 0	9 6	11 8	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	15 10	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 8	14 8	11 6	12 8	12 8	11 2	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	20 9	17 7	18 0	20 13	8 9	8 9	8 7	13 15	14 6	11 12	18 11	20 0	24 8	18 9	16 13	19 8	...	...	...	15 1	18 5	16 2	62 6	62 6	61 7	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	14 8	14 0	15 8	20 0	...	23 8	8 8	8 8	6 0	13 0	9 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 8	130 0	130 0	112 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 12	11 12	9 8	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 7	13 5	13 14	22 11	22 14	21 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	15 4	16 0	14 9	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	Kaira	
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	12 6	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 13	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	12 13	Surat	
	Broach	12 9	12 9	15 3	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 11	13 5	13 5	12 4½	16 13	16 13	15 12	20 0	15 15	15 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	10 11	13 9	13 9	10 11	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 13½	17 13½	18 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	12 12½	13 5½	13 5½	12 12½	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	14 15	15 10	71 0	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	16 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 0	18 11	34 0	16 3	16 3	25 3	25 11	25 11	25 11	14 0	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	11 6	11 1	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	22 6	...	28 0	17 0	18 0	22 9	...	...	...	17 0	14 6	26 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	14 2	12 10	14 12	14 12	12 8	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	8 9	11 5	11 10	10 8½	27 10	28 0	33 12	22 4	21 12	13 10	29 14	27 9	27 8	16 15	15 8	23 0	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	11 12	14 4	14 4	11 10	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 2	26 2	32 10	9 9	20 11	23 0	...	...	...	19 3	17 5	26 6	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 10½	14 11	11 8½	14 9	14 9	11 4	Poona	
	Sholápur	13 0	12 11	13 2	...	...	...	10 15	11 1	10 15	12 4	12 4	12 4	32 12	34 8	38 6	27 5	28 1	31 0	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	20 11	68 0	68 0	68 0	12 8	12 8	11 6	12 4	12 4	11 2	Sholápur	
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	23 0	17 0	14 12	15 0	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	9 12	9 0	8 8	35 8	36 0	25 0	31 12	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 1	18 5	23 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	10 11	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 10	25 9	29 4	19 6	21 11	27 3	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 8	130 0	130 0	112 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 12	11 12	9 8	Satara	
	Belgaum	18 3	19 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 6	10 0	11 0	11 6	10 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	15 9	116 8	116 8	137 1	12 6	12 6	11 14	11 10	11 10	11 4	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	21 0	39 0	39 0	29 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	75 0	75 0	65 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnagiri	11 14	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 10	15 9	15 9	15 9	20 3	18 3	20 13	14 11	14 11	17 2	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	12 10	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	21 2	15 6	15 6	16 13	150 0	120 0	105 0	14 4	12 8	9 1	14 4	12 5	9 1	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	35 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 5	13 5	...	15 4	15 4	11 6	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 3	11 5	11 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	23 0	23 0	23 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	14 3	14 2	15 7	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	11 4	11 5	12 0	26 12	26 14	24 2	22 2	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 2	27 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 7	10 0	11 12	11 7	10 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 0	10 8	10 9	14 12	15 5	14 5	10 0	9 6	8 0	11 13	12 6	11 7	18 13	...	18 14	15 15	15 15	14 17	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 9	80 0	80 0	75 0	14 13	14 13	12 5	14 12	14 12	12 0	Baroda	
	Disa	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	6 6	6 6	8 14	8 11	8 6	14 8	11 8	11 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 6	15 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	Disa	
	Nimach	16 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	23 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 4	17 8	25 0	25 2½	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	26 8	25 9	24 3½	70 0	70 0	60 0	16 6½	16 6½	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	15 9	15 5	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 8	11 4	10 8	19 0	18 10	27 0	16 11	16 11	16 5	...	...	...	20 8	17 4	16 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	§12 10½	§12 15½	§10 5	12 8	12 8	10 5§	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 0	13 0	24 4	24 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	9 4	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	103 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	12 10	12 10	16 14	21 0	20 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	19 12	19 5	16 11	17 0	17 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 4	18 10	11 2	13 0	13 5	11 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	19 8	17 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	12 11½	13 2½	12 10½	23 8	24 14	19 8	12 0	13 0	11 12	20 0	19 5	20 8	22 0	23 5½	27 0	27 4	33 6	30 0	...	...	...	19 12	19 5	16 11	240 0	230 0	220 0	15 4	18 10	11 2	13 0	13 5	11 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	12 8	28 8	28 8	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	32 8	32 8	28 0	24 8	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	21 8	19 8	17 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Sukkur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 13	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 0	14 11	...	...	...	22 14	22 12	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 8	13 4	13 12	37 0	40 0	30 8	23 4	21 0	27 12	24 12	22 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	R a. p. 2 15 0	R a. p. 2 15 0	R a. p. ...	13 8	13 8	10 0	*Western Districts.* Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	13 12½	14 8	14 8	15 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 12	27 8	27 0	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	20 8	240 0	...	320 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	13 4c	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	19 8	22 8	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 2 5	3 1 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0d	12 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0e	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 12	17 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	Howrah	

* Common wholesale. † Common retail sale. ‡ In common use.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cuttack 15 seers, Balasore 13 seers, and Ramgunge 13 seers.
b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—In thana Raipore 12 seers, in thanas Ouda, Ludas, and Kotulpore 16 seers, in thanas Mahi, Bishenpore, and Sonamukhy 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Contai 11-8 seers and Ghattal 15 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumnoo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.***																		
	Calcutta	13 11	13 11	14 0	23 12	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 12	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5 *e1*	13 5	12 12	16 0	21 4	26 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8 *f*	13 5	16 0	...	24 10	40 0	15 8	15 4	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...*g*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	10 0 *h*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	22 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0 *i*	16 0	16 0	...	32 0	...	14 4	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 12 *j*	14 4	14 6	13 5	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 10	27 8	25 8	29 6	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Rajshahye	15 0 *k*	14 4	15 0 to 16 8	26 4	32 0	48 12	15 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	19 11 to 21 0	18 12 to 21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0 *l*	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	15 0	22 12	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 0	15 0	21 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 12	28 2	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	17 4 *m*	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	22 8	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0 *n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpaiguri	10 0 *o*	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 5 *p*	14 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 10	22 10	22 10	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	19 0 *q*	20 0	21 0	37 0	37 8	32 0	17 8	20 0	8 0	21 8	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 4 *s*	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	20 0	26 0	27 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 0 *t*	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	24 12	28 0	27 4	36 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0 *u*	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...*ul*	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 0	18 8	20 8	24 8	23 8	37 0	12 8	12 0	13 12	20 8	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0 *v* to 17 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	27 0	26 0	37 0	18 0	17 8 to 18 0	20 0 to 21 0	19 0	18 0 to 19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	15 0 *w*	15 0	14 0	35 0	28 0	40 0	12 0	14 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0 *x*	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0	16 0	17	32 0	30 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	41 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...						
	Monghyr	17 14 *y*	16 13	17 13	33 9	31 8	42 0	16 13	14 11	14 11	18 14	16 12	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	15 12 *z*	13 14	15 2	32 13	27 12	37 13	18 15	18 15	17 10	22 11	21 7	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	15 0 *z1*	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0 *z2*	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	12 8 *z3*	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0 *z4*	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0 *z5*	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	36 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	44 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0 *z6*	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

e1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Bamungatchi 12-13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-8 seers, Choondanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

g In Bagirhat sub-division retail prices of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

h In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungypore and Kandi 11-8 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ranigunge 11-8 seers and Nilpore 12 seers.

k In Nattore sub-division retail prices of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

m In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 16-8 seers per rupee.

n Retail price of salt at Kurseong and Silligori is 10 seers per rupee.

o Retail price of salt at Falmcotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Singingunge 13-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Rari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.							
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
																	Central Districts.		
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	24 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	14 9	14 9	10 0			Calcutta		
...	...	...	18 12	17 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0			24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	26 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 13½	11 10½	10 0			Nuddea		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...			Khoolna		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	11 8	11 8	8 0			Jessore		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0 to 10 0			Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 12			Dinagepore		
...	...	...	21 9	21 0	20 0 to 26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12	12 12	9 9			Rajshahye		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 5 3	...	13 5	11 8	8 12			Rungpore		
...	...	...	12 0	15 0	17 1	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 4 0	3 2 8	...	12 0	12 0	8 10			Bogra		
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 1 0	...	12 0	9 12			Pubna		
9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	8 0	8 0	5 0			Darjeeling		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0			Jalpáiguri		
																	Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	17 10	17 10	26 8	101 0	101 0	100 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0			Dacca		
...	...	...	16 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8			Furreedpore		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	22 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	...	13 0	11 0	9 4			Backergunge		
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12	13 0	9 4			Mymensingh		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 8	9 12			Tipperah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 0			Chittagong		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0			Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	8 0	9 0	8 0			Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0			Hill Tipperah		
																	Behar.		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	40 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	...			Patna		
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0			Gya		
30 0	27 8	...	29 0 to 30 0	28 0 to 29 0	31 0 to 32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0			Shahabad		
45 0	41 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8			Durbhunga		
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0			Mozufferpore		
32 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0			Sarun		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					Chumparun		
...	...	...	27 13	27 13	33 9	126 0	105 0	126 0	3 15 0	3 1 0	...	13 9	12 9	8 6			Monghyr		
...	...	...	27 12	26 8	32 13	151 8	151 8	137 8	2 14 6	2 14 0	...	12 10	12 10	9 7			Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	11 0	10 12	8 0			Purneah		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	12 0	11 0	9 0			Maldah		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 8	11 0	8 0			Sonthal Perguunahs		
																	Orissa.		
14 7	13 2	17 1	21 0	21 0	22 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0			Cuttack		
...	...	...	15 0	16 4	18 12	120 0	120 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	13 4	13 4	11 0			Pooree		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	12 12	12 3	9 3			Balasore		
																	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
																	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
36 0	42 0	48 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 4 0	3 7 5	...	11 0	11 0	8 0			Hazáribágh		
32 0	30 0	44 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	3 14 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	7 0			Lohardugga		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 0			Singbhoom		
...	...	64 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 12	10 12	8 8			Manbhoom		

BENGAL—*continued.*

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmanbariah 13 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.
‡ Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Huthazaree 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
‖ In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 10-12 seers.
¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Tajpore 11-8 seers, and Madhubani 12 seers.
** In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
†† In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
‡‡ In Begusarai sub-division retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
§§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers.
¶¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, Arrareah (Ranigunge) 11 seers.
‖‖ Retail price of salt at Rajmehal 12 seers, and at Godda 11 seers.
** In Khurda retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
†† In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
‡‡ Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers and at Khurruckdiha 12-4 seers.
§§ Retail price of salt at Roghunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and at Burrabazar 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	12 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	9 2	11 6	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	21 5	20 0	24 10	25 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	24 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0
	Saháranpur	20 7	20 15½	19 14½	30 1½	32 4	32 5½	10 12	10 12	9 11	13 7	15 1	13 8	32 4	30 1¼	28 0	27 15	25 13	27 0
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 12	28 11	30 13	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	33 0	33 0	26 6	22 0	24 6	24 6
	Meerut	18 8	18 8	20 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Bulandshahr	19 12	19 12	20 0	23 8	24 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	9 13	10 5	10 2	24 0	25 8	27 0	23 8	24 0	25 0	23 0
	Aligarh	18 4	18 4	18 12	23 0	23 0	25 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	25 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	22 0
	Kumaun	17 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	18 0	17 12	19 6	27 0	26 2	27 7	13 8	13 4	12 15	14 10	14 1	15 12	21 6	21 6	20 4	21 1	21 8	21 6
	Moradabad	19 6	19 1	20 5	22 8	23 2	26 14	9 6	9 6	7 8	16 14	16 4	15 0	31 4	26 4	26 4	25 9	23 12	23 12
	Budaun	18 9½	18 0	19 6	24 0	22 12½	21 10	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	18 4½	17 6	16 3	27 8	25 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 8
	Bareilly	17 8	17 3	17 8	25 0	23 12	23 12	8 2	8 12	7 8	17 8	17 8	15 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 2	21 4
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 0	18 12	19 10	24 0	24 4	26 4	9 8	9 4	8 8	19 4	19 12	16 8	...	...	...	24 12	...	23 12
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Muttra	17 8	17 0	17 4	25 8	24 8	24 0	...	...	6 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 8	21 8
	Agra	17 0	17 8	17 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Farukhabad	17 10½	17 4½	17 11	21 14	21 11½	24 7½	6 13	6 13	6 2	15 3	14 14½	14 7½	22 13	...	...	23 2½	22 1	21 6
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	17 8	23 0	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	21 0	23 0	23 0	20 0
	Etáwah	18 8	19 0	16 12	23 0	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	21 8
N. W. Provinces.	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	24 0
	Jhánsi	22 6½	22 1	23 1	38 12	37 4	36 9½	8 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	15 0	15 10	28 0	28 0	34 0	27 0	...	26 8
	Lalitpur	22 0	21 8	27 0	42 8	36 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	29 4	38 0	30 0	28 0	28 0
	Cawnpore	17 12	18 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	29 0	27 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	27 0
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	17 12	24 12	24 8	24 0	11 4	12 12	10 10	18 8	19 0	19 4	31 0	...	31 4	27 12	27 0	26 8
	Bánda	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	45 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	32 8	30 0
	Allahabad	17 5	17 6	18 0	26 6	25 0	28 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	19 8	19 0	19 12	33 0	32 0	32 8	30 0	30 0	29 0
	Hamírpur	17 0	18 9	20 8	...	18 0	22 8	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	16 0	28 0	28 2	33 3	27 0	30 6	26 7
	Jaunpur	19 11	19 0	20 7	32 3	29 10	35 5	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	18 14½	22 8	28 13	27 0	48 9½	13 8	13 8	15 5	21 9½	20 11	25 3	36 0	36 0	50 6½	...	...	39 9½
	Basti	18 12	18 12	22 8	28 0	28 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	44 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	19 3	25 13	24 6	33 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	16 3	14 12	18 11	...	...	38 6	20 10	20 10	...
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
	Benares	16 4	16 4	17 5½	26 0	24 15	27 10	11 6	11 6	12 7	17 14	17 14	21 2	27 10	26 0	31 7	28 12	25 8	27 10
	Gházipur	18 10½	19 5	19 5½	27 5½	27 11	35 7	10 15½	10 15½	10 15	16 1½	15 7	19 15	33 7	25 12	30 14	25 12	23 3	30 14
	Balia	16 4	16 8	19 6	25 0	25 0	38 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	18 12	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	18 12	18 11	18 12	28 1	25 9	33 0	18 12	17 12	17 12	20 0	19 14½	18 8	32 8	32 8	...	23 8	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 4½	17 3½	18 4	24 8½	24 8	26 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 4	15 12	17 8	24 12	24 8	29 0	26 3½	25 4	26 8
	Unáo	18 8	18 8	18 1	26 0	26 0	24 9½	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	35 0	33 0	33 6½	28 8	27 0	25 8½
	Bára Banki	18 0	17 8	18 12	24 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	13 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	19 0	38 0	33 0	38 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Sitapur	20 0	19 8	21 14	26 0	25 0	29 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	32 5	...	30 0	28 0	28 10½	26 4
	Hardui	17 2	16 14	20 5	24 6	24 6	23 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	12 3	11 0	13 2	26 4	...	...	24 6	23 7	...
	Kheri	19 4	19 0	21 0	24 8	25 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	43 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	21 8
	Fyzabad	17 0	16 14	18 12	25 8	26 0	30 8	11 8	11 6	11 0	18 0	17 12	15 12	35 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Bharaich	16 0	17 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	52 0	52 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
	Gonda	19 15	19 14	23 4	26 6	27 12	41 0	16 4	15 12	16 4	19 12	19 2	20 8	48 0	46 10	63 0	27 8	24 0	31 4
	Rai Bareli	19 2	19 8	19 4	27 4	27 0	21 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	29 8	32 0	30 0	29 8	22 0
	Sultánpur	20 8	20 8	21 0	34 8	32 8	31 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	33 0	...	...	29 0	30 0	...
	Partábgarh	19 12	19 4	20 4	31 0	30 0	31 5	19 10½	19 6½	19 0	21 0	20 13	21 0	33 12	...	28 0	29 10½	27 10	28 4
Punjab.	Delhi	19 8	20 0	19 8	25 8	26 8	27 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	23 8	22 0
	Gurgáon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnál	20 0	20 0	20 8	32 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Hissar	19 0	17 8	20 0	32 0	33 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	26 8	27 0
	Rohtak	18 0	17 12	21 8	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	26 0
	Sirsa	23 8	23 0	19 0	44 0	43 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	43 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	31 0
	Umballa (*a*)	23 8	24 4	22 4	32 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	14 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	26 0	24 0
	Ludhiána (*b*)	26 0	24 0	21 8	38 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	27 0	25 0	26 0
	Simla	16 12	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	26 0	25 0	22 0	44 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	38 0	32 8	22 0	22 0	19 0
	Hoshiárpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangra	24 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandwa; Present 35 seers, past 30 seers, and corresponding 30 seers.

a Jowar falling.

b Barley falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
									per maund.							
...	...	...	16 12	16 13	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 2	...	12 4	12 12	9 4	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	13 5	14 8	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4	3 6	...	11 13	10 10	9 2	Cachar	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 8	...	12 0	11 0	8 8	Goálpárá	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
...	...	...	11 4	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 6	...	10 8	11 12	8 0	Kámrúp	
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	Darrang	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	5 0	3 12	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	Sibságar	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	10 8	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	Oudh.
...	...	...	26 14	26 14	24 3	129 0	129 0	150 0	12 1	12 1	10 0	11 13	11 13	10 0	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	26 6	25 13	26 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 2	11 10	9 14	11 10	11 4	...	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Meerut	
...	...	...	24 8	24 6	22 8	140 0	140 0	110 0	11 8	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 4	12 8	...	Aligarh	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	Garhwál	
...	...	...	23 1	22 12	20 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 2	Bijnor	
...	...	...	22 8	21 14	19 6	125 0	137 8	125 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 15	Moradabad	
...	...	...	21 9½	21 0	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 4½	11 1½	9 10	10 12½	10 12½	10 3	Budaun	
...	...	...	22 8	21 14	18 12	125 0	125 0	137 8	11 14	11 14	...	11 14	11 14	10 0	Bareilly	
...	...	...	22 4	21 12	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 2	10 4	10 12	10 12	9 4	Sháhjáhánpur	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	Muttra	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Agra	
...	...	...	23 2½	22 1	19 11½	156 8	156 8	156 12	12 4	12 4	9 11	11 3½	11 3½	9 11	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	27 8	27 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	Etáwah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etah	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Jalaun	
...	...	...	27 7	30 4½	27 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 6½	11 8	11 8	10 0	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	35 0	31 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 6	9 8	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	28 8	28 0	25 0	140 0	150 0	125 0	13 4	12 12	...	13 0	12 8	10 8	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	27 0	27 4	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 4	10 4	9 10	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Bánda	
...	...	...	26 6	25 12	24 12	120 0	140 0	160 0	11 12	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad	
...	...	...	32 0	32 10	25 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 13	9 9	10 8	10 8	...	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	24 0	23 4	26 13	148 12	148 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	37 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 13	11 3	...	10 6½	10 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	Basti	
...	...	...	22 2	21 6	28 0	181 0	181 0	147 8	10 8	10 8	7 14	9 12	9 12	9 3	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	22 3	21 11	24 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½	Benares	
...	...	...	27 0¾	27 11	28 5	130 0	130 0	154 8	9 10½	10 15½	9 1	9 0	10 5	8 6	Gházipur	
...	...	...	27 8	25 8	31 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 4	11 4	...	Balia	
...	...	...	19 7	19 9	21 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	Pilibhít	
...	...	...	22 5½	22 1	19 8	110 0	110 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 0	150 0	160 0	150 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	Unáo	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	22 6	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sitapur	
...	...	...	19 15	19 0	23 7	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	7 8	7 8	8 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	Kheri	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	22 0	22 4	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	Bharaich	
...	...	...	27 8	26 12	27 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	Gonda	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	8 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	12 0	11 12	9 12	Sultánpur	
...	...	...	22 0	21 10½	20 5	186 10	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 6½	10 6	8 13	Partábgarh	
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	22 8	80 0	85 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi	Punjab.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgáon	
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Karnál	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Hissar	
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 12	...	11 4	11 8	10 8	Rohtak	
...	...	...	41 0	40 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8	...	11 8	11 0	9 8	Sirsa	
...	...	...	28 4	29 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	13 12	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	Umballa (*a*)	
...	...	...	34 8	33 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Ludhiána (*b*)	
...	...	...	18 0	20 4	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 12	...	10 1	10 1	8 4	Simla	
...	...	...	34 0	31 8	27 0	105 0	100 0	100 0	14 6	14 6	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hoshiarpur	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Kangra	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar (*a*)	27 4	25 8	23 0	53 0	43 8	34 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	39 0	34 0	30 0	25 8	23 8	21 8	...	...	...	37 8	36 4	26 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 0	Amritsar (*a*)	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot	28 0	27 0	20 0	47 0	47 0	33 8	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 8	12 0	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	32 0	32 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	25 0	24 8	21 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore	23 0	23 0	20 0	42 0	41 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	38 0	39 0	27 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 6	12 0	11 0	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála (*b*)	27 8	26 4	19 4	55 0	50 0	32 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 12	31 4	20 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála (*b*)	
	Ráwalpindi	24 0	24 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	8 4	40 0	40 0	27 0	35 0	32 0	19 8	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	19 8	85 0	85 0	50 0	15 0	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	12 2	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum	
	Gujrát	29 4	29 12	20 8	46 0	46 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	38 8	36 0	26 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	15 0	15 0	12 2	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	22 0	22 0	16 4	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 12	30 0	28 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	17 0	17 4	14 8	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 4	14 8	...	14 0	14 4	12 4	Mooltan	
	Jhang	20 0	20 0	16 4	35 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 8	15 0	...	14 4	14 8	12 8	Jhang	
	Montgomery	20 0	20 0	17 8	31 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	18 8	16 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	...	13 0	12 8	12 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	19 15	20 4	17 1	28 4	27 6	28 11	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 8	38 2	37 8	31 4	29 3	30 1	25 0	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	23 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	62 8	60 0	...	60 0	56 4	56 4	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Gházi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu	30 10	30 5	19 11	47 8	48 12	43 12	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	6 14	50 0	50 0	25 0	37 8	35 0	22 8	...	...	...	27 3	28 7	33 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu	
	Peshawar	19 10	19 8	12 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	6 5	33 8	34 8	23 10	24 4	22 0	15 2	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	14 8	91 0	96 0	72 0	55 4	58 8	...	53 0	56 0	44 8	Peshawar	
	Kohát	18 3	18 13	13 7	29 5	30 9	28 1	...	...	...	14 0	12 13	12 12	35 12	35 12	21 8	37 0	37 10	20 2	...	...	...	20 6	19 2	19 12	120 0	120 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	56 0	Kohát	
	Házára	...	25 8	14 8	42 0	41 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	13 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	10 8	Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur																																			Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára																																			Bhandára	
	Chánda																																			Chánda	
	Wardha																																			Wardha	
	Bálaghát																																			Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore																																			Jubbulpore	
	Saugor																																			Saugor	
	Damoh																																			Damoh	
	Seoni																																			Seoni	
	Mandla	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mandla	
	Betúl																																			Betúl	
	Chhindwára																																			Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad																																			Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur																																			Narsinghpur	
	Nimár																																			Nimár	
	Raipur																																			Raipur	
	Sambalpur																																			Sambalpur	
	Bilaspur																																			Bilaspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																			*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 6	...	...	...	14 8	...	15 0	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	180 0	...	210 0	40 0	...	...	32 0	...	20 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	17 1	19 8	19 8	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	42 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandowny	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	22 14	27 7	33 9	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	28 6	Sandowny	
	Pegu Division.																																			*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon town	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	12 9	12 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	12 10	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 4	Rangoon town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	...	13 4	17 13	...	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 9	...	8 8	535 11	...	535 11	...	...	...	27 7	...	29 14	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	14 15	14 15	17 2	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	19 2	10 6	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																			*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	32 4	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 9	12 9	14 11	17 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	16 13	11 3	184 8	184 8	246 0	47 5	39 6	44 5	37 5	35 7	39 6	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	21 1	12 8	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	10 3	15 9	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	11 1	245 0	245 0	245 0	17 12	17 12	25 6	14 3	14 3	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																			*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein town and Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 8	15 5	15 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	32 0	22 12	22 12	28 6	Moulmein town and Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	19 6	21 0	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	26 1	40 8	14 7	14 7	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	21 2	21 5	21 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 7	14 3	12 7	13 13	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 5	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	35 6	18 14	18 4	14 2	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 4	17 12	16 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 13	25 14	25 14	25 14	...	...	28 4	...	...	...	27 0	17 14	17 12	20 11	125 0	125 0	130 0	11 1	10 14	9 11	10 8	10 6	9 4	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	20 4	19 10	18 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	10 0	9 11	9 3	30 14	30 14	30 1	29 9	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	20 4	22 8	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	11 1	10 12	9 5	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 12	9 8	9 0	8 12	27 0	18 0	27 4	64 0	34 0	27 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	22 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	16 0	15 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	70 0	70 0	64 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	15 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	54 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Buldana	
	Wun	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	14 8	10 0	27 0	29 4	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Wún	
	Básim	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 8	14 0	13 4	14 0	40 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 12	22 0	300 0	150 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Básim	
																							28 0	26 2	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 2	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0		

(*a*) Barley, jowar falling.

(*b*) Barley falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 3	11 6	11 12	12 9	12 4	12 11	10 2	10 2	10 8	11 2	11 2	11 9	33 7	33 6	...	...	...	...	34 14	34 9	26 13	36 15	34 13	35 5	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	13 10	13 15	12 14	14 3	15 3	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	33 0	37 10	37 10	39 14	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	35 0	45 0	45 0	43 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 8†	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	37 0	32 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	20 0	32 0	33 4	32 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 4	8 8	7 4	8 0	8 4	7 0†	Mysore	
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	10 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	22 0	38 0	37 0	28 0	400 0	500 0	600 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	7 0†	Hassan	
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	11 2	15 12	17 14	12 6	10 8	10 8	7 4	13 10	13 10	11 3	35 11	35 11	26 5	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	24 0	31 8	36 12	25 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	7 9†	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0†	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	56 0	56 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0‡	Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	9 5	9 4	7 7	9 7	9 2	8 9	10 6	10 5	9 14	13 14	13 11	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	20 5	17 11	23 4	21 5	20 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 6	9 2	...	8 11	8 7	8 3	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	17 2	16 8	24 0	23 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 12	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	16 8	18 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	27 4	9 0	9 8	8 8	10 0	11 0	9 0	26 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	19 4	18 8	16 8	26 4	27 10	16 8	15 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	14 4	13 8	28 12	26 12	19 0	25 0	26 4	18 0	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	17 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 2	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	20 2	19 14	17 13	29 5	30 6	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 4	12 8	12 4	28 11	28 10	22 5	23 8	25 12	19 2	...	...	...	28 3	27 15	20 8	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 4	15 6	12 9	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 3	19 3	16 8	29 8	29 8	20 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	26 4	26 4	21 0	22 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	11 13	11 13	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	17 0	16 10	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	17 4	18 4	20 8½	23 4	22 15	25 6	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	23 0	20 0	24 9	20 12	20 12	24 1	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	12 12	12 12	11 5	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Erinpura	
	Sirohee																																	Sirohee	
	Abu																																	Abu	
	Anadra																																	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	*	*	*	3 9 6	3 9 6	...	11 2½	11 2½	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	15 3¾	17 3	21 14	21 7¾	22 10½	10 8¾	10 8¾	8 9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 10 8¾	S. Ch. 9 15¼	...	10 2½	9 12¼	8 3¼	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	21 12	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	6 4	18 12	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	33 12	37 8	...	...	...	3 11 9	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	19 11	18 11	20 2½	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 13½	12 8	12 8	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 6	...	...	...	2 9 3	...	...	15 8	15 8	7 13	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	No return received				Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	17 0	17 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	29 0	29 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 4	30 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	17 6	17 0	21 8	14 0	14 4	27 8	10 0	9 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	23 8	23 8	31 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	13 4	...	12 4	12 12	10 0	Kotah	
	Tonk	15 3	15 9	18 8	24 2	23 0	22 1	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 11	25 14	25 1	23 1	20 14	21 9	21 4	...	...	...	23 15	22 12	21 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	13 8	13 6	11 0	13 0	12 10	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	15 7½	15 6	20 11	12 0	14 12	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	20 7½	20 8	28 4	18 6	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 5	22 14	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	7 12	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 8	21 12	28 0	12 4	12 2	10 0	14 5	14 3	15 0	18 0	18 10	27 0	18 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 3	14 0	11 4	14 0	13 12	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 12	17 15	16 12	30 0	28 4	20 4	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	10 6	27 6	23 10	20 4	26 10	25 2	19 7	...	...	...	27 4	27 4	19 8	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 11	12 6	12 6	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	15 8	16 8	21 5	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 0	10 14	9 0	25 4	26 10	48 0	20 0	22 14	29 0	...	...	...	20 13	18 7	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	12 5	...	12 2	12 0	7 0	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	16 13	17 4	16 15	21 15	21 0	20 1	7 13	7 13	6 4	10 5	10 1	10 7	23 1	23 5	19 7	21 0	21 11	17 13	...	...	...	23 1	24 3	17 3	91 4	109 8	91 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	10 1	Gwalior	
	Goona	21 8	21 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	9 8	9 8	10 12	27 0	26 0	40 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 10	...	11 8	12 0	10 8	Goona	
	Bagheikhand (Sutna)	20 0	20 1	21 10	33 10	32 6	32 6	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	21 14	20 8	35 0	34 12	26 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	10 8	Bagheikhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pice per bundle. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd October 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st October 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
21st Oct. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,47,515	858	172	1,42,976	831	30,83,893	612	32,04,666	639	1,20,773	...
21st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	84,338	154	547	82,130	150	26,36,200	164	26,76,033	167	39,833	...
21st ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,89,134	280	676	2,13,363	316	49,55,628	250	51,96,054	263	2,40,126	...
28th ditto	Madras	858	1,10,443	129	861	1,12,259	130	35,71,501	142	39,15,620	156	3,44,119	...
14th ditto	South Indian	655	66,230	101	...	...(*a*)	...	(*g*)20,93,584	113	(*f*)20,89,270	113	...	4,314
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	5,18,607	360	1,458	5,42,621	372	1,68,97,152	400	1,71,43,559	405	2,46,407	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,42,046	320	461	1,48,130	321	51,38,093	395	53,65,955	399	2,27,862	...
	TOTAL	4,791	12,58,313	263	4,175	12,41,479	297	3,83,76,051	273	3,95,91,157	326	12,15,106	...
	State.												
21st Oct. 1882	East Indian	1,504	8,93,845	594	1,507	8,48,596	563	2,45,65,784	557	2,38,95,519	544	...?	6,70,265
21st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,432	87	33	6,340	192	82,255	100	1,10,883	123	28,628	...
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,216	45	27	1,385	51	35,076	44	38,341	48	3,265	...
21st ditto	Northern Bengal	233	40,271	173	230	40,220	175	9,38,117	138	10,89,473	162	1,51,356	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot	75	8,467	113	75	10,104	135	3,04,034	131	3,19,397	148	45,363	..
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,925	157	57	8,127	143	2,78,230	167	2,78,832	167	602	...
21st ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,405	117	29	1,963	69	78,073	92	65,504	78	...	12,569
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,643	66	87	5,768	66	1,53,701	61	1,81,165	71	27,464	...
28th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	563	47	12	762	63	21,333	60	24,677	71	3,344	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,97,823	195	1,116	1,94,740	174	46,94,641	157	55,09,074	169	8,14,433	...
28th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,339	163	45	9,080	202	2,62,789	199	2,85,799	218	23,010	...
28th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	4,001	75	98	5,077	52	1,53,421	89	2,79,648	97	1,26,227	...
21st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	21,299	132	161	31,191	194	7,27,126	154	7,49,073	160	21,947	...
28th ditto	Sindia	75	7,406	99	75	7,032	94	1,63,905	74	1,68,657	77	4,752	...
21st ditto	Punjab Northern	363	50,344	139	409	50,024	122	15,88,235	149	15,63,516	133	...	24,719
21st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,00,043	152	650	1,31,571	202	27,14,991	140	24,11,508	125	...	3,03,483
21st ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,180	51	...	...	37,834	57	37,834	...
21st ditto	Kannia Dharlla Tramway	21	1,921	91	32	1,399	44	(*c*) 17,874	59	43,658	47	25,784	...
	TOTAL	2,911	4,61,098	157	3,159	5,05,993	160	1,22,13,801	141	1,31,87,039	143	9,73,238	...
	Native States.												
28th Oct. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,764	66	193	10,922	57	3,71,472	79	4,84,326	85	1,12,854	...
28th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,788	114	121	15,399	127	4,40,312	124	4,86,427	138	46,115	...
7th ditto	Mysore	58	2,660	46	...	...(*a*)	...	(*d*)74,765	47	(*e*)1,43,661	61	68,896	...
21st ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	630	33	...	...	(*b*)9,472	29	9,472	...
	TOTAL	372	29,212	78	333	26,951	81	8,86,549	89	11,23,886	92	2,37,337	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,608	26,42,468	275	9,174	25,92,929	283	7,60,42,185	270	7,77,97,601	288	17,55,416	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,09,707	135	3,80,70,966	141	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,32,478	135	3,97,26,635	147	16,94,157	...

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 24th June to 21st October 1882.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th October 1882.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October 1881.
(*e*) Total receipts from 9th July to 22nd October 1881.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th October 1882.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th October 1881.

F. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st December 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1882.

Canal Division.	Depth in Canal at Regulator Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulator Gauge. Actual throughout.	Water distributed during September 1882. Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Water distributed during September 1882. Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of Traffic. Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Area in acres.	Rainfall. Average.	Rainfall. During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Chief crops (approximate). Area in acres.	Remarks.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	4·9	3·92		1,228	...	...	Gurdáspur	24,379	5·26	5·80	Cotton	24,379	The amount entering the Bari Doáb Canal head was 2,412 cubic feet per second passed out of the above, and the balance, 2,184 cubic feet, was utilized. Compared with the corresponding irrigation of last year, there is an increase of 25,734 acres, but the area is not equal to that of 1880, when it reached 139,019 acres.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·40	3,073·60	524	...	...	Amritsar	22,588	4·65	4·65	Rice	22,588	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·00		412	...	...	Lahore	9,922	3·15	3·15	Sugarcane	9,922	
											Others	79,873	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	...	...	3,073·60	2,164	...	...	...	136,762	...	...	.....	136,762	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	1,597	...	...	...	111,028	...	...	.....	111,028	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Karnál Division	4·33	4·74		68	194,505 kurries, bullies, &c.; 2,610 maunds fuel; and 108,380 cubic feet timber.	...	Umballa	1,886	4·92	2·70	Cotton	52,617	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,475 cubic feet per second, of which 488 cubic feet per second was passed through the escapes, and the remainder utilized. The total area irrigated up to date shows an increase of 7,053 acres (chiefly sugarcane) over that of last year. The increase is divided among the Delhi, Rohtak and Karnal Districts.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·71	2,546	791			Karnál	37,440	3·60	5·98	Rice	43,348	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·90		1,271			Delhi	33,623	6·30	5·50	Sugarcane	48,179	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·86		257			Rohtak	35,124	4·40	3·65	Others	22,976	
							Hissár	32,573	2·10	2·10	...	...	
							Jhind	26,513	2·00	0·60	...	...	
							Bikaner	224	...	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State	737	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,387	...	194,505	...	167,120	...	...	...	167,120	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,013	...	246,739	...	160,067	...	...	...	160,067	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	18,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The irrigation on the Inundation Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, shows a decrease of 134,254 acres. The decrease is due to heavy rainfall, and partly to damage caused by floods.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	42,000	2·5	8·85			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	192,540	0·59	...			
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	151,799	0·32	0·60			
							Muzaffargarh	140,230	4·90	1·5			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544,569	...	...	...	544,569	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678,823	...	...	...	678,823	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,882	...	...	...	303,882	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 32,787 acres as compared with the previous year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271,095	...	...	...	271,095	

J. E. CATTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 50.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th DECEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities has fallen in several districts of the Madras Presidency and in two districts of British Burma. A little rain has also fallen in parts of Mysore and Coorg. Elsewhere there has scarcely been any worth noting. In the preceding week the Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country had good showers.

Agricultural prospects are good everywhere. The *rabi* crops are promising in all provinces, but need rain in Peshawar and a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The rice harvest in Bengal, Assam, and Coorg is proceeding with prospect of a fair outturn. In the Madras Presidency and British Burma reaping has commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 13th)		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops, later dry crops, generally fair but damaged by late rains in parts; harvest paddy and early dry crops, yield, paddy below average, the rest fair; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . .	1·17 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops, dry grains, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn about average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slight.
Kistna	3·11 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops affected by rain and grubs in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 3 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) .	·41 (average of 3 stations).	Standing crops generally good, but in some places damaged by late rains; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore . . .	·31 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore . . .	·88 (average of 12 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Madura	1·23 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops fair, except in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar . . .	·69 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops paddy, second crop good; small-pox, fever, and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore . . .	2·16 . .	Fever continues. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Bellary and Kurnool; general prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Dec. 6th)		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 28th 5 feet 2 inches, same level as last year on same date; fever generally prevalent; slight cattle disease in three talukas; *rabi* sowings in progress; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 25, 36 and 30, in Kotri 30 and 50, in Shahbandar 20, 48, and 48, and in Tatta 24, 32, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		Threshing of *kharif* crops still continues; cotton-picking in progress; *rabi* crops flourishing; cold seasonable; small-pox continues in Hyderabad and Naushahro; cattle disease in two talukas and fever general throughout; wheat 25, *bajri* 41, *jowari* 46, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka, Viramgam and Parantej; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed in the Amreli taluka *rabi* plants somewhat injured by cloudy weather; sugarcane-pressing in progress in the Nowsari division; cholera decreasing in the Amreli taluka; cattle disease still continues in Sidpur and Kari talukas; *bajri* 32¼, and rice common 24½ lbs., per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; *jowari* 39, and *nagli* 59 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Locusts disappeared; *rabi* crops look splendid owing to late rain wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 29th and 2nd; *nil* on 30th and 1st; suddenly fell to 3° cool on 3rd, and then rose to 2° cool on 4th and 5th; vapour in air in excess of normal till the 1st and afterwards normal; wind normal; distant lightning on 29th.
Poona		Late rain has benefited *rabi* crops which are thriving; weather clear; *bajri* 45 and *jwari* 56 lbs. per rupee; in Poona, *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nagar . 1·59 Parner . 1·64 Rahuri . 1·52 Sangamnar . 1·09 Shrigonda . ·52 Karjat . ·51 Jamkhed . ·71 Sheogaon . ·15 Newasa . ·14 Akola . ·58 Kopargaon . ·26	*Rabi* crops good; *bajri*, maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 41 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon; *jowari*, maximum 75 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 44 lbs. per rupee in Akola.
Sholapore	·97 minimum 1·12 in Barsi in Pandharpur.	Total rainfall 40·57; prospects good; *jowari* 69 lbs. 16 tolas, and *bajri* 53 lbs. 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Early crops in four, and late crops in one, talukas injured by excessive rain; cholera continues in Navalgund and Ron; 19 deaths in Navalgund, and 9 in Ron; slight fever and cattle disease in three talukas; rice, minimum 26 lbs., and *jowari* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	Kumpta . ·32 Sirsi . ·50 Kalial . 1·02	Rice harvest completed in four talukas; preparing grounds for second crop; slight fever and cattle disease in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 11 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and cold.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health fair; cholera at Ranawad, Und, and Porbandar; it has re-appeared in Navanagar and Dhrol; *bajri* 29 lbs. and *jowari* 38 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* nearly completed everywhere; *rabi* improved by rain in Konkan and Southern Maratha Country; injured in Dharwar; prospects generally good; fever and cattle disease in several districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.
Bombay—(Dec. 13th)		
Kurrachee		Weather sultry; river on 9th, 4½ feet against 4 feet 5 inches last year; 2 cases small-pox in Karachi; first case imported from Mekran by a woman; 2 cases in Kotri also; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in five talukas; keon worm has done some damage in Sehwan taluka; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 25, 13, and 39, in Dadu 36, 40, and 52 lbs., in Ghorabar 20, 44, and 44 lbs.; and in Mirpur Batoro 27, 40, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		Rice crops have suffered from rats in Guni; *rabi* crops flourishing; weather mild; clouds gathering; small-pox in Hyderabad, Naushahro, Moro and Kandiaro; cattle-disease in Badin and Mirpur; wheat 25, *bajri* 41, *jowari* 46, red rice 32 and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* continue; *bajri* 31½ and common rice 25¾ per rupee.
Surat		Crops healthy; reaping commenced in some talukas; *jowari* 36 and *nagli* 60 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather cold, favourable to *rabi* crops; fever in many talukas; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36 and rice 23½, lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay).		Abnormal temperature, 2° cool on 6th, 11th and 12th; 1° warm on 9th; *nil* on all other days; vapour in air in defect of normal on 7th and 8th, in excess of normal on 10th; normal on all other days; wind normal.
Poona		*Rabi* thriving; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; cattle-disease at Chas in Nagar taluka; *bajri*, maximum 60 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 42 lbs. per rupee in Akola; *jowari*, maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 51 lbs. in Kopargaon
Sholapore		Crops good; *jowari* 71 lbs. 11 tolas, and *bajri* 55 lbs. 22 tolas, per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Early crops being harvested; cotton and other late crops good; cholera has appeared in a village of Gadag, abated in Navalgand and continues in Ron; slight fever and cattle-disease in three talukas; rice, minimum 26 lbs. and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Harvest completed on coast and two talukas above ghat; preparing ground for second crop; fever subsiding; cattle-disease in two talukas; common rice, in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee; in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather cold and fair.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good, cholera continues in Navanagar and its two villages, and slightly in Dhrol; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 34 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—No rain; weather cold; *rabi* crops doing well; fever and cattle disease in a few districts; slight cholera in a few places.
Bengal—(Dec. 12th)		
Chittagong	·14	Weather cloudy in the beginning of week, since fair and seasonable; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* continues; cattle disease in Chakaria; public health generally good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Pulses being sown; harvesting of *amun* rice proceeding, outturn good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice crop continue satisfactory, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera somewhat prevalent all over the district.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of standing crops favourable; cutting of *amun* paddy continues; fever prevails in a mild form here and there.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Prospects of all crops seem good; cholera in several villages; fever prevails as usual.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* continues, prospects good; general health fair; occasional cases of fever and cholera reported.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and dry; *amun* being harvested in some places; prospects of winter crops favourable; transplanting of tobacco commenced; public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable.
Purneah	*Nil*	Cold-weather crops promise well; late rice nearly all harvested, outturn moderate; fever abating.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; reaping of paddy continues; mustard crop flowering; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice crop in progress; *rabi* and tobacco crops promising; prices stationary; public health fair.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; paddy harvest over; prospects of cold-weather crops favourable; public health generally good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice and *rabi* crops excellent; late rice being reaped; public health good; cattle disease still reported. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain fell in Chittagong during the week, but none in any other reporting district; harvesting of *amun* proceeding, generally with prospect of a fair outturn; *rabi* and sugarcane crops are generally reported on very favourably; prevalence of fever, though decreasing in some parts, still reported from several districts, and of cholera from some; there is still a little small-pox in Pooree, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 12th)	No rain	*Rabi* crops flourishing; prices falling; no sickness among men or cattle.
Allahabad („ 13th)	No rain	Crops doing well; prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 11th)		Weather clear; *aghani* rice being reaped; prospects of *rabi* crop good; health fair; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 12th)		*Kharif* harvesting over; *rabi* crops promising; prices stationary; small-pox in parganas Jhansi and Garotha.
Agra („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy off and on; *rabi* sowings completed; well irrigation continues; small-pox in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; crops good; condition of cattle and people very fair, some fever still prevalent.
Meerut („ „)		Weather damp and cloudy; prospects of rain which is needed; small-pox continues; prices stationary; crops promising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W.P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Kumaon (Dec. 12th)	No rain	General health good; that form of typhus called *goliarog* is not spreading, and is on the decrease; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Prospects continue favourable, but rain is urgently required; general health good; want of fodder felt.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* and sugarcane crops promising; a few cases of cholera are still reported.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Prospects still favourable, but rain wanted; small-pox reported in tahsil Sitapur, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation going on; prospects good; prices steady; ague and fever in part of district
Rae Bareli („ 11th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; in irrigated lands *rabi* crops coming up well; cholera declining; cattle-disease in tahsil Rae Bareli; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	No rain	*Rabi* doing well; poppy being sown; general health good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; sky clear; rain needed.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear, except at Agra, Meerut, and Saharanpur; rain needed in Lucknow, Sitapur, Farukhabad, Aligarh, Meerut, and Saharanpur; some fever and small-pox, but general health and prospects favourable; prices generally stationary.
Punjab—(Dec. 12th)		
Delhi	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	. . . .	*Burani rabi* crops require rain; prices stationary; sporadic small-pox in Rohtak; health otherwise good.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; *rabi* sowing completed; prices stationary; health good.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Prices stationary; health good; sugarcane-pressing in progress.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; prices stationary; health good.
Lahore	. . . .	Prospects of crops good; prices fluctuating; health good.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Kharif crop gathered; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices falling; health good.
Sialkot	. . . .	Prospects of crops good; rain wanted; prices stationary; health good.
Rawalpindi . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings in progress; cattle disease in the Murree tahsil; slight fever throughout the district; prices slightly rising.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; prices stationary; slight fever still prevalent.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health fair; crops good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . .	Fever abating; mortality still high; prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The prospects of the crops are generally good; slight fever prevails in two or three districts, and sporadic small-pox is reported from Rohtak; there has been no rain during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Raipur (Dec. 9th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crop promises well; fever abating; health generally good; prices fluctuating.
Jubbulpore („ 12th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Saugor („ 11th)	. . . .	Crops excellent; health fair; prices steady.
Seoni („ 12th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crop flourishing; threshing of rice commenced; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crop promises well; fever prevalent; few cases of small-pox; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Nagpur („ 13th)	. . . .	Nights cool with heavy dew; prospects of crops and health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops good; fever still prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 12th)	. . . .	Days warm, nights cool; *kharif* reaping nearly complete; *rabi* prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cool; some rain; crops are being harvested; *rabi* crops are in good condition; fever still reported from few districts but is on the decline; prices remain steady.
British Burma—		
(Dec. 9th)		
Akyab . . .	1·05	Total rainfall 204·17 inches; public health in town good; twenty-one deaths from cholera and six from small-pox reported from district; slight cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 102·02 inches; two deaths from cholera and one from small-pox; otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein . . .	0·17	Total rainfall 125·83 inches; eight deaths from cholera in town and two in district; thirty-two deaths from cattle disease in one township; prospects of crops generally good.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 50·21 inches; public health and general health of cattle good; crop prospects fair; reaping well advanced.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; public health both in Moulmein and district good; eighteen deaths of cattle in one township; prospects of crops good; reaping progressing.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 91·64 inches; five deaths from cholera reported from district; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; prospects of crops favourable; reaping commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Dec. 13th)		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; public health good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Paddy harvest continues; no information about outturn yet; cholera in epidemic form in many places.
Cachar . . .	0·4	Weather cloudy and still unseasonably warm; reaping of *sali* crops continues; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; thirty-two deaths from cholera in and about Silchar reported.
Dibrugarh . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold; *sali dhan* being harvested; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 13th)		
Bangalore . . .	·06	Crops in good condition; harvesting of *ragi* almost completed; prospects favourable.
Mysore . . .	·01	A good rice crop is being reaped; coffee is being picked and pulped outturn deficient; demand dull; prices of food-grains and of cardamoms falling; public health good, save in Nanjarajapatna taluk, where small-pox and fever prevail.
		General Remarks.—The crops throughout province are in a thriving condition; cultivation of *vaisakh* paddy progressing favourably; propects good; fever and murrain prevalent in parts; general health good.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 13th)		
Amraoti	. . . .	Cotton-picking continued; *kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* crops progressing favourably; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Prospects of crops favourable; *kharif* reaping progressing.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Tabi* crops in good condition; *abi* crops continue to be reaped; no fever or cattle disease; cholera still prevalent; prices, wheat 16½, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 27, yellow *juari* 34½, and *tur* 23¾, seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 13th)		
Indore	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings in progress; public health good.
Goona	. . . .	Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers and 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather cool; crops good; public health good.
Agar	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	The *kharif* harvest is being reaped; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; sowing of opium continues; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 13th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable but somewhat cloudy.
Sirohi („ 10th)	. . . .	Tanks, wells, and health good; crop prospects fair.
Meywar („ 9th)	. . . .	Wells and tanks fair; health and crop prospects good.
Harowti („ 11th)	Kotah . . ·05 Shahpura . ·64	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	. . . .	Health and prospects continue good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings completed.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Prices steady; prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwar („ „)	. . . .	Crop prospects and health good; prices steady.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Dec. 7th)	·10	Prospects good; weather much warmer than in the previous week; occasional cloudy days, but for the past two days bright and clear.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1882.

Canal Division.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1882. 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.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	5·73	740	730	48,778	37,927
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	...	54,556	47,702
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	4·40	969	360	72,045	55,044
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	3·90	972	330	69,638	62,110
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	2·77	994	259	72,457	76,185
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	0·3	975	...	13,497	11,671
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	0·17	600	...	34,124	28,766
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	1·7	825	...	51,907	55,866
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·2	975	31	69,698	76,073
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	2·1	950	...	21,072	19,969
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	...	1,710	507,772	471,313
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·2	2·32	1,250	526	104,665	97,512
Agra Canal	...	6·20	2,000	...	43,123	43,704
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	10	24,231	31,376
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,471	3,269
Dún	...	...	...	214	4,668	4,765
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	42	15
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	50	52
Total	...	...	...	...	686,022	652,006

Zila.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	RAIN-FALL. Total from 1st April to 30th September 1882.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	19,547	1,937	29,424	680	1,500	122	1,659	54,869	18·0	4·9
Muzaffarnagar	47,896	4,237	21,775	3,157	2,917	753	2,022	82,757	14·0	5·8
Meerut	72,675	16,976	10,447	9,304	13,643	3,707	1,968	128,720	12·16	5·6
Bulandshahr	8,886	52,853	161	12,417	5,240	589	1,364	81,510	9·0	4·8
Aligarh	1,238	45,768	194	3,333	1,711	117	1,325	53,686	13·0	5·2
Muttra	1,649	9,126	...	8,437	69	144	1,329	20,754	10·7	5·8
Agra	1,179	6,816	11	795	148	52	821	9,822	7·8	5·2
Etah	3,865	26,641	158	762	928	47	1,317	33,718	16·5	3·9
Mainpuri	4,985	38,173	162	135	927	40	848	45,270	16·1	5·8
Fatehgarh	2,210	19,862	402	15	441	15	233	23,178	14·4	4·7
Etáwah	8,133	45,346	437	38	514	67	663	55,198	14·1	4·4
Cawnpore	4,364	40,282	2,344	...	3,758	348	1,448	52,544	20·3	2·8
Delhi	8	...	...	11	1	...	...	20	10·7	6·3
Gurgaon	2,129	2,209	...	8,693	103	313	67	13,514	5·8	6·0
Debra Dún	1,120	...	3,261	1	...	...	286	4,668	21·4	10·4
Bijnor	...	...	312	...	...	...	1,159	1,471	20·9	6·5
Tarái	1,282	...	1,419	...	...	...	...	2,701	43·2	5·7
Pilibhit	1,067	...	531	...	...	...	...	1,598	28·5	5·6
Bareilly	8,938	...	10,994	...	...	...	...	19,932	24·0	7·8
Jhánsi	33	..	3	2	...	...	4	42	21·6	5·6
Hamírpur	11	...	15	...	...	...	24	50	23·6	4·7
Total	191,215	310,226	82,050	47,780	31,900	6,314	16,537	686,022	...	..
Total for the same period last year	162,337	331,887	69,245	45,081	19,578	3,523	17,355	652,006	...	...
Increase	28,878	...	12,805	2,699	12,322	2,791	...	34,016	...	...
Decrease	...	24,661	...	...	...	...	818	...	...	...

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.
Entering head of Ganges Canal	3,141
" Lower Ganges Canal	81
	3,222
Expended— Ganges Canal	1,679
Lower Ganges Canal	31
	1,710
Escapes— Meerut Division	478
Bulandshahr ditto	48
Narora ditto	20
Mainpuri ditto	292
Cawnpore ditto	638
Etawah ditto	188
Bhognipur ditto	1,745
Deduct excess discharge	233
	3,222

Owing to the very low supply which was run and to the necessity for keeping the water passed into the Lower Ganges Canal to a minimum, the discharge tables are not reliable. The Lower Canal was closed after the 2nd of the month.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a general demand only from 7th to 14th, and that during the rest of the month there was a demand only for rice.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, reports that from the 20th September a demand sprang up for water for cotton and rabi pulse. A fair supply was obtained by the 25th, from which date irrigation has been going on.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the canal was closed from the 1st to the 6th and again from the 16th to the 22nd, both dates inclusive.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the canal was closed for most of the month.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was no demand for water except on the Dhora river.

Allahabad,
The 6th November 1882.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Remarks.
Grains.																									
Wheat	700	...	3,437	...	4,137	...	...	...	2,676	...	2,676	...	501	...	5,325	...	5,826	...	1,201	...	11,438	...	12,639	...	
Gram	125	...	850	...	975	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	850	...	1,025	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál ... Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál ... Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál ... Arhar	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	...	
Dál ... Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	
Total	1,125	...	4,487	...	5,612	...	50	...	2,726	...	2,776	...	501	...	5,325	...	5,826	...	1,676	...	12,538	...	14,214	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...	348	...	...	...	567	...	567	...	...	...	915	...	915	...	
Salt	300	...	...	...	300	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	212	...	212	...	325	...	212	...	537	...	
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	465	...	...	...	645	...	645	...	
Building materials	967	...	1,950	...	2,917	...	600	...	16,279	...	16,879	...	...	...	897	...	897	...	1,567	...	19,126	...	20,693	...	
Miscellaneous goods	470	...	63	...	533	...	16	...	232	...	248	...	...	...	927	...	927	...	486	...	1,222	...	1,708	...	
Firewood	...	...	2,650	...	2,650	...	1,422	...	7,187	...	8,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	...	9,837	...	11,259	...	
Bamboos	...	...	1,375	27,500	1,375	27,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	27,500	1,375	27,500	
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	460	460	460	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	460	460	460	
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	...	...	390	390	390	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	390	390	390	
Timber. Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	402	201	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	402	201	402	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	2,862	...	11,375	28,350	14,237	28,350	2,113	...	27,006	402	29,119	402	501	...	8,573	...	9,074	...	5,476	...	46,954	28,752	52,430	28,752	
Total during corresponding period of last year.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase	2,862	...	11,375	28,350	14,237	28,350	2,113	...	27,006	402	29,119	402	501	...	8,573	...	9,074	...	5,476	...	46,954	28,752	52,430	28,752	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	1882.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	1882.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1881.	1882.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1881.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	523	...	1,070	...	333	...	1,926
Ton mileage	...	19,649	...	41,680	...	56,429	...	117,758
Value of goods	...	29,372	...	14,463	...	27,025	...	70,860
Number of passengers	...	101	...	16	...	...	...	117

* Canal closed.

Foot Note.—The traffic return of the Agra Canal for September 1882 is blank; the return for September 1881 was also blank.

Allahabad,
The 6th November 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 29th October 1881. Total length open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Receipts for week ending 28th October 1882. Total length open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th October 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
4th Nov.1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,45,898	848	193	1,28,828	667	32,29,791	620	33,38,241	643	1,08,450	...
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	83,028	152	547	91,380	167	27,19,228	164	27,73,174	168	53,946	...
4th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,06,904	306	676	2,20,277	326	51,62,532	252	53,60,269	263	1,97,737	...
4th ditto	Madras	858	1,02,911	120	861	1,19,582	139	36,74,412	141	40,90,618	158	4,16,206	...
4th ditto	South Indian	655	67,673	103	655	79,165	121	22,27,488	112	21,70,229	109	...	57,259
28th Oct. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	5,27,222	366	1,458	6,37,431	437	1,74,24,373	398	1,77,92,415	406	3,68,042	...
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,40,358	316	461	1,65,878	360	52,78,452	393	55,33,885	398	2,55,433	...
	TOTAL	4,791	12,73,994	266	4,851	14,42,811	297	3,97,16,276	273	4,10,58,831	282	13,42,555	...
	State.												
4th Nov.1882	East Indian	1,504	8,08,972	538	1,507	7,76,612	502	2,45,65,784	538	2,46,48,762	543	82,978	...
4th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,882	139	33	10,250	311	86,137	102	1,23,707	132	37,570	...
4th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,231	46	27	921	34	36,307	44	39,851	49	3,544	...
4th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	49,154	211	230	38,884	169	9,87,271	141	11,23,472	161	1,36,201	...
4th ditto	Tirhoot	82	8,418	103	75	12,757	170	3,12,452	129	3,62,225	148	49,773	..
4th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,153	161	57	7,474	131	2,87,383	166	2,89,677	169	2,294	...
4th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,619	121	29	2,500	86	81,692	92	67,959	78	...	13,733
4th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,275	61	87	5,663	65	1,58,976	61	2,65,608	101	1,06,632	...
4th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	510	42	12	739	61	21,843	60	25,446	70	3,603	...
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,89,956	187	1,116	1,90,000	170	48,84,597	158	56,94,893	169	8,10,296	...
4th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,171	204	45	13,084	291	2,71,960	200	2,99,088	220	27,128	...
4th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	4,248	80	98	6,091	62	1,57,669	90	2,86,103	97	1,28,434	...
4th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	23,626	147	161	40,909	254	7,50,752	153	7,90,930	162	40,178	...
4th ditto	Sindia	75	4,910	65	75	6,276	84	1,68,815	74	1,73,922	76	5,107	...
4th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	66,587	183	419	51,562	123	16,54,822	151	16,61,654	137	9,832	...
22nd Oct.1882	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	87,879	133	...	...(a)	...	( )27,14,991	140	(b)24,11,508	125	...	3,03,483
28th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,220	53	...	...	38,448	55	38,448	...
28th ditto	Kannia Dharlla Tramway	21	1,526	73	32	1,453	45	(c)19,400	60	45,401	47	26,001	...
	TOTAL	2,918	4,69,145	159	2,519	3,89,783	155	1,25,95,067	141	1,37,02,892	143	11,07,825	...
	Native States.												
4th Nov.1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	10,850	56	193	11,527	60	3,82,322	79	4,96,897	85	1,14,575	...
4th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,078	100	121	15,163	125	4,52,390	123	4,99,209	137	46,819	...
28th Oct. 1882	Mysore	58	4,472	77	86	6,607	77	84,983	48	1,75,005	67	90,022	...
28th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	511	27	...	...	(d)9,584	27	9,584	...
	TOTAL	372	27,400	74	419	33,808	81	9,19,695	90	11,80,695	93	2,61,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,615	25,79,511	268	9,296	26,43,044	284	7,77,96,822	267	8,05,91,180	270	27,94,358	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,89,39,664	134	3,94,67,756	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,57,158	133	4,11,23,424	138	22,66,266	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 28th October 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 9th July to 29th October 1881.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th December 1882.

F. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE STATISTICS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1881.

No. 28/1757-67.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Fort William, the 12th December 1882.

READ again—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16 (Judicial), dated 25th May 1882.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails throughout British India for the year 1881.

RESOLUTION.

IN the despatch read in the preamble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India suggested that it would tend greatly to the due supervision of the working of the Jail Departments in India if a review of the statistics for the various Provinces were prepared annually by the Government of India. In accordance with this suggestion the Governor General in Council proceeds to review the jail statistics of British India for the year 1881. It may be noted that the jail reports for the several Provinces with the orders of Local Governments and Administrations thereon were received by the Government of India on the dates specified in the margin. In some cases the local reports were not received until very long after the close of the year to which they relate, and the Governor General in Council trusts that arrangements will be made whereby the reports with the orders of the Local Governments or Administrations thereon will in future reach the Government of India not later than the 1st June, the date prescribed by paragraph 3 of Home Department Circular letter Nos. 14—1051 to 1060, dated 25th July 1882.

Madras, 23rd November 1882.
Bombay, 25th September 1882.
Bengal, 16th June 1882.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 28th April 1882.
Punjab, 19th August 1882.
Central Provinces, 26th April 1882.
British Burma, 27th May 1882.
Assam, 28th July 1882.
Coorg, 17th June 1882.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts, 19th June 1882.

RESULTS IN BRITISH INDIA AS A WHOLE.

2. The statistics* appended to this Resolution, which have been compiled from the local reports, show that at the close of the year 1881 there were 32 central jails, 206 district jails, and 238 subsidiary jails or lock-ups throughout British India. The prisoners of all classes received into these jails and lock-ups during the year 1881 aggregated 295,046, being a decrease of 21,286, or 6·7 per cent. as compared with the number received during the previous year. The total daily average number of prisoners throughout British India was 91,218, or 6·81 per cent. less than in the previous year when it amounted to 97,880. The number of prisoners who remained in jail at the close of the year was 86,598, of whom 82,104 were convicted prisoners, 3,614 under-trial, 822† civil prisoners, and 58 security, insane and State prisoners. Of the convicted prisoners who were

* Statements 1 to 4. Distribution of prisoners of all classes: classification of convicts according to religion, age, sex, previous occupation, length of sentence and nature of imprisonment: and number of convicts who had been previously convicted.

† This number is exclusive of 182 civil prisoners in the Bombay Presidency as they are not shown in the Statement headed "General Summary" appended to the Provincial Report.

confined in jail on the 31st December 1881, the majority, 48,671, or 59·49 per cent., were classed as Hindus, 24,204, or 29·58 per cent., as Muhammadans, and the remainder 8,945, or 10·93 per cent., as belonging to other religions. A comparison of the average daily strength of the convicts and of the admissions in each Province during the year with the results of the census taken in the year 1881, is made in paragraph 8 of this Resolution. The general result for the whole of British India is that the average daily strength of the convicts during the year 1881 represented a proportion to every 10,000 of the population of 4·3, and that the number of convicts admitted during the year showed a proportion of 6·8 to every 10,000 of the general population.

3. Of the total number of convicts in jail at the close of the year 1881, 78,192, or 95·57 per cent., were males, and 3,628, or 4·43 per cent. females. The distribution of these convicts according to age is shewn by the following figures :—

Under 16 years of age	862, or 1·05	per cent.
Between 16 and 40 years of age ...	63,085, or 77·10	„
Between 40 and 60 years of age ...	15,429, or 18·86	„
Above 60 years of age	2,444, or 2·99	„

The previous occupations of the convicts were classified thus :—

Persons employed under Government or a Municipal or other local authority ...	2,793, or 3·57	per cent.
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	43,889, or 56·13	„
All other classes	31,510, or 40·3	„

The distribution of the convicts according to length of sentence is thus shewn :—

Not exceeding 1 year	31,317, or 38·33	per cent.
Above 1 year and not exceeding 5 years ...	36,514, or 44·68	„
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years	9,210, or 11·27	„
Exceeding 10 years	1,063, or 1·3	„
Transported beyond the seas ...	3,612, or 4·42	„

Of the total number of convicts sentenced to transportation beyond the seas, 1,672 or 46·29 per cent., were sentenced to transportation for various terms of years, and the remainder 1,940 or 53·71 per cent., to transportation for life. Lastly, of the convicts in jail at the close of the year 1881, 72,711, or 99·06 per cent., were working out sentences of rigorous imprisonment, and 687, or less than one per cent., had been sentenced to simple imprisonment.* The general results stated above may be summarized thus : Of the total number of convicts confined in the jails of British India on the 31st December 1881, the majority were Hindus, the large bulk were between 16 and 40 years of age; the class of the population from which the convicts were drawn was mainly the agricultural class; the large majority of sentences of imprisonment inflicted were for periods not exceeding 5 years, and the nature of imprisonment generally inflicted was rigorous, the comparative number of sentences of simple imprisonment being very small. These results are very much what might have been expected.

4. The number of convicts in jail during the year 1881, who had been previously convicted, was 39,628, as compared with 41,971 in the previous year, the ratio to the total number of convicts being 17·7 against 17·4 in the year 1880. Of the number of convicts, 11,835, who came under the rules for remission of sentences, 5,126, or 43·31

* These figures are exclusive of the Central Provinces, British Burma and Coorg, the reports for which Provinces do not show the distribution of the convicts according to the nature of imprisonment to which they were sentenced.

per cent., gained remissions, and 6,709, or 56·69 per cent., failed to gain any remission of sentences. The total number of juvenile prisoners (*i.e.*, prisoners under 16 years of age) imprisoned during the year 1881 was 2,703 against 3,062 in the previous year, while the number of juvenile prisoners who had been previously convicted was 672, or 24·86 per cent., as compared with 680, or 22·2 per cent., during the year 1880.

5. The manner in which the convicts were employed is shewn in Statement No. 5. The average number of effectives was 71,495 against 76,840 in the previous year, and the manner in which they were employed during the two years is thus shewn :—

Statement 5—Employment of convicts.

	1880.	1881.
On unremunerative labour	2,081	**1,299**
As prison officers	3,579	**3,534**
As prison servants	9,589	**8,954**
Building and repairing jail	15,085	**12,768**
On jail garden	5,484	**5,105**
On manufactures	34,733	**32,804**
Extramurally	3,610	**3,378**

The ratio of convicts employed during the year 1881 as prison officers, as prison servants, and on manufactures to the average number of effectives was 4·9, 12·5 and 45·9, respectively, as compared with 4·6, 12·7 and 45·2, in the previous year. For all practical purposes these ratios may therefore be said to have been identical during the two years. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 1,019 against 975 in the previous year, of whom 50 and 44 respectively were females.

6. Particulars regarding the behaviour of the convicts in jail are given in Statement No. 6. In addition to 327 criminal offences which were judicially tried and punished by the criminal courts, 76,098* breaches of jail rules occurred which were punished departmentally. The punishments inflicted for these breaches of jail rules consisted of solitary confinement, reduced diet, solitary confinement with reduced diet, corporal punishment, and certain minor punishments which are not separately shewn in the reports. Under the head of solitary confinement there was a small increase, as compared with the previous year, in the number of cases in which resort was had to this form of punishment—from 4,022 to 4,050, and in the case of solitary confinement with reduced diet from 7,190 to 7,651. The punishment of reduced diet was resorted to in 15,201 cases against 23,179 in the previous year, and "other" punishments fell from 41,813 to 40,229. As regards corporal punishment, which is being separately dealt with by the Government of India, it is sufficient to notice here that the number of cases in which resort was had to this form of punishment shows a very considerable falling off as compared with the previous year, from 17,057 to 8,920, or by 47·7 per cent. The general ratio of the total punishments of all kinds to the average number of convicts decreased from 101·2 in the previous year to 88·8 during the year 1881.

Statement 6—Offences and punishments of convicts.

7. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners of all classes in the jails of British India during the year 1881 (exclusive of the cost of building new jails, and of additions,

Statement No. 7—Cost of guarding and maintenance.

* Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles 8,297
Offences relating to work 39,159
Other offences against prison discipline 28,642

alterations, or repairs of existing jails) was Rs. 47,99,672 as compared with Rs. 53,86,718 during the previous year. The total gross cost per head of average strength aggregated Rs. 64-15-11 against Rs. 66-11-10 in the year 1880, and was thus distributed:—

	1880.			1881.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of rations per head of average strength ...	29	10	1	**26**	**6**	**6**
Do. establishment „ „ ...	18	7	5	**19**	**5**	**3**
Do. police guard „ „ ...	8	9	7	**8**	**14**	**9**
Do. hospital charges „ „ ...	1	15	1	**1**	**12**	**9**
Do. clothing „ „ ...	3	1	10	**3**	**9**	**7**
Do. contingencies „ „ ...	4	15	10	**4**	**15**	**1**
Total ...	66	11	10	**64**	**15**	**11**

Statement No. 8—Net cost of prisoners.

The cash receipts from manufactures during the year 1881 aggregated Rs. 36,07,910, as compared with Rs. 36,03,977 during the previous year, and the net cost to Government per head of all convicts amounted to Rs. 40-10-0 against Rs. 43-5-0 during theyear 1880.

Statement No. 9—Sickness and mortality amongst prisoners.

8. As compared with recent years the death-rate amongst the prisoners of Indian jails during 1880 and 1881 shows a very marked improvement. During the three years, 1877 to 1879, the mortality was exceptionally high—the maximum ratio, 8·1 per cent., having been reached in 1878. This was in great part due to the famine which ruled in Southern India during 1877, and to the widespread privation and want which prevailed in Northern India also during the succeeding two years. In 1880 the death-rate fell to 4·8 per cent. or to nearly one-half that of 1878, and in 1881 it fell still further, viz., to 4·4. The average number of daily sick and of admissions into hospital have not, however, shown such a marked improvement during recent years, but it will be more instructive to examine these points when the results in the several Provinces come to be considered. The following comparative tabular statement has been prepared in the Sanitary Commissioner's Office, and will suffice to indicate generally the principal points as regards the sickness and mortality amongst prisoners of the country taken as a whole during the last five years.

Jails of British India.

Year.	Ratio per 100.				
	Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths from		
			Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877	101	3	·7	2·5	6·1
1878	119	4	·5	3·2	8·1
1879	129	4	·4	2·7	7·3
1880	121	4	·07	1·9	4·8
1881	**121**	**4**	**·3**	**1·6**	**4·4**

Accommodation and dietaries of prisoners.

It is satisfactory to note that considerable progress has been made in all Provinces in providing sufficient and suitable accommodation for the prisoners and in various other ways promoting their general well-being. With regard to some Provinces, however, it has been found necessary to draw special attention to the evidence of overcrowding which was furnished in the local reports, and although in most instances mention was made that accommodation for the surplus population was provided by resorting to worksheds and verandahs, nevertheless, such accommodation, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, must always be deemed highly unsatisfactory, and local authorities are urged to do all in their power to discourage jail officials from depending on such means for relieving overcrowding, as any reduction of the space allowed is attended with the gravest risk, which cannot be removed by the use of workshops, &c., as dormitories. The dietaries also of the prisoners have received careful consideration during the year, and the recent orders* of the Government on this subject have already borne fruit. Several of the suggestions contained in the able memoranda by the Sanitary Commissioner and by Surgeon-Major Lewis, which were circulated with the Government orders, have already been adopted by many jail officials. The experience of the year 1881 as well as of 1880 fully confirms the opinion expressed by the Government of India that the excessive sickness and mortality of the immediately preceding years were not due to insufficient food.

RESULTS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

9. The statement given in the margin† shows for the several Provinces the proportion to every 10,000 of the population (as ascertained by the last census) (1) of the average daily strength of the convicts, and (2) of the number admitted during the year 1881. This statement shows that the above proportion calculated either upon the average daily strength, or upon the total number of convicts admitted during the year, was far larger in the case of British Burma than elsewhere. The figures show that the several Provinces stand in the following order as regards the criminality of the population if the proportion to every 10,000 of the population is calculated (a) on the daily average strength of convicts throughout the year and (b) on the total number of convicts admitted during the year:—

Convicts to general population.

Province.	Population	Average daily strength of convicts.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Proportion to every 10,000 of population	
				(a) of daily average strength.	(b) of number admitted during the year.
Madras ...	31,179,621	16,250	10,997	5·2	3·4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Provinces.	8,830,795	3,614	3,672	4·0	4·1
British Burma	3,736,771	4,550	7,270	12·2	19·5
Assam	4,332,426	1,356	2,427	3·1	7·0
Coorg ...	178,838	73	145	4·1	8·3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	2,672,079	1,160	1,699	4·3	6·3
TOTAL ...	201,423,175	86,019	137,360	4·3	6·8

† Figures taken from General Form VII. of the Census of 1881.

(a)	(b)
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.
Bombay.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Coorg.
Coorg.	Assam.
Central Provinces.	Central Provinces.
Madras.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Assam.	Bengal.
Bengal.	Madras.

* Home Department Resolution No. 8—114-24, dated the 3rd February 1882.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the figures show the criminality of the population in British Burma, in Upper India, and in the Bombay Presidency to be relatively greater than in Southern India and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal where the minimum amount of criminality is reached. These results are probably in accordance with the facts.

Total Jail population in the year 1881 as compared with 1880.

10. The first of the tabular statements appended to this Resolution gives a general summary of the distribution of prisoners of all classes in the jails of British India during the year 1881. There was a general and uniform decrease in the number of prisoners admitted into jail as compared with the previous year, the Provinces in which the falling off was most marked being the following :—

Province.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Bombay	6,376	21·7
Bengal	4,652	5·6
Madras	3,163	16·1
Central Provinces	2,742	18·8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1,500	35·5

Similarly the daily average jail population decreased in the case of all Provinces except Assam (where there was a small increase of 31 or 2·12 per cent., which is attributed to a slightly larger number of long-term sentences), the proportionate decrease as compared with the previous year being greatest in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, where it represented a percentage of 13·22, 13·41 and 14·94 respectively. The total number of prisoners in jail during the years 1880, 1881 and the daily average in the larger Presidencies or Provinces was—

Provinces.	Total number of prisoners.		Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Daily average number.		Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
	1880.	1881.			1880.	1881.		
Madras	32,049	**27,986**	4,063	12·67	12,202	**10,589**	1,613	13·22
Bombay	41,738	**33,524**	8,214	19·67	11,371	**9,846**	1,525	13·41
Bengal	100,711	**95,009**	5,702	5·66	18,001	**16,746**	1,255	6·97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	125,259	**122,784**	2,475	1·97	29,175	**28,067**	1,108	3·18
Punjab	65,189	**63,424**	1,755	2·69	14,673	**14,357**	316	2·15

The jail population of Northern India and the Lower Provinces was thus very considerably larger than that of Madras and Bombay, although the relative decrease in the numbers as compared with the previous year was greater in the case of the latter than in the former. The general decrease in the jail population during the year 1881 is probably to be attributed to favourable seasons and the generally prosperous condition of the people.

Convicts according to religion.

11. The following statement shows the distribution of the jail population (*i.e.*, of the convicts in jail on the 31st December 1881), according to religion as compared with the results of the census of

1881, under the general heads of Hindus, Muhammadans, and other classes :—

Province.	Population according to the Census of 1881.			Total number of convicts in Jail on December 31st, 1881.			Percentage of population, jail and free, to total population.			Percentage of jail population on December 31st, 1881, to total jail population on that day.		
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Madras	28,497,678	1,933,561	739,392	7,000	757	1,539	91·4	6·3	2·3	75·30	8·14	16·56
Bombay	12,308,562	3,021,131	1,124,701	5,127	3,491	210	74·8	18·4	6·8	58·07	39·54	2·39
Bengal	45,452,806	21,704,734	2,379,331	8,463	5,980	788	65·3	31·2	3·5	55·57	39·26	5·17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	38,053,394	5,922,886	131,589	20,492	4,227	40	86·2	13·5	·3	82·77	17·07	·16
Punjab	7,130,528	10,525,150	1,194,759	3,161	8,256	1,408	37·9	55·8	6·3	24·65	64·37	10·98
Central Provinces ...	7,317,830	275,773	2,245,188	2,549	463	932	74·3	2·8	22·9	64·63	11·74	23·63
British Burma ...	98,177	168,881	3,479,713	225	253	3,808	2·3	4·5	93·2	5·24	6·01	88·75
Coorg	162,489	12,541	3,272	88	23	18	91·1	7·0	1·9	48·10	29·12	22·78
Assam	3,062,148	1,317,022	502,256	613	546	198	62·8	26·9	10·3	45·17	40·24	14·59
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	2,425,654	187,555	59,464	1,003	203	4	90·8	7·0	2·2	82·89	16·78	·33

These figures show that the number of Hindu convicts in jail at the close of the year 1881 bore in the case of all Provinces (except British Burma where peculiar conditions exist) a smaller percentage to the total jail population than the Hindu population in each Province bears to the total population, jail and free. On the other hand, the number of Muhammadans in jail on the 31st December 1881, as compared with the total jail population on that day, showed, in the case of all Provinces, a larger ratio than the ratio which the general Muhammadan population bears to the total population of the Province. In some cases, as for instance the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, and some of the smaller Provinces, the differences which are thus shewn are very striking.

Convicts according to sex, age and previous occupation.

12. The distribution of the prison population according to sex, age and previous occupation does not call for any detailed remark. The figures contained in Statement No. 2 may be thus summarized :—

Sex, age and previous occupation of convicts in the jails of the several Provinces on the 31st December 1881.	Province.									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Coorg.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Sex.										
Males	9,933	8,416	14,665	23,390	12,339	3,661	4,259	1,312	75	1,152
Females	363	412	666	1,379	496	283	32	45	4	38
Age.										
Under 16 years	106	122	94	777	273	46	11	1	2	9
Between 16 and 40 years	4,749	7,349	11,196	19,540	10,025	2,930	3,940	1,159	74	982
Ditto 40 and 60 years	5,196	1,197	3,262	4,280	1,971	998	611	185	3	196
Above 60 years	244	141	635	962	316	40	29	12	...	27
Previous occupation.										
Persons employed under Government, &c. ...	291	448	535	625	459	216	113	73	1	32
Persons engaged in agriculture, &c. ...	3,594	4,654	9,581	13,941	6,926	1,783	2,290	890	9	231
All other classes	5,048	3,314	4,549	8,814	4,954	1,663	1,856	359	66	889

The male prisoners in the case of all Provinces represented upwards of 90 per cent. of the total jail population, and the large bulk of the prisoners consisted everywhere, as might have been expected, of persons between 16 and 40 years of age. The number

of convicts in prison who were, previous to conviction, employed either under Government or by Municipal or other local authorities, amounted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to 625, or 2·67 per cent., of the jail population, in Bengal to 535, or 3·65 per cent. in the Punjab to 459, or 3·72 per cent., in Bombay to 448, or 5·32 per cent., and in Madras to 291, or 3·26 per cent. In all Provinces, except Madras, the Central Provinces, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the bulk of the prison population on the 31st December 1881 was described as having belonged to the agricultural class.

Convicts according to length of sentence.

13. As regards the distribution of convicts according to length of sentence, the following figures show for the several Provinces the proportion to the total number of convicts in jail on the 31st December 1881, of convicts (1) who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years, and (2) who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding five years or to transportation beyond the seas—

Length of sentence.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years	66·24	80·60	82·63	86·60	88·22	87·55	83·29	90·86	80·24
Convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding five years or to transportation beyond the seas...	33·76	19·40	17·37	13·40	11·78	12·45	16·71	9·14	19·76

It will be seen from the above figures that convicts under sentence of imprisonment for terms not exceeding five years were relatively most numerous in Assam and least numerous in Madras. In all other Provinces the number of such convicts represented upwards of 80 per cent. of the total jail population at the close of the year 1881. In the Madras Presidency the relative number of convicts under sentence for terms of imprisonment exceeding five years was far larger than in any other Province. The number of convicts on the 31st December 1881, who were working out sentences of transportation for a term of years or for life in the jails of the several Provinces was as follows :—

Length of transportation—sentences.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Coorg.	Assam.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Number of convicts sentenced to transportation for a term ...	475	429	173	399	84	41	58	...	12	1
Number of convicts sentenced to transportation for life ...	445	316	273	486	306	40	46	...	13	15
Total ...	920	745	446	885	390	81	104	...	25	16

These figures show that the number of convicts under sentence of transportation was far larger in Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than elsewhere. The proportion of

convicts on the 31st December 1881 under sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonment respectively was nearly identical in the several Provinces, convicts of the latter class forming in all cases upwards of 90 per cent. of the total prison population. The total number of convicts sentenced to death during the year 1881 was 104 as compared with 127 in the previous year. Of these no less than 37 were sentenced to death in the Punjab, 16 in the Bombay Presidency, 14 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 11 in Madras and Bengal respectively.

Previous convictions.

14. Statement No. 4 shows the number of convicts in the jails of the several Provinces at the close of the year 1881 who had been previously convicted. The proportion of such convicts to the total number was as follows :—

Province.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Madras	23·8	17·8	23·5
Bombay	15·2	7·3	14·7
Bengal	16·7	8·0	16·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	21·7	10·1	20·9
Punjab	12·9	6·0	12·6
Central Provinces	20·9	8·7	19·9
British Burma	17·2	2·4	16·8
Assam	13·0	5·6	12·7
Coorg	5·8	...	5·8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	19·3	6·3	18·5

Prisoners recorded as having been previously convicted were thus relatively most numerous in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and least numerous in Bombay, the Punjab, and Assam. The question of the measures which should be taken to ascertain the antecedents of persons brought to trial and to make the jail authorities acquainted after conviction with the fact that such persons have been previously convicted, is discussed in some of the departmental reports. It is believed that the rule generally in force is for previous convictions to be noted on the warrant sent by the committing Magistrate to the jail officers, who are also required, if it should come to their knowledge that any under-trial prisoner has been convicted before, to communicate the fact to the Magistrate. It is certainly desirable that every possible effort should be made both by the Magisterial, Police and Jail authorities to ascertain whether prisoners have been previously convicted, in order that, if convicted, they may be subjected in jail to such deterrent discipline as may appear necessary. In some Provinces a disposition is noticed on the part of Magistrates to pass inadequate sentences upon habitual offenders. This subject requires careful attention, as it is very undesirable that habitual offenders, especially those re-convicted of offences against property, should be too leniently dealt with either as regards the length of their sentences or the discipline to which they are subjected in jail.

15. The number of juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age) confined during the year 1881, and the number of such prisoners who had been previously convicted in the several Provinces* was—

Juvenile prisoners.

Province.	Number confined during 1881.	Number previously convicted.
Madras	381	166
Bombay	500	92
Bengal	365	73
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	739	209
Punjab	364	78
Central Provinces	161	30
British Burma	121	13
Assam	21	1
Coorg	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	51	10
	2,703	672

It is noteworthy that out of the total number of juveniles confined during the year in the Madras Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, no less than 166, or 43·57 per cent., and 209, or 28·28 per cent., respectively, are entered as having been previously convicted. Up to the present time the Reformatory Schools Act (No. V of 1876) has only been extended by Local Governments to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to British Burma, and Reformatory Schools under that Act have been established only in those Provinces—at Alipore and Hazaribagh in Bengal, and at Poungdeh in British Burma. The Governor General in Council desires to repeat the view recently expressed by the Government of India in a separate correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that there is, perhaps, no project in connection with jail administration which is more worthy of attention than the establishment of proper reformatories for juvenile offenders. His Excellency in Council is aware that arrangements are at present made in some Provinces whereby juvenile convicts are to a greater or less extent segregated from adult prisoners, but the establishment of a reformatory for juvenile offenders is to be advocated not only as affording a means of separating such prisoners from adult criminals but also on other grounds, and especially because, until a separate reformatory has been established, it is impossible to pass sentences under the Reformatory Schools Act of 1876. Moreover, a separate reformatory, supervised by a special committee, affords exceptional facilities for providing a good industrial training for the inmates, and for making arrangements whereby youthful offenders may on release be satisfactorily settled in life. In these respects the experience gained in Bengal has abundantly shewn that the establishment of a reformatory is attended by very beneficial results which cannot be gained merely by providing for the segregation of juvenile offenders during the currency of their ordinary sentences.

* Column 5 of Statement No. 4.

16. It may be convenient here to notice the subject of the remissions of sentence which were allowed under the good conduct rules in the various Provinces. The figures for the year 1881 were as follows :—

Remissions.

Province.	Number of convicts who (a) gained remissions.	Number of convicts who (b) did not gain remissions, although eligible for remission under the good conduct rules.	Total number of convicts eligible for remission under the good conduct rules.	Percentage of (a) to the total number eligible for remission.	Percentage of (b) to the total number eligible for remission.
Madras	1,750	328	2,078	84·22	15·78
Bombay	212	1,373	1,585	13·38	86·62
Bengal	2,188	271	2,459	88·98	11·02
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	379	3,964	4,343	8·73	91·27
Punjab	347	756	1,103	31·46	68·54
Central Provinces ...	12	Not shewn	12	.....	.....
British Burma	102	Ditto	102	.....	.....
Assam	131	17	148	88·51	11·49
Coorg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad Assigned Districts...	5	.....	5	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	5,126	6,709	11,835	43·31	56·69

The late Inspector General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has in his report for the year 1881 especially noticed that the rules under which remissions of sentence are granted for good conduct and industry appear to work very unequally in the different Provinces, and the above figures clearly show this to be the case. In Madras, Bengal and Assam, upwards of 80 per cent. of the total number of convicts entitled to remissions of sentence under the good conduct rules succeeded in gaining a remission, while in Bombay the percentage was only 13·38, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 8·73, and in the Punjab 31·46. The Governor General in Council is not aware of the precise rules which are in force in the several Provinces as regards remission of sentence; but, unless the figures are susceptible of some explanation, it appears to His Excellency in Council that they show the necessity for the revision of the existing rules in some cases. In a matter of this sort, although the rules in force in one Province may not be suited to the circumstances of another Province, and although it may be impossible and undesirable to attempt to secure any absolute uniformity of system, there seems to the Government of India to be no sufficient reason why such differences should exist as are above disclosed.

17. The manner in which the convicts in the several Provinces were employed during the year 1881 is shewn in Statement 5. The large majority of the convicts were in all cases employed

Employment of convicts.

upon manufactures, whereas the extra-mural employment of convicts on any extensive scale was only resorted to in Bombay, the Punjab and Assam. The figures under these heads for the year 1881 were—

Province.	Number of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Number of prisoners employed extramurally.
Madras	3,402	...
Bombay	3,081	2,154
Bengal	5,612	37
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,539	51
Punjab	6,349	903
Central Provinces	2,462	...
British Burma	2,548	...
Assam	234	232
Coorg	42	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	535	0·73

In the current year and for the future the above statistics will doubtless show a considerable difference under the operation of the orders recently* issued, in which it has been laid down that labour on public works should in future be looked upon as the principal mode of employing long-term prisoners throughout British India.

The percentage of the average number of effectives employed during the year 1881 as prison officers or as prison servants was as follows:—

Province.	Percentage of the average number of effectives employed as	
	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.
Madras	10·1	16·2
Bombay	3·5	9·2
Bengal	5·4	10·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3·3	14·3
Punjab	5·3	12·4
Central Provinces	2·5	10·9
British Burma...	3·9	7·9
Assam	4·3	12·6
Coorg	10·0	18·3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3·5	14·1

It is noteworthy that (excluding Coorg where the average daily strength was very small, being only 78 convicts) in the Madras Presidency only are convicts employed to any considerable extent as prison officers, while the percentage of convicts employed as prison servants varies to a greater or less extent, but exceeds 10 per cent. of the average number of effectives in the case of all Provinces except Bombay and British Burma. The departmental reports contain ample evidence of the fact that the employment of carefully selected prisoners as warders and in other capacities has been attended with satisfactory results, except in the case of British Burma where Burmese convicts are said not to form good warders.

* Home Department Resolution Nos. 20—1406 to 1419, dated the 22nd September 1882.

Under-trial and civil prisoners.

18. The figures given in the margin show the distribution of under-trial and civil prisoners in the jails of the several Provinces at the close of the year 1881. These figures do not require any detailed remark, but measures should be taken, where necessary, to provide against under-trial prisoners being detained in confinement for unduly long periods, and also to prevent their being subjected while in confinement to unnecessarily harsh treatment or to insufficient diet. The first of these points has been carefully dealt with by the Bengal Government in reviewing the jail report, and explanations have been called for from District Magistrates when the period of detention appeared to be unduly long. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it has been found necessary, at the instance of the late Inspector General of Jails, to invite the special attention of District Officers to the second of the above points, as there was reason to suppose that the treatment of under-trial prisoners was not in all cases what it should be. As regards civil prisoners it is observed that 37 female prisoners remained in jail at the close of 1881, as compared with 39 at the close of the previous year. The question of amending the law on this subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Province.	Under-trial prisoners.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Remarks.
Madras ...	152	152	304*	* Besides 57 security, insane, and State prisoners.
Bombay ...	131	182	313	
Bengal ...	888	248	1,136	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,236	210	1,446	
Punjab ...	853	81	934	
Central Provinces...	107	46	153	
British Burma ...	120	50	170	
Assam ...	101	24	125	
Coorg ...	15	2	17	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	11	9	20†	† Besides one lunatic.
Total ...	3,614	1,004	4,618	

Jail offences and punishments.

19. The offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted upon them are shewn in Statement No. 6. The general results for the years 1880 and 1881 may be thus summarized:—

Province.		Criminal offences.	Breaches of jail rules.	Punishments inflicted. By Criminal Courts.	For Jail Offences. Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total punishments.	Ratio of total punishments to average number of convicts.
Madras	1880	19	5,871	19	80	2,262	329	1,511	1,689	5,890	49·74
	1881	11	5,377	11	129	2,685	297	768	1,698	5,588	54·51
Bombay	1880	45	4,541	44	75	90	1,818	1,561	995	4,583	42·3
	1881	38	2,403	38	76	67	676	806	771	2,434	25·9
Bengal	1880	81	61,032	76	2,590	16,314	2,417	4,735	35,876	62,008	371·90
	1881	111	49,638	101	2,463	9,411	2,258	914	34,593	49,740	320·77
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	1880	37	8,761	37	498	1,189	1,447	4,777	860	8,798	31·79
	1881	42	7,093	42	562	1,027	1,378	3,422	684	7,135	26·95
Punjab	1880	39	1,979	29	534	116	424	899	10	2,002	15·0
	1881	21	2,111	25	552	212	197	1,106	40	2,132	16·0
Central Provinces ...	1880	25	5,883	32	118	1,727	208	1,371	1,955	5,411	118·23
	1881	18	5,077	23	145	1,251	646	953	2,077	5,095	130·13
British Burma	1880	21	4,000	37	118	1,431	493	1,793	149	4,021	87·85
	1881	47	3,366	58	76	468	2,085	603	123	3,413	75·01
Assam	1880	4	500	4	5	29	9	248	209	504	37·90
	1881	34	364	34	1	8	4	141	210	398	29·34
Coorg	1880	...	47	...	2	...	...	25	20	47	56·6
	1881	...	41	...	4	...	...	30	7	41	52·46
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1880	...	275	...	22	21	45	137	50	275	20·61
	1881	5	428	5	22	72	110	177	26	412	33·25
Total	1880	8,628	93,298	278	4,022	23,179	7,190	17,057	41,813	93,539	101·3
	1881	8,246	76,098	337	4,050	15,201	7,651	8,920	40,229	76,388	88·8

As regards criminal offences, it is observed that a considerable increase took place during 1881 in Bengal, Assam and British Burma, but the figures under this head do not call for any detailed comment. The number of breaches of jail rules shows a decrease more or less considerable in the case of every Province except the Punjab and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the decrease being especially marked in Bombay and Bengal, and being due in a great measure to a falling off in the number of offences relating to work—in the case of Bombay from 2,809 offences in the previous year to 1,110, and in Bengal from 40,527 offences to 27,963. In connection with this subject the Governor General in Council notices that, in more than one of the departmental reports, remarks are made to the effect that the offence of having possession of forbidden articles is one which is frequently committed with the connivance, if not with the actual assistance, of subordinate officers of the Jail Department. This is doubtless true, and points to the great desirability of taking every possible step to improve the position and prospects of subordinate jail officials, and thereby to render it possible to procure the services of more trustworthy men. With this object Dr. Walker, the late Inspector General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been in correspondence with the Military Pension Department, in order, if practicable, to secure the services of military pensioners, not altogether incapacitated by old age, as warders and night watchmen. It is possible that this or some similar experiment might be successfully tried elsewhere. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the re-organization of the subordinate jail service has now been completed to the great improvement of the discipline and general administration.

20. As regards the punishments inflicted for breaches of prison discipline, the extent to which solitary confinement was resorted to increased during 1881 as compared with the previous year in all Provinces, except Bengal, British Burma, Assam and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In no case, however, was the increased use of this form of punishment considerable. The punishment of reduced diet was less freely resorted to in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam; and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal this form of punishment was inflicted in a very considerably smaller number of cases than in the previous year. The punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet was used less freely than during the previous year in all Provinces except the Central Provinces, British Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The question of corporal punishment for jail offences is being separately dealt with by the Government of India, and need not, therefore, be noticed here. The punishments of other kinds which were inflicted during 1881 do not show any very considerable variations as compared with the previous year, but the number of those punishments inflicted in the several Provinces shows large differences varying during the year 1881 in the larger Provinces from 40 in the Punjab to 34,593 in Bengal. The ratio of total punishments of all kinds to the average number of convicts during the year 1881 also varies very considerably, from a minimum of 16 per cent. in the Punjab to 320·77 per cent. in Bengal, where, under the strict system of record and supervision which has been introduced within the last few years, the number of jail offences is naturally far in excess of that formerly usual. It may be noted that separate enquiries are being made by the Government of India as to the extent to which, and the classes of cases in which, reduced diet is at present inflicted as a punishment for jail offences throughout British India, and whether any and what safeguards are applied to prevent this mode of punishment

from acting injuriously on the health of the prisoners. On this point it is only necessary for the Governor General in Council to observe here that the system of periodical weighments adopted in some Provinces appears to be attended by many advantages both in preventing the hasty punishment of prisoners for tasks that loss of weight may show to be beyond their strength, and at the same time furnishing a constant and much needed check upon the proper issue of rations by the jail subordinates. The subject of regulating by law or otherwise the minor penalties at present imposed by jail officials which are not separately shewn in the returns of the Jail Department, but are grouped together under the general head of "other punishments" is also under the separate consideration of the Governor General in Council.

Escapes.

21. The number of escapes, which occurred during 1881, from the jails of the several Provinces is shewn in the margin, the figures for the previous year being also inserted. These figures do not call for any detailed comment, but it may be observed that the escapes appear from the reports to be usually due to carelessness or breach of rule on the part of the subordinate officers of the Jail Department. The total number of convicts who escaped from jail during the year 1881 and previous years, and had not been recaptured on the 31st December 1881, amounted to 879.

Province.		Total convict population during 1881.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1880 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.	Re-captured during the year.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1881.	Percentage of escapes during the year to total convict population.
Madras ...	1881	21,761	46	2	6	42	·009
	1880	24,185	43	26	22	52	·10
Bombay ...	1881	28,451	130	31	22	139	·10
	1880	35,036	135	50	36	149	·14
Bengal ...	1881	47,749	250	37	33	254	·07
	1880	50,535	297	40	36	301	·07
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1881	65,599	110	21	13	118	·03
	1880	67,702	115	19	20	114	·03
Punjab ...	1881	32,973	55	15	7	63	·04
	1880	34,950	52	23	19	56	·06
Central Provinces ...	1881	10,847	60	9	9	60	·08
	1880	13,061	58	27	25	60	·02
British Burma ...	1881	11,917	86	6	2	90	·05
	1880	11,997	106	2	3	105	·01
Assam ...	1881	4,748	89	25	23	91	·52
	1880	4,925	87	24	22	89	·5
Coorg ...	1881	238	13	1	1	13	·42
	1880	239	13	...	...	13	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1881	3,102	10	1	2	9	·03
	1880	3,852	15	3	2	16	·07
TOTAL ...	1881	227,385	849	148	118	879	·06
	1880	240,452	926	214	185	955	·08

Gross cost of guarding and maintenance, and net cost to Government.

22. Particulars as to the gross and net expenditure incurred during the year 1881 in guarding and maintaining the prisoners of all classes in the jails of British India will be found in Statements Nos. 7 and 8. As regards (a) the total cost per head of average strength and (b) the net cost per head of all convicts, the several Provinces stand in the following order (excluding Coorg where the number of prisoners is so small as to make any average misleading) :—

Province.	Total cost per head of average strength.			Province.	Net cost per head of all convicts.		
Madras ...	72	10	0	Assam ...	70	8	0
Assam ...	72	8	8	Madras ...	61	4	0
British Burma ...	71	6	0	British Burma ...	52	9	0
Bombay ...	62	1	10	Punjab ...	52	0	0
Berar ...	59	7	11	Berar ...	51	2	0
Punjab ...	59	2	5	Bombay ...	42	0	0
Bengal ...	54	6	10	Central Provinces	30	11	0
Central Provinces	45	8	8	Bengal ...	30	7	0
N.-W. P. & Oudh	35	15	5	N.-W. P. & Oudh	30	0	0

The above figures show that the total cost per head of prisoners of all classes, and the net cost per head of all convicts, is smallest in

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal and the Central Provinces, and largest in Madras, Assam and British Burma; the details given in Statement 7 show that the large cost per head in Madras, British Burma and Assam is chiefly due to the high cost of rations per head of average strength in those Provinces. In Assam, moreover, the cost of police guard and of clothing per head is much higher than elsewhere. In all cases (except Coorg) the cost of rations per head, which is lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 14-2-0), shows a substantial decrease as compared with the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the comparative smallness of the total cost per head of average strength points to the fact that the Jail Department in those Provinces has been administered in a very economical manner. On this point the Governor General in Council concurs in the view expressed by the Local Government in reviewing the jail report for the year 1881 that the results are extremely satisfactory, and bear ample evidence to the care and watchfulness bestowed by Dr. Walker, the late Inspector General of Jails in those Provinces, on the working of the local Jail Department. As regards the cost of rations, Dr. Walker explains in his report that much has been done to reduce expenditure by the use of cereals common to the districts in which the jails are situated, by the apportioning of the diet scale according to the terms of the convicts, by the purchase and storage of grain in the cheap season, and by economy in the fuel used in the jail kitchens. It is unnecessary to discuss at any length the question of jail manufactures, as it has been recently very fully considered by the Government of India, and orders have been issued whereby the manufacturing operations to be in future carried on in Indian jails will be very restricted in extent. It may, however, be observed that the net proceeds of jail manufactures during the year 1881 exceeded four lakhs of rupees in Bengal, two lakhs in Bombay, and one lakh in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

Sickness and mortality—Madras and Bombay.

23. As regards the relative amount of sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of the several Presidencies and of individual Provinces, full details will be found given in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which will shortly be published and to which reference may be made for information as to details. A few of the more salient features of the year's history in regard to these questions are, however, given below. Of the three Presidencies, the Madras returns are, on the whole, the most favourable, though as regards the mortality the percentage was identical in Bombay and Madras, viz., 4·2. In the Bengal Presidency, the ratio was slightly higher, 4·4 per cent. The average number of convicts in the Madras Presidency during 1881 was less than half what it was during 1878, and the death-rate was only one-third what it was during the same period. The principal results of the year under review, so far as the vital statistics of the jails of the Presidency are concerned, are given in the accompanying marginal table, in

Year.	Madras Presidency. Ratio per cent.			Bombay Presidency. Ratio per cent.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1877	96	4·1	17·6	93	2·8	5·4
1878	94	5·2	12·5	132	4·3	11·8
1879	88	4·7	5·6	125	5·1	10·9
1880	85	3·3	4·5	115	4·1	4·5
1881	73	2·8	4·2	107	3·4	4·2

which, also, will be found the figures for the four preceding years. A similar statement has been prepared as regards Bombay, which, for convenience of comparison, has been placed alongside that of Madras.

Bengal Presidency.

Of the five Provinces in Bengal, the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have furnished the most favourable statistics. The death-rate in these combined Provinces was only 2·1 per cent., or nearly one-half the ratio returned by the jails of the Presidency as a whole. The Central Provinces yielded the next most favourable death-rate, 2·9 per cent. of the average strength, against 6·0 per cent. in 1880. The admission and daily sick-rates were also low in both these Provinces. Assam stands third on the list as regards the mortality, 3·9 against 5·2 in 1880. In 1881, the amount of sickness, as inferred from the admission-rate, was, however, slightly greater than it was in 1880. The table in the margin shews that in each of these three Provinces a marked decrease has taken place under nearly all the headings during 1881, as compared with the rates for 1878 and 1879. In the remaining two Provinces also—Lower Bengal and the Punjab—a marked decrease in the mortality ratios has been recorded, though the percentage of deaths for both Provinces, 6·5, continues to be still very high. In the Punjab, there is a decrease under this heading as compared with 1880; but in Lower Bengal there is a slight increase both in the death-rate and in the admissions into hospital. Indeed, an examination of the statistics of Bengal jails during the last decade shews that sickness, as gauged by the admission and daily sick-rates, was more prevalent among the prisoners of this Province during 1881 than in any of the previous ten years, and that the death-rate in 1881 was also higher than in any of those years, with the exception of 1878 and 1879. The unfavourable results of the year cannot be ascribed to excessive prevalence of cholera, for, with the exception of the two years just cited, the mortality from this cause was less than it had been for many years. In view of this unsatisfactory condition of the health of the prisoners in the Lower Provinces, the Government of India have suggested to the Government of Bengal the desirability of appointing a small Committee of specially qualified officers to enquire carefully into the whole subject.

Bengal Presidency.

Year.	Lower Bengal. Per cent.			Assam. Per cent.			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. Per cent.			Punjab. Per cent.			Central Provinces. Per cent.		
	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1877 ...	135	4·0	5·0	138	4·0	5·6	55*	2·1*	1·8*	150	3·8	3·3	90	3·7	4·5
1878 ...	129	4·3	7·0	163	5·1	6·1	74*	2·9*	4·1*	219	6·6	10·9	114	4·8	11·8
1879 ...	157	5·1	9·7	143	4·6	8·6	99	4·0	4·2	173	5·7	14·0	86	3·6	6·7
1880 ...	151	5·2	6·3	117	4·3	5·2	73	3·1	2·8	135	4·2	7·8	97	3·9	6·0
1881...	157	5·2	6·5	130	4·2	3·9	76	3·2	2·4	151	4·8	6·5	79	2·9	2·9

* From the Local Reports.

Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The results in Burma and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts do not call for special remark. The mortality amongst the prisoners

of the latter Province was exceedingly low, only 1·6 per cent.; and as regards Burma, the death-rate, 4·5, though higher than the low rate for 1880, was in great part due to an epidemic of cholera in the Moulmein Jail, and to an epidemic of Beri Beri at Thayetmyo. Were the deaths from these two causes excluded from the computation, the death-rate of the year for the jails of the Province would be only 2·6 per cent.

Year.	British Burma.			Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
	Ratio per cent.			Ratio per cent.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1877 ...	84	3·9	5·6	93	2·6	1·5
1878 ...	89	4·1	5·7	128	4·4	7·5
1879 ...	66	2·9	3·2	95	2·6	2·7
1880 ...	87	3·0	2·4	94	3·3	3·5
1881 ...	**88**	**3·6**	**4·6**	**82**	**2·4**	**1·6**

24. On the whole, the departmental reports on the administration of the jails throughout British India for the year 1881 appear to the Governor General in Council to show generally satisfactory results, and in some respects decided progress as compared with the previous year. There must, of course, be many matters connected with jail administration in regard to which much room for improvement still exists, and which can only be gradually provided for, but His Excellency in Council is satisfied that these matters will not be lost sight of by Local Governments and Administrations, and that, as opportunity offers, the necessary steps will be taken to place them on a proper footing. One of the best means of ascertaining and remedying existing defects is, without doubt, the frequent and periodical inspection of jails either by the local head of the Department or by the official visitors, and the Government of India trust that steps will, where necessary, be taken by Local Governments and Administrations to insist upon this important duty being everywhere performed in a systematic and careful manner.

Order.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

F. C. DAUKES,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution No. 28—1757-67, dated the 12th December 1882.

No. 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			1
Name of Province.	Places of confinement.			Prisoners remained at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the end of the year.			Total daily average of prisoners in the whole Province.			Name of Province.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Madras	7	27	...	11,107	436	11,543	15,104	1,339	16,443	26,211	1,775	27,986	16,940	1,389	18,329	9,271	386	9,657	10,184	405	10,589	Madras.
Bombay	1	26*	78	10,037	493	10,530	21,307	1,687	22,994	31,344	2,180	33,524	22,532	1,749	24,281	8,812	431	9,243	9,397	449	9,846	Bombay.
Bengal	8	44	83	16,609	696	17,305	73,898	3,806	77,704	90,507	4,502	95,009	74,748	3,894	78,649	15,759	608	16,367	16,082	664	16,746	Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	7	45	29	26,550	1,567	28,117	87,983	6,684	94,667	114,533	8,251	122,784	89,777	6,802	96,572	24,756	1,449	26,205	26,452	1,615	28,067	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	2	33	18	13,985	572	14,557	46,517	2,350	48,867	60,502	2,922	63,424	47,269	2,396	49,665	13,233	526	13,759	13,782	575	14,357	Punjab.
Central Provinces ...	3	16	...	3,992	358	4,350	10,521	1,282	11,803	14,513	1,640	16,153	10,709	1,347	12,056	3,804	293	4,097	3,755	310	4,065	Central Provinces.
British Burma ...	2	6	6	4,766	58	4,824	11,528	417	11,945	16,294	475	16,769	11,870	438	12,308	4,424	37	4,461	4,665	61	4,726	British Burma.
Assam	...	4	17	1,388	57	1,445	6,815	347	7,162	8,203	404	8,607	6,776	349	7,125	1,427	55	1,482	1,408	53	1,461	Assam.
Coorg	...	1	7	96	4	100	684	54	738	780	58	838	690	52	742	90	6	96	86	4	90	Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	2	4	...	1,385	61	1,446	2,558	165	2,723	3,943	226	4,169	2,773	165	2,938	1,170	61	1,231	1,215	56	1,271	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Total ...	32	206	238	89,915	4,302	94,217	276,915	18,131	295,046	366,830	22,433	389,263	284,084	18,581	302,665	82,746	3,852	86,598	87,026	4,192	91,218	Total.

* Including two extramural gangs.

No. 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA on 31st DECEMBER 1881.

1	2														3						4												
	RELIGION.														AGE.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		MALES.								FEMALES.				
Name of Province.	A — Christian: a Europeans.		A — Christian: b Eurasians.		A — Christian: c Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous. Persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Name of Province.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Madras	38	...	19	1	154	11	723	34	6,721	279	192	1	1,086	37	103	6	6,484	264	2,119	79	228	14	291	389	427	3,594	877	375	2,980	145	28	160	30	Madras.
Bombay	21	...	3	...	69	3	3,422	69	4,790	337	77	3	34	...	134	8	7,034	314	1,109	88	139	2	448	89	869	4,654	696	1,105	665	250	11	137	14	Bombay.
Bengal	38	...	31	...	27	2	5,803	177	8,088	375	66	1	612	11	86	8	10,769	424	3,179	110	631	24	535	500	1,243	9,581	743	682	1,381	196	7	247	116	Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	7	1	6	...	19	1	4,056	171	19,286	1,206	6	...	...	...	264	13	17,570	970	4,624	336	922	60	625	2,056	1,630	13,941	578	223	4,327	904	42	482	51	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	9	...	6	...	3	...	7,967	289	3,020	141	...	...	1,334	56	162	10	9,698	367	2,174	98	305	11	459	748	732	6,926	506	133	2,835	347	13	114	12	Punjab.
Central Provinces	2	...	2	...	13	1	442	21	2,337	212	6	...	859	49	43	3	3,088	242	493	35	37	3	216	26	448	1,783	273	284	631	185	12	75	11	Central Provinces.
British Burma	48	...	13	...	3	...	256	2	225	...	3,376	27	338	3	10	1	3,615	25	605	6	29	...	113	16	119	2,290	319	227	1,175	20	4	7	1	British Burma.
Assam	...	...	...	...	3	...	530	16	590	23	3	...	186	6	1	...	1,122	37	177	8	12	...	73	33	86	880	37	41	162	30	1	9	5	Assam.
Berar	...	...	...	...	2	...	194	9	954	49	2	...	...	...	8	1	944	44	175	11	25	2	32	2	64	231	64	37	722	50	...	4	4	Berar.
Coorg	...	...	1	...	3	...	22	1	35	3	...	...	14	...	1	1	71	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	42	9	23	...	...	...	...	4	...	Coorg.
Total ...	163	1	81	1	296	18	23,415	789	46,046	2,625	3,728	32	4,463	162	811	51	60,395	2,690	14,658	771	2,328	116	2,793	3,859	5,660	43,889	4,006	3,107	14,879	2,027	116	1,239	244	Total.

No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA on the 31st DECEMBER 1881 according to the NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCE.

1	2												3				
	Classes according to length of sentence.												Nature of imprisonment.				
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G	H		I	A		B		
Name of Province.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.	Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Name of Province.
														For life.	For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Madras	28	6	1,627	138	850	36	915	49	2,430	72	2,061	30	123	...	418	27	471	4	10	1	61	16	8,768	343	Madras.
Bombay	162	17	1,395	96	1,299	51	1,931	71	1,989	92	807	34	117	6	288	28	412	17	16	...	57	14	8,359	398	Bombay.
Bengal	565	30	2,934	165	2,277	87	3,224	113	3,070	112	1,952	35	208	2	259	14	166	7	10	1	133	26	14,532	540	Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	634	63	4,269	364	4,693	232	5,976	297	4,679	223	2,015	91	296	28	433	53	371	28	14	...	172	33	23,208	1,346	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	130	17	2,084	105	2,379	83	3,715	88	2,600	81	950	37	127	2	239	67	80	4	35	2	145	19	12,194	467	Punjab.
Central Provinces ...	95	27	917	94	564	34	733	45	881	56	345	19	44	1	35	5	39	2	8	...	Not shown				Central Provinces.
British Burma ...	119	4	899	9	716	4	1,008	5	802	3	518	3	91	...	43	3	58	...	5	1	Not shown				British Burma.
Assam	68	5	300	9	211	6	347	9	272	6	92	5	2	...	11	2	9	3	...	...	3	1	1,309	44	Assam.
Berar	49	6	171	20	136	4	265	5	298	16	204	3	16	...	12	3	...	1	1	...	3	4	1,149	54	Berar.
Coorg	...	...	17	2	14	1	18	1	17	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not shown				Coorg.
Total ...	1,850	175	14,613	1,002	13,139	538	18,132	683	17,038	661	8,953	257	1,024	39	1,738	202	1,606	66	99	5	574	113	69,519	3,192	Total.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881 *who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.*

1	2			3						4			5				
Name of Province.	Total number of convicts.			Number previously convicted.						Convicted.			Ratio of column 3 D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).				Name of Province.
				A		B		C		D						A		B		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Madras	20,414	1,347	21,761	3,063	120	1,014	61	801	60	4,878	241	5,119	23·8	17·8	23·5	342	39	154	12	Madras.
Bombay	26,605	1,846	28,451	2,171	69	628	21	606	21	3,405	111	3,516	15·2	7·3	14·7	447	53	89	3	Bombay.
Bengal	45,530	2,219	47,749	5,681	133	1,173	22	750	24	7,604	179	7,783	16·7	8·0	16·2	332	33	72	1	Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	60,840	4,759	65,599	7,078	308	3,215	125	2,045	50	13,238	483	13,721	21·7	10·1	20·9	670	69	202	7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	31,433	1,540	32,973	2,674	54	835	18	556	21	4,065	93	4,158	12·9	6·0	12·6	349	15	78	...	Punjab.
Central Provinces ...	9,619	1,228	10,847	1,203	76	398	22	413	10	2,014	108	2,122	20·9	8·7	19·9	143	18	29	1	Central Provinces.
British Burma	11,630	287	11,917	1,448	6	396	...	161	1	2,005	7	2,012	17·2	2·4	16·8	113	8	12	1	British Burma.
Assam	4,554	194	4,748	464	8	111	2	21	1	596	11	607	13·0	5·6	12·7	21	...	1	...	Assam.
Berar	2,913	189	3,102	339	3	126	2	98	1	563	12	575	19·3	6·3	18·5	48	3	10	...	Berar.
Coorg	227	11	238	13	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	15	5·8	...	5·8	...	...	...	...	Coorg.
Total ...	213,765	13,620	227,385	25,034	777	7,898	273	5,451	189	38,383	1,245	39,628	18·3	9·3	17·7	2,465	238	647	25	Total.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

1	2	3	4	EMPLOYMENTS.						5	6					7
				A		B	C	D	E	F	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED.					
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number of effectives.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and repairing Jail.	On Jail garden.	On manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On manufactures.	NAME OF PROVINCE.		
Madras	9,716	129	9,143	515	929	1,484	910	854	3,402	...	10·1	16·2	37·2	Madras.		
Bombay	9,321	89	8,656	195	306	796	470	744	3,081	2,154	3·5	9·2	35·6	Bombay.		
Bengal	15,274	161	13,671	339	742	1,497	4,108	905	5,612	37	5·4	10·9	41·05	Bengal.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,417	263	20,213	61	680	2,900	5,614	1,695	8,539	51	3·3	14·3	42·2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
Punjab	11,388	156	10,474	...	555	1,303	600	510	6,849	903	5·3	12·4	60·6	Punjab.		
Central Provinces	3,805	45	3,599	21	92	394	252	117	2,462	...	2·5	10·9	68·4	Central Provinces.		
British Burma	3,677	30	3,466	151	136	275	270	110	2,548	...	3·9	7·9	73·5	British Burma.		
Assam	1,354	9	1,274	...	55	161	466	84	234	232	4·3	12·6	18·4	Assam.		
Berar	1,011	21	942	17	33	133	70	83	535	0·73	3·5	14·1	56·8	Berar.		
Coorg	63	1	60	...	6	11	8	3	42	...	10·0	18·3	70·0	Coorg.		
TOTAL ...	78,024	904	71,495	1,299	3,534	8,954	12,768	5,105	32,804	3,377·73	4·9	12·5	45·9	TOTAL.		

No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS, and the PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on THEM, in the JAILS of the SEVERAL PROVINCES DURING the YEAR 1881.

1		2			3			4										5																6	7
								BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.										PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																		
																		A			B—By Jail Officers.												C		
								Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total.	By criminal courts.			a Solitary confinement.			b Reduced diet.			c Solitary confinement with reduced diet.			d Corporal punishment.	e Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5 C of column 2.	
Province.		Average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.																															Province.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
Madras	1881	9862·	387·	10250·	11	...	11	1,363	16	1,379	1,530	35	1,565	2,515	118	2,633	5,408	169	5,577	11	...	11	121	8	129	2,552	133	2,685	276	21	297	768	1,691	7	1,698	5,588	54·51	1881	Madras.
	1880	11402·	438·19	11840·51	19	...	19	1,338	27	1,365	1,686	57	1,743	2,601	162	2,763	5,625	246	5,871	19	...	19	68	12	80	2,071	191	2,262	303	26	329	1,511	1,672	17	1,689	5,890	49·74	1880	
Bombay	1881	8985	425	9410	38	...	38	456	2	458	1,068	42	1,110	750	85	835	2,274	129	2,403	38	...	38	66	10	76	61	6	67	637	39	676	806	667	74	771	2,434	25·9	1881	Bombay.
	1880	10315·	512	10827	44	1	45	431	3	434	2,788	21	2,809	1,121	177	1,298	4,340	201	4,541	42	1	41	63	12	75	90	...	90	1,751	67	1,818	1,561	873	122	995	4,583	42·3	1880	
Bengal	1881	14899·	606·	15506·	107	4	111	3,686	25	3,711	26,990	973	27,963	17,219	745	17,964	47,895	1,743	49,638	99	2	101	2,335	128	2,463	8,684	727	9,411	2,159	99	2,258	914	33,804	789	34,593	49,740	320·77	1881	Bengal.
	1880	16009·08	663·88	16672·96	81	...	81	3,641	49	3,690	38,910	1,617	40,527	16,981	734	17,715	59,532	2,400	61,932	76	...	76	2,421	169	2,590	15,671	643	16,314	1,871	546	2,417	4,735	34,634	1,042	35,676	62,008	371·90	1880	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1881	24949·	1527·	26477·	38	4	42	924	...	924	2,712	76	2,788	3,197	184	3,381	6,833	260	7,093	38	4	42	544	38	582	939	99	1,027	1,274	104	1,378	3,429	664	20	684	7,135	26·95	1881	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1880	26039·50	1633·25	27672·75	36	1	37	1,281	9	1,290	3,429	106	3,535	3,709	147	3,856	8,499	262	8,761	36	1	37	451	37	488	1,088	101	1,189	1,331	116	1,447	4,777	952	8	960	8,798	31·79	1880	
Punjab	1881	12717·	521	13238	21	...	21	479	4	483	932	20	952	649	27	676	2,060	51	2,111	24	1	25	524	28	552	203	9	212	184	13	197	1,106	40	...	40	2,132	16·	1881	Punjab.
	1880	12971	494	13465	23	...	23	469	10	479	919	26	945	529	26	555	1,917	62	1,979	29	...	29	480	44	524	110	6	116	412	12	424	899	10	...	10	2,002	15·	1880	
Central Provinces	1881	3615·	300·	3915·	16	2	18	428	3	431	3,341	101	3,442	1,097	117	1,214	4,856	221	5,077	21	2	23	123	22	145	1,060	171	1,231	637	9	646	953	2,059	18	2,077	5,095	130·13	1881	Central Provinces.
	1880	4208·66	376·43	4585·09	25	...	25	506	7	513	3,299	170	3,469	1,236	164	1,400	5,041	341	5,382	32	...	32	90	28	118	1,507	220	1,727	168	40	208	1,371	1,903	52	1,955	5,411	118·23	1880	
British Burma	1881	4503·	47	4550·	47	...	47	774	...	774	919	...	919	1,667	6	1,673	3,360	6	3,366	58	...	58	72	4	76	468	...	468	2,083	2	2,085	603	123	...	123	3,413	75·01	1881	British Burma.
	1880	4,625	52	4,577	21	...	21	793	1	794	1,320	...	1,320	1,881	5	1,886	3,994	6	4,000	37	...	37	117	1	118	1,431	...	1,431	493	...	493	1,793	149	...	149	4,021	87·85	1880	
Assam	1881	1310·	46·	1356·	34	...	34	83	...	83	123	2	125	146	10	156	352	12	364	34	...	34	1	...	1	6	2	8	4	...	4	141	200	10	210	398	29·34	1881	Assam.
	1880	1285·13	44·34	1329·47	4	...	4	118	7	125	192	4	196	173	6	179	493	17	500	4	...	4	5	...	5	24	5	29	9	...	9	248	197	12	209	504	37·90	1880	
Coorg	1881	75·	3·	78·	...	...	...	16	1	17	7	1	8	14	2	16	37	4	41	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	...	7	41	52·46	1881	Coorg.
	1880	78·61	4·42	83·03	...	...	...	13	...	13	6	1	7	25	2	27	41	3	47	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	19	1	20	47	56·6	1880	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1881	1185·	53·	1239·	5	...	5	37	...	37	283	4	287	99	5	104	419	9	428	5	...	5	19	3	22	68	4	72	108	2	110	177	26	...	26	412	33·25	1881	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1880	1273·29	61·24	1334·53	...	...	...	38	...	38	112	...	112	117	8	125	267	8	275	...	...	...	21	1	22	21	...	21	45	...	45	137	43	7	50	275	20·61	1880	
Total	1881	82101·	3919·	86019·	317	10	327	8,246	51	8,297	37,905	1,254	39,159	27,943	1,290	28,642	73,491	2,604	76,095	329	9	337	3,805	245	4,050	14,051	1,150	15,201	7,362	289	7,651	8,920	39,311	918	40,229	76,388	88·8	1881	Total.
	1880	88107·62	4279·76	92387·37	253	2	255	8,628	113	8,741	52,661	2,002	54,663	28,453	1,431	29,884	89,742	3,546	93,288	276	2	278	3,716	306	4,022	22,008	1,171	23,179	6,383	807	7,190	17,057	40,552	1,261	41,813	93,539	101·2	1880	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS BUILDING NEW JAILS, of ADDITIONS,

1	2	3	4	5
Name of Province.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.	Cost to establishment per head of average strength.	Cost of police guard per head of average strength.	Cost of all hospital charges per head of average strength.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	35 3 6	17 15 10	12 5 1	1 11 7
Bombay	23 12 4	23 4 7	6 6 8	1 11 11
Bengal	17 12 8	23 13 6	2 6 4	2 4 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14 2 0	13 11 5	3 2 1	1 0 11
Punjab	22 8 8	18 8 10	5 12 9	2 4 0
Central Provinces	14 4 6	16 13 5	10 10	1 5 9
British Burma	31 6 11	21 8 6	9 6 5	3 5 4
Assam	29 10 3	13 10 10	16 11 2	1 3 3
Berar	24 0 3	16 10 11	7 7 8	1 10 0
Coorg	51 4 0	27 2 9	19 15 3	1 6 8
Total ...	26 6 6	19 5 3	8 14 9	1 12 9

7.

of all CLASSES in THE JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881 *(EXCLUDING COST of ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).*

6	7	8	9	
Cost of clothing per head of average strength.	Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Name of Province.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
2 6 9	2 15 3	72 10 0	7,59,645	Madras.
2 10 2	4 4 2	62 1 10	6,11,577	Bombay.
3 3 6	4 14 5	54 6 10	9,10,377	Bengal.
2 1 10	1 13 2	35 15 5	9,77,146	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
4 13 11	5 2 3	59 2 5	8,20,586	Punjab.
3 6 8	3 15 6	45 8 8	1,84,748	Central Provinces.
2 0 8	3 10 2	71 6 0	3,35,334	British Burma.
6 9 4	4 11 10	72 8 8	1,05,518	Assam.
4 4 4	5 6 9	59 7 11	75,428	Berar.
4 7 3	12 9 5	116 12 2	10,313	Coorg.
3 9 7	4 15 1	64 15 11	47,99,672	Total.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS

1	2	3	4	5
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Cost of maintenance.	Expenditure on manufactures (drawings from Treasury).	Cash receipts from manufactures (payment into Treasury by cash and invoice).	Excess of payments over drawings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	7,59,645	2,68,896	4,00,581	1,31,685
Bombay	6,11,577	1,56,993	3,60,714	2,03,721
Bengal	9,10,377	6,84,082	11,21,935	4,37,853
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	9,77,146	3,20,654	5,09,397	1,88,743
Punjab	8,29,586	3,51,580	4,91,951	1,40,371
Central Provinces	1,84,748	1,87,250	2,51,844	64,594
British Burma	3,35,334	2,81,721	3,77,917	96,196
Assam	1,05,518	84,579	34,527	9,948
Berar	75,428	37,199	49,246	12,047
Coorg	10,314	5,993	9,798	3,805
TOTAL ...	47,99,673	23,18,947	36,07,910	12,88,963

8.

in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

6	7	8	9	
Excess of drawings over payments.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.	NAME of PROVINCE.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	6,27,960	61 4 0	64 10 0	Madras.
...	4,07,856	42 0 0	43 12 0	Bombay.
...	4,72,524	30 7 0	30 14 0	Bengal.
...	7,88,403	30 0 0	35 2 0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
...	3,89,215	52 0 0	60 8 0	Punjab.
...	1,20,154	30 11 0	31 9 0	Central Provinces.
...	2,39,138	52 9 0	65 0 0	British Burma.
...	95,570	70 8 0	70 9 0	Assam.
...	63,381	51 2 0	62 11 0	Berar.
...	6,509	82 6 0	103 5 0	Coorg.
...	35,10,710	40 10 0	44 15 0	TOTAL.

No.

STATEMENT SHEWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the

1	*2	*3	*4	*5	*6	*7
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.
Madras	13,682	10,250	12,835	7,733	309	434
Bombay	9,411	9,410	11,074	7,321	308	404
Bengal	21,767	15,506	19,627	26,311	849	1,065
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29,525	26,477	30,189	21,099	864	620
Punjab	13,994	13,238	15,798	20,895	661	883
Central Provinces	4,868	3,915	4,467	3,181	116	118
British Burma	5,086	4,550	5,238	4,248	165	205
Assam	1,477	1,356	1,892	1,907	53	58
Coorg	82	78	83	170	8	5
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1,093	1,239	1,474	1,039	29	20
	100,985	86,019	102,677	93,904	3,357	3,812

* From the Local Reports.

† From Annual Report of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government

9.

CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

†8					
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.					
A.	B	C	D	E	NAME OF PROVINCE.
Of admissions into Hospital.	Of daily average number of sick.	Of deaths from cholera.	Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.	
73·6	2·8	·3	3·8	4·2	Madras.
107·5	3·4	·3	3·8	4·2	Bombay.
157·2	5·2	·5	6·0	6·5	Bengal.
76·4	3·2	·1	2·2	2·4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
151·8	4·8	·6	5·9	6·5	Punjab.
79·0	2·9	...	2·9	2·9	Central Provinces.
88·2	3·6	·8	3·7	4·6	British Burma.
130·5	4·2	·7	3·2	3·9	Assam.
*217·5	*4·09	*...	*6 3	*6·3	Coorg.
82·4	2·4	·07	1·5	1·6	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
‡121·3	‡4·4	‡0·3	‡4·1	‡4·4	

of India, but the ratio marked ‡ include convicts in Mysore and the Andamans.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1743, 1749, 1750 AND 1751 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th DECEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past 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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	1st half of November 1882.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 12	17 4	16 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	16 0	17 4	14 4	25 12	25 12	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 12	150 0	150 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	9 12
	Bhandára	19 8	19 8	22 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	23 4	23 12	18 0	24 0	23 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 12	25 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 12	10 12	9 0
	Chánda	19 4	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 10	27 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0
	Wardha	19 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 12	12 4	14 0	12 4	22 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 8	20 8	135 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 0	10 12	12 0	11 8	10 8
	Bálaghát	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	0 ...	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Jubbulpore	17 12	18 0	20 3	20 0	26 0	17 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 12	11 10	...	11 6	11 4	9 0
	Saugor	19 0	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	...	8 8	8 8	7 8
	Damoh	22 8	23 8	39 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 0	31 0	31 0	53 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0	7 4	9 4	9 8	7 0
	Seoni	17 8	17 8	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	35 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	11 4	11 4	6 12
	Mandala	20 0	21 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	70 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	0 ...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 8
	Betúl	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Chhindwára	16 0	16 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	39 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Hoshangabad	15 7	15 7	18 4	...	...	...	5 0	4 8	4 0	13 0	11 4	10 4	24 0	24 4	...	23 13	24 4	17 12	...	...	...	22 12	21 10	31 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	9 8	...	10 0	9 0	5 2
	Narsinghpur	16 8	16 8	20 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	8 12
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	45 0	24 0	24 0	36 10	...	...	...	19 0	18 10	27 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 7	12 12	12 12	10 0
	Raipur	29 8	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	37 0	36 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	29 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 12	8 12	7 4
	Sambalpur	19 13	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	40 0	44 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	230 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8
	Bilaspur	42 0	42 0	64 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	60 0	54 0	54 0	82 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	49 0	45 0	58 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8
Rajpootana.	Bikaneer	13 10	13 10	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 4	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8

Department of Finance and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of September 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Average full discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated discharge utilised.	Kharif. Five-year leases. Leased in September 1882.	Kharif. Five-year leases. Leased up to end of September 1882.	Kharif. Five-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Kharif. Three-year leases. Leased in September 1882.	Kharif. Three-year leases. Leased up to end of September 1882.	Kharif. Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Kharif. Annual leases. Leased in September 1882.	Kharif. Annual leases. Leased up to end of September 1882.	Rabi. Three-year leases. Leased in September 1882.	Rabi. Three-year leases. Leased up to end of September 1882.	Rabi. Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Rabi. Annual leases. Leased in September 1882.	Rabi. Annual leases. Leased up to end of September 1882.	Sugarcane. Leased in September 1882.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of September 1882.	Grand Total. Kharif.	Grand Total. Rabi.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Rainfall. Inches during 1882-83.	Rainfall. Average of the 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	817·40	...	...	...	40,091	...	...	13,607	...	...	...	...	...	98	2,933	11	70	53,688	2,933	70	56,691	55,334	16·81	74·23	10·18	
	Cuttack: Patamoondee		1,042	448·70	...	...	...	11,272	...	...	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	12,068	149	...	12,217	12,565				
	Cuttack: High Level, Section I		675	244·64	...	...	...	13,587	...	...	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	8	14,213	67	8	14,288	14,022				
	Balasore: Taldanda		1,300	575·00	...	...	...	10,076	...	...	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	36	11,008	336	36	11,380	10,719				
	Balasore: Matchgong		650	437·00	...	...	...	25,269	...	...	6,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	...	77	31,466	519	77	32,062	28,890				
	Balasore: High Level, Section II		727·16	130·59	...	...	...	204	...	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	117	1,380	...	117	1,497	1,433				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	100,489	...	...	23,334	...	...	...	...	...	98	4,004	32	308	123,823	4,004	308	128,135	122,963	16·81	74·23	10·18	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	100,573	5,643	6,109	16,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,351	21	267	117,345	5,351	267	122,963	...	15·20	57·71	9·63	
South-Western	Midnapore: Midnapore		875	680	...	465	11,225	81,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,452	...	...	81,452	90,495	9·37	54·11	46·61	
	Howrah: Panchkoorah		300	168	...	77	1,723	12,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,017	...	...	12,017	13,367	7·56	40·15	47·62	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	542	12,948	93,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,469	...	...	93,469	103,862	16·93	94·26	94·23	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	237	103,757	...	—194	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	103,862	...	9·48	135·49	92·39	
Sone	Shahabad: Western Main		4,342	2,176	...	410	1,959	2,368	...	...	...	486	3,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	5,426	...	1,220	6,646	4,933	2·53	21·08	32·48	
	Shahabad: Buxar		1,226	588	...	...	3,598	6,192	...	...	...	3,518	14,614	...	...	...	...	...	66	3,207	20,706	..	3,207	23,913	16,011				
	Shahabad: Arrah		1,660	1,201	...	1,025	11,443	44,440	...	...	...	4,647	19,423	...	...	3,347	...	...	...	4,528	63,863	3,347	4,528	71,738	51,694	2·79	29·13	34·47	
	Patna and Gya: Eastern Main		1,466	862	...	...	88	214	...	...	...	10	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	440	...	35	475	166	3·76	28·05	33·56	
	Patna and Gya: Patna					1,564	2,289	8,988	...	...	...	1,123	9,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	18,082	...	1,285	19,367	9,831				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	2,999	19,382	62,192	...	...	...	9,784	46,325	...	...	3,347	...	...	66	10,275	108,517	3,347	10,275	122,139	82,905	9·08	79·16	100·51	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	2,068	23,596	28,748	...	...	6,986	1,173	33,332	...	...	...	...	...	2	13,839	69,066	...	13,839	82,905	...	12·24	114·63	114·93	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	3,541	32,330	256,160	...	...	23,334	9,784	46,325	...	...	3,347	98	4,004	98	10,583	325,809	7,351	10,583	343,743	309,730	42·82	247·65	204·92	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	2,068	23,833	233,073	5,643	5,915	23,863	1,173	33,332	...	...	...	...	5,351	23	14,106	290,273	5,351	14,106	309,730	...	36·92	307·83	216·95	

The 15th November 1882.

C. W. ODLING,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN MADRAS FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 457—64I., dated Fort William, the 21st December, 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in Madras for 1881-82.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has much pleasure in acknowledging the promptness with which this report has been submitted and the complete and careful manner in which it has been drawn up. Although the figures representing outlay refer to the official year ending on the 31st March, and those giving the irrigated area and revenue to the revenue year ending on the 30th June 1882, the interval is a season during which but little cultivation is carried on, and, for all practical purposes, the comparison of expenditure and income is sufficiently correct.

2. During 1881-82 the Sangam Project was added to the number of irrigation schemes sanctioned as Productive Public Works, which are now six in number, as noted in the margin. The number of Irrigation and Navigation Works under other main and sub-heads remain as in 1880-81.

1. Godavari Delta Works.
2. Kistna " "
3. Penner Anikat "
4. Kavari Delta "
5. Srivaikuntham Anikat Works.
6. Sangam Anikat "

3. The direct Capital outlay is compared below with the allotments for 1881-82:—

	No. of works in class.	Grant for 1881-82.	Expenditure during 1881-82.
		₹	₹
Productive Public Works	6	4,58,530*	3,95,135
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	3	89,057	87,263

* Includes R98,280 allotted for Commamur canal of Kistna Delta.

The short outlay under "Productive Works" occurred almost entirely on the Sangam Anikat Works owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining labor and the necessity for revising several estimates.

4. The Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to the end of the year on the six Productive Public Works amounted to R2,07,83,046; the gross revenue assessed (including share of enhanced land revenue due to the works) to R39,26,472; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect (including charges for collection in Civil Department) to R10,40,661, and the net revenue to R28,85,811, yielding 13·9 per cent. on the total Capital outlay to the end of the year.

	₹
Godavari Works	1,07,95,332
Kistna „	56,73,820
Penner „	16,65,159
Kavari „	11,19,277
Srivaikuntham Works	12,98,151
Sangam „	2,31,307
TOTAL	2,07,83,046

5. The Capital outlay (direct and indirect) incurred up to the end of the year on the three Irrigation and Navigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to R29,24,961; the gross revenue including share of enhanced land revenue to R1,54,652; the maintenance charges of all kinds to R1,14,844, and the net revenue to R39,808, yielding 1·36 per cent. on the total Capital outlay to the end of the year.

	₹
Chambrambakam Tank	7,36,800
Palar Anikat Works	18,23,827
Palandorai Anikat Works	3,64,334
TOTAL	29,24,961

6. The area irrigated by the Productive Public Works during 1881-82 amounted to 1,781,798 acres, and the irrigation revenue credited to the works as water-rate to R31,62,920, showing an incidence per acre of R1·77. The area irrigated by the other Irrigation and Navigation Works, including those for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to 2,401,632 acres and the irrigation revenue credited to the works as water-rate to R78,00,798, shewing an incidence per acre of R3·25. The difference in the value to the land of the water delivered by the two classes of works is remarkable and is explained in para. 13.

7. The total area taken up for irrigation of the first crop of rice on the Godavari Works amounted to 523,992 acres during the revenue year 1881-82, the area irrigable by the completed works being 612,000 acres, and 28,426 acres were double-cropped against 20,087 acres in 1880-81.

The gross income derived from the works amounted to R17,92,530;* the maintenance charges to R4,41,820,† and the net revenue to R13,50,710, yielding 12·5 per cent. interest on the Capital outlay (R1,07,95,332) to the end of the year. The net revenue exceeded the interest charges of the year by R9,91,876, and the surplus revenue in excess of interest charges payable up to the end of the year, amounted to

	₹
* Direct receipts, Revenue Department	15,33,710
„ „ Public Works „	99,949
Indirect receipts	1,58,871
TOTAL	17,92,530
† Direct charges	2,97,078
Indirect „	22,877
Charges for collection	1,21,865
TOTAL	4,41,820

R1,48,33,447, that is, 37 per cent. more than the total Capital outlay to the same date.

The navigation receipts and charges of 1881 are compared below with those of 1880 and previous years:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess charges.
	₹	₹	₹
Average of years 1876 to 1879 inclusive	50,357	65,972	15,615
„ „ 1880 „	51,315	76,301	24,986
„ „ 1881 „	55,670	79,610	23,940

The freshes in the Godavari commenced in the middle of June 1881, and were moderate throughout the rainy season, but the supply of water was ample up to the end of September when it fell short, and during October and November water was very deficient, the harvest suffering considerably in consequence in some parts of the delta.

8. The area irrigated on the Kistna Canals, during the year under review, amounted to 287,027 acres, the total area irrigable by the completed works being 475,000 acres.

The gross revenue amounted to R10,43,782,* the maintenance charges to R3,30,653,† and the net revenue to R7,13,129, yielding 12·5 per cent. interest on the capital outlay (R 56,73,820) to end of the year. The net revenue exceeded the interest charges of the year by R4,88,451, and the surplus revenue, in excess of interest charges payable up to the end of the year, amounted to R52,02,265, or 91·7 per cent. of total capital outlay to the same date.

	₹
* Direct receipts, Revenue Department	8,75,643
„ „ Public Works „	39,577
Indirect receipts	1,28,562
TOTAL	10,43,782
† Direct charges	2,48,070
Indirect „	15,280
Charges for collection	72,303
TOTAL	3,30,653

The navigation receipts and charges of 1881 are compared below with those of 1880 and previous years:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess charges.
	₹	₹	₹
Average of years 1876 to 1879 inclusive	18,266	30,079	11,853
1880	23,834	41,787	17,953
1881	21,788	68,384	46,596

The large increase in charges during 1881 is due to unusually heavy expenditure on silt clearances.

The season was on the whole a fair average one. The river commenced to rise on 9th June 1881; there was a scarcity of water, for a short time, during the end of October, but the completion of a temporary stone "bund" on the crest of the "anikat," and rain, early in November, prevented any loss of crops.

9. The area irrigated by the Penner Anikat System amounted to 57,207 acres; the gross revenue amounted to R1,41,431; the maintenance charges to R49,280, and the net revenue to R92,151, or 5½ per cent. on the total capital outlay (R16,65,159) to the end of the year.

The cultivation dependent on the "anikat" was fairly supplied with water, but the harvest was below the average.

The river rose steadily and continued to flow over the anikat from the 23rd August to 18th December, except for a period of 16 days in the end of October, when the water was very low. The highest flood of 1881 rose to 4·87 feet on the crest of the anikat, the highest recorded flood having risen to 18·37 feet on October 26th, 1874.

10. Acres 897,221 were irrigated by the Kavari Delta Works during 1881-82, being 85,143 acres more than in the preceding year. The gross revenue derived from these works amounted to R8,75,763,* the maintenance charges to R1,91,201,† and the net revenue to R6,84,562, or 61 per cent. on the capital outlay (R11,19,277) to the end of the year. The net revenue exceeded the interest charges of the year by R6,43,875, and the surplus revenue, after payment of interest and all other charges up to the end of the year, amounted to R1,87,19,263, very nearly 17 times the amount of capital expended on the works.

	R
* Direct receipts, Revenue Department.	588,460
" " Public Works "	10,964
Indirect revenue . . .	1,36,045
Old maintenance charges saved .	1,10,294
TOTAL .	8,75,763
† Direct charges	1,29,915
Indirect " . . . " "	9,122
Charges for collection in Civil Department.	52,164
TOTAL .	1,91,201

The season was throughout favorable for cultivation, the heavy rain of the north-east monsoon during December 1881 supplementing the deficiency of water in the river, and preventing any injury to the crop.

11. The areas of "first" and "second" crop irrigated from the Srivaikuntham Anikat were, respectively, 18,770 acres and 15,680 acres during 1881-82, the areas of 1880-81 having been 17,856 and 15,705 acres, and the irrigable area being 33,500 acres. The gross revenue amounted to R72,986, and the maintenance charges to R27,994, leaving a net revenue of R44,992, or 3·46 per cent. on the total capital outlay (R12,98,151), incurred up to the end of the year.

During the south-west monsoon the supply in the Tambrapurni river was very limited, and much difficulty was experienced in irrigating the crops dependent on the anikat, indeed much of the land produced little else but straw. The supply during the north-east monsoon was ample. This work is the lowest weir on the river and has hitherto only been able to pick up what little water was passed down from seven other weirs above it, but, under the orders of Government, the distribution of the water to the several channels was placed under the charge of the Public Works Department from the 1st April 1881, and arrangements are being made to regulate fairly the allotment of the available supply.

12. The Sangam Anikat System will extend irrigation to the northern portion of the delta, of which the Penner Anikat irrigates the southern portion. The weir will be situated about 20 miles above the Penner Anikat, and the supply in the river being intermittent, the water will be stored in two large reservoirs having an aggregate capacity of about 7,500 millions of cubic feet. The works have only lately been commenced, R2,31,307 having been spent, up to the end of 1881-82, out of a sanctioned outlay of R30,26,056.

13. The incidence per acre irrigated of the direct irrigation revenue, credited in the Civil Department, is compared below for the several systems of Productive Public Works—

	R
Godavari	2·92
Kistna	3·05
Penner	1·80
Kavari	0·66
Srivaikuntham	1·81

The extremely low rate of incidence on the large area watered by the Kavari works explains the difference commented on in para. 6.

14. The following statement gives the figures of chief interest in connection with the three systems of Irrigation and Navigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—

NAME OF WORK.	Capital outlay to end of 1881-82.	1881-82.		Net revenue.	Net return on Capital outlay	Area irrigated.	Sums included in gross revenue on account of "old maintenance charges saved."
		Gross revenue.	Maintenance charges.		Per cent.		
	R	R	R	R	R	Acres.	R
Chambrambakam Tank.	7,36,800	43,618	7,949	35,669	4·84	12,623	7,145
Palar Anikat Works .	18,23,827	1,10,856	39,795	71,031	3·89	66,560	4,101
Pelandorai ditto . .	3,64,334	208	67,100	−66,892	...	2,155	155

The average incidence of water-rate on each acre irrigated from the Chambrambakam Tank and the Palar Anikat was R1·62.

The deficiency of revenue on the Pelandorai Anikat System was due to the want of water in the Vellar river across which the anikat is built. The area returned as irrigated was watered from the few tanks which received a good supply from local rainfall, independently of the Government works.

15. The direct outlay during 1881-82 upon irrigation works for which neither "Capital nor Revenue Accounts" are kept, amounted to R10,11,908 against a grant of R10,76,092. Of the total outlay R1,66,745 were expended on extensions and improvements of existing works, and the balance on maintenance and establishments. Acres 2,179,012 of first crop rice, and 361,331 acres of second crop, yielding an irrigation revenue of R76,73,229, were dependent on these works, the average incidence of the irrigation revenue being a small fraction over 3 rupees per acre.

16. The direct outlay upon agricultural works during the year amounted to R3,48,579 against a final allotment of R3,74,588.

17. Rupees 59,882 were debited against a grant of R60,000 under the head of Protective Public Works. Of this amount, however, R47,000 were merely transferred to "Provincial" on account of the Buckingham Canal, the balance of expenditure having been incurred on surveys for new Protective Works.

18. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon was below and that of the north-east monsoon in most places considerably less than the fall of the previous year. The floods in the rivers were moderate, but the irrigation supplied from them was generally good and sufficient. The cultivation dependent on rain-fed tanks was, on the contrary, in most cases insufficiently watered.

19. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works were taken over by Government in July of the present year. Rupees 89,725 were expended on Capital Account during 1881-82, and the direct Capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to R1,17,58,802. The operations of the year proved, as usual, hopelessly unremunerative, the gross receipts amounting to only R85,922 against an outlay of R1,70,909. The areas supplied with water and the irrigation revenue are given in the margin for 1881-82 and the four previous years. R51,924 were expended on maintenance and repairs, and R1,18,555 on pay of establishments, including a charge of R51,924 for "general management."

Year.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	R
1877-78 . . .	50,918	1,49,616
1878-79 . . .	18,386	81,831
1879-80 . . .	19,005	75,013
1880-81 . . .	18,001	59,175
1881-82 . . .	24,683	77,436

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

Also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Agent to Governor General for Rajputana.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the supplement to the Gazette.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Depy. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Trinidad.				Mauritius.				Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males	Females.		
Under 2 years .	18	13	31	43·11 women to every 100 men.	5	6	11	45·85 women to every 100 men.	23	19	42	
From 2 to 10 years	25	21	46		17	16	33		42	37	79	
„ 10 to 20 „ .	103	38	141		56	31	87		159	69	228	
„ 20 to 30 „ .	218	100	318		131	43	174		349	143	492	
„ 30 to 40 „ .	12	5	17		17	18	35		29	23	52	
„ 40 to 50 „ .	1	1	2		1	2	3		2	3	5	
Above 50 „ .	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	377	178	555	...	227	116	343	...	604	294	898	

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

Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal .	...	1	1	...	4	2	6	...	4	3	7
Central ditto . .	1	...	1	...	4	3	7	...	5	3	8
Eastern ditto . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3
Behar . . .	21	15	36	...	99	51	150	...	120	66	186
N.-W. Provinces .	224	111	335	...	95	35	130	...	319	146	465
Oudh . . .	117	44	161	...	19	23	42	...	136	67	203
Central India . .	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
Punjab . . .	5	...	5	...	1	2	3	...	6	2	8
Nepal . . .	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	3	...	3	..	2	...	2	...	5	...	5
GRAND TOTAL .	377	178	555	...	227	116	343	...	604	294	898

No 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	78	46	124	...	42	11	53	...	120	57	177
Hindus: Agriculturists .	111	34	145	...	66	25	91	...	177	59	236
Hindus: Artisans . .	25	8	33	...	10	6	16	...	35	14	49
Hindus: Low castes . .	109	51	160	...	59	41	100	...	168	92	260
Musulmans . .	54	39	93	...	50	33	83	...	104	72	176
Christians . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	377	178	555	...	227	116	343	...	604	294	898

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus .	500	222	722
2. Musulmans .	104	72	176
3. Christians .	...	...	...
TOTAL .	604	294	898

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			MADRAS.						
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72 .	6,71	49,00	13,13	4,79	29,86	2,58	86	86	1,17	2,29	8,15	9,00	15,71	90,66	38,05	1,44,42	1871-72.
1872-73 .	8,38	48,46	14,63	3,52	28,03	2,21	73	81	1,49	2,59	7,85	7,18	17,20	88,30	46,85	1,52,35	1872-73.
1873-74 .	6,78	46,47	10,59	4,18	29,42	2,19	78	67	77	2,37	8,96	8,74	16,27	88,56	38,16	1,42,99	1873-74.
1874-75 .	7,61	52,61	8,00	4,21	30,06	2,43	75	48	87	2,20	9,16	8,66	17,43	96,73	30,76	1,44,92	1874-75.
1875-76 .	8,18	50,73	9,06	4,41	25,82	3,56	83	67	35	2,79	9,55	8,18	18,70	90,00	40,55	1,49,25	1875-76.
1876-77 .	8,39	44,31	8,51	5,42	26,64	68	1,01	50	16	3,54	8,21	5,48	21,23	83,15	28,28	1,32,66	1876-77.
1877-78 .	9,55	54,66	10,34	5,64	31,43	62	1,34	60	27	3,56	5,60	1,38	23,30	96,19	22,54	1,42,03	1877-78.
1878-79 .	8,67	45,10	9,11	5,62	29,17	1,37	1,26	39	16	3,72	6,20	2,95	23,87	85,34	28,68	1,37,89	1878-79.
1879-80 .	7,83	42,20	5,93	6,15	24,13	1,17	2,06	49	14	3,39	6,18	4,53	23,85	77,14	29,52	1,30,51	1879-80.
1880-81 .	8,54	40,52	7,27	5,61	35,12	1,26	3,09	75	15	3,31	7,17	5,52	23,67	88,80	35,39	1,47,86	1880-81.
1881-82 .	8,55	37,49	9,88	6,65	30,82	1,01	2,56	91	22	3,21	6,61	3,49	25,51	80,97	39,13	1,45,61	1881-82.
1882-83 .	9,21	12	10,02	6,48	—96*	91	2,26	4	38	3,59	3	2,65	26,75	—71*	43,30	69,34	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th December 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIV OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
4th Nov. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,14,523	666	193	1,28,063	664	33,44,314	621	34,68,190	644	1,23,876	...
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,23,692	226	547	1,10,021	201	28,42,780	166	28,88,369	169	45,589	...
4th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,12,547	314	676	2,31,820	343	53,75,079	254	55,82,748	265	2,07,669	...
4th ditto	Madras	858	1,09,091	127	861	1,31,550	153	37,83,503	141	42,26,674	158	4,43,171	...
4th ditto	South Indian	655	63,401	97	655	77,587	118	22,90,889	112	22,48,628	110	...	42,261
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	6,59,821	456	1,458	7,39,710	507	1,80,84,194	400	1,85,27,813	407	4,43,619	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,78,580	402	461	1,76,682	383	54,57,032	393	57,10,568	398	2,53,536	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,61,515	305	4,851	15,95,433	329	4,11,77,791	274	4,26,52,990	284	14,75,199	...
	State.												
11th Nov. 1882	East Indian	1,504	8,98,707	597	1,507	10,27,445	682	2,54,64,491	540	2,56,86,753	547	2,22,262	...
11th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,416	86	33	2,790	85	88,553	101	1,26,497	131	37,944	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,122	42	27	1,161	43	37,429	44	41,012	48	3,583	...
11th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	44,467	191	230	39,840	173	10,31,738	142	11,63,312	162	1,31,574	...
11th ditto	Tirhoot	85	9,282	109	75	10,976	146	3,21,734	127	3,77,618	149	55,884	...
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,636	204	57	9,647	169	2,99,019	167	2,99,324	169	305	...
4th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,851	98	29	2,583	89	84,543	93	70,824	78	...	13,719
4th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	53	3,593	68	87	6,468	74	1,62,569	98	1,95,790	72	33,221	...
4th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	688	57	12	874	73	22,531	60	26,320	70	3,789	...
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	2,32,526	229	1,116	1,84,800	166	51,17,123	160	58,76,723	169	7,59,600	...
11th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,555	190	45	9,242	205	2,80,515	199	3,08,330	220	27,815	...
11th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,593	68	98	6,976	71	1,61,262	88	2,93,079	96	1,31,817	...
11th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	36,167	225	161	31,069	193	7,86,919	156	8,22,000	164	35,081	...
4th ditto	Sindia	75	7,114	95	75	7,840	105	1,75,929	75	1,81,762	78	5,833	...
4th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	52,570	145	419	48,330	115	17,07,392	150	17,12,984	136	5,592	...
4th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,27,039	192	660	1,35,090	205	(b)28,42,030	142	(a)25,40,763	127	...	3,01,267
11th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,460	63	...	...	39,908	55	39,908	...
11th ditto	Kaunia Dharlla Tramway	21	1,683	80	32	2,112	66	(c)21,083	61	47,513	48	26,430	...
	TOTAL	2,918	5,45,302	187	3,179	5,01,258	158	1,31,40,369	144	1,41,23,759	143	9,83,390	...
	Native States.												
11th Nov. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,708	76	193	13,319	69	3,97,030	80	5,10,216	85	1,13,186	...
4th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,129	150	121	16,294	134	4,70,519	124	5,14,962	137	44,443	...
4th ditto	Mysore	58	2,707	47	86	6,073	71	87,690	48	1,81,354	67	93,664	...
11th ditto	Bhopal	...	...	...	19	530	28	...	...	(d)10,114	27	10,114	...
	TOTAL	372	35,544	96	419	36,216	87	9,55,239	90	12,16,646	92	2,61,407	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,593	29,41,068	307	9,956	31,60,352	317	8,07,37,890	270	8,36,80,148	271	29,42,258	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,04,98,430	135	4,10,12,240	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,39,460	135	4,26,67,908	139	24,28,448	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882, and the receipt for the week ended 4th November 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1881, and the receipt for the week ended 5th November 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July to 5th November 1881.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 4th November 1882.

F. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th December 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1750 AT SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th DECEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Gram.			Firewood.			Wholesale.	
		Present fortnight.	Past 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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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. per maund.	
Rajputana.	1st half of November 1882.																				
	Erinpura	17 14	17 14	18 0	31 10	31 1	30 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	23 12	23 12	21 12	160	160	160	3 0	3 0
	Sirohee	17 0	16 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	28 0	160	160	160	3 0	3 0
	Abu	15 10	15 10	16 2	22 4	22 4	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	21 8	16 8	160	160	160	3 8	3 8
	Anadra	17 0	16 8	18 8	25 4	25 4	32 0	7 4	7 0	6 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 8	24 8	18 12	...	...	...	3 4	3 4

Provinces.	Districts.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Rasi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheenai Cortaloo, Murhwa, Nagalee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Present fortnight.	Past 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.	Rs. A. P. per maund.		
Rajputana.	1st half of November 1882.												
	Erinpura	6 20	6 20	2 25	6 23	6 23	6 22	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Sirohee	0 17	0 19	0 21	0 21	0 24	0 24	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Abu	...	...	...	17	17	12	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 8
	Anadra	...	...	...	19	8 20	4 22	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 4

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1882.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during October 1882: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Water distributed during October 1882: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Water distributed during October 1882: Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Water distributed during October 1882: 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.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	7·31	740	76	607	8,252
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	3·83	700	503	2,072	4,880
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	5·59	969	1,337	6,433	25,841
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	5·43	972	536	11,765	30,504
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·19	994	830	35,094	9,393
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·52	975	272	1,441	403
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·96	600	292	4,049	3,585
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	4·0	825	451	8,340	12,212
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·8	975	515	265	228
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	3·9	950	217	22	1,361
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	...	5,029	70,088	96,659
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·47	1,250	930	5,394	22,978
Agra Canal	...	7·15	2,000	409	4,112	15,929
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	...	...	...	...	1,888	1,232
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	8	30
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	196	...
Total	...	...	...	...	81,686	136,828

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.			Total.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st to 31st October 1882.	Rain-fall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	124	29	30	4	2,234	...	...	2,421	...	·4
Muzaffarnagar	1,641	18	52	108	1,484	...	...	3,303	...	·66
Meerut	7,026	888	294	216	1,419	...	...	9,843	...	·82
Bulandshahr	6,360	5,970	513	292	728	...	...	13,863	...	·75
Aligarh	5,954	15,344	12	183	3,379	...	...	24,872	...	·59
Muttra	257	213	114	153	501	...	...	1,238	...	·92
Agra	3	...	...	7	613	...	...	623	...	·41
Etah	1,835	746	5	152	4,807	...	...	7,545	...	·73
Mainpuri	244	131	28	524	3,593	...	...	4,520	...	·59
Fatehgarh	393	449	...	945	253	...	...	2,040	...	·79
Etáwah	64	45	...	131	279	...	...	519	...	·82
Cawnpore	1,250	3,125	...	1,781	...	...	...	6,156	·7	·54
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·88
Gurgaon	1,277	47	198	1,044	85	...	...	2,651	...	1·02
Debra Dún	1,589	...	...	...	299	...	...	1,888	·2	·81
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·44
Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·81
Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·88
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07
Jhánsi	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	·47
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	196	...	...	196	...	·58
Total	28,022	27,005	1,249	5,540	19,870	...	...	81,686	...	...
Total for the same period last year	87,655	23,193	1,132	10,665	14,183	...	...	136,828	...	...
Increase	...	3,812	117	...	5,687	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	59,633	...	...	5,125	...	...	...	55,142	...	...

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.
Entering head of Ganges Canal	4,352
„ Lower Ganges Canal	2,418
	6,770
Expended— Ganges Canal	3,282
Lower Ganges Canal	1,747
	5,029
Escapes— Anúpshahr Division	4
Meerut ditto	28
Narora ditto	138
Mainpuri ditto	156
Cawnpore ditto	219
Etawah ditto	365
Bhognipur ditto	296
Percolation, Narora Division	370
Ditto Mainpuri „	165
	1,741
	6,770

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the low supply in the canal prevented much new irrigation from being effected, as a large area of sugarcane had to be irrigated.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, reports that there was a great demand throughout the month for rabi *paleo*.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that there was a demand for rice, sugarcane and rabi *paleo*, that irrigation commenced on the 6th October on the Cawnpore Branch and 9th October on Bewar Branch after re-opening of the canal.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the canal was closed from 23rd to 29th, inclusive.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was scarcely any demand for water, but that rabi palewar is beginning.

Besides this rabi irrigation there was some kharif irrigation effected this month in the following divisions :—

Division.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Eastern Jumna Canal	170	317	2,662	1,854	3,403	455	−1,043	7,818
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	2,056	...	...	...	...	2,056
Total	170	317	4,718	1,854	3,403	455	−1,043	9,874

Allahabad,
The 30th November 1882.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	550	...	1,125	...	1,675	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	50	...	50	...
Total	550	...	1,175	...	1,725	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	803	...	803	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	100	...	100	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	75	...	75	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,550	...	2,153	...	3,703	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	4,380	...	4,380	...
Increase	1,550	...	...	...	1,550	...
Decrease	...	...	2,227	...	2,227	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1882.	Agra Canal. 1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	136	161
Ton mileage	7,168	16,661
Value of goods Rs.	6,094	6,627
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 30th November 1882.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	Principal items of Local Traffic.				Total up and down.		Principal items of Local Traffic.				Total up and down.			
	Up.		Down.				Up.		Down.					
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	1881.	1882.
Grains.														
Wheat	950	...	7,117	...	8,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,491	2,825
Gram	60	...	600	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229,331	318,779
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,071	1,97,600
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	195
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dál ... {Urd, Múng, Arhar, Masuri}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	1,010	...	7,717	...	8,727	...	140	...	...	...	140	...		
Cotton	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,199	...	3,199	...		
Oilseeds	303	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	2,662	...	2,662	...		
Salt	350	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	417	...	417	...		
Metals	4,800	...	4,380	...	9,180	...	25	...	80	...	105	...		
Building materials	472	...	1,966	...	2,438	...	6	...	1,000	...	1,000	...		
Miscellaneous goods	1,900	...	2,940	...	4,840	...	1,007	...	225	...	231	...		
Firewood	...	...	5,666	113,320	5,666	113,320	...	...	1,250	...	2,257	...		
Bamboos	...	...	5,470	5,470	5,470	5,470	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Timber: Karis and squared timber	50	50	5,726	5,726	5,776	5,776	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Timber: Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	518	1,036	518	1,036	21	42	...	...	21	42		
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total	8,886	50	34,383	125,552	43,269	125,602	1,199	42	8,833	...	10,032	42	6,706	16,891
Total during corresponding period of last year.	9,952	63	19,908	...	29,860	63	14,564	496	90,203	6,004	104,767	6,500	5,084	9,758
Increase	...	...	14,475	125,552	13,409	125,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	7,133
Decrease	1,066	13	...	...	...	...	365	454	81,370	6,004	91,735	6,458	...	...

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,097	1,590	3,849	4,235	545	867
Ton mileage	17,890	81,534	91,165	1,13,441	12,276	193,412
Value of goods . . . . . Rs.	26,704	40,596	52,874	45,751	51,493	86,647
Number of passengers	...	149	28	20	4	...

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th November 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN MADRAS FOR 1881-82.

No. 2312, dated 18th September 1882.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

Read the following papers :—

From the Collector of	Anantapur,	dated	4th August 1882,	No.	160
„ „	of North Arcot,	„	17th July „	„	„
„ „	of South Arcot,	„	3rd „	„	262
„ „	of Bellary,	„	30th June	„	2276
„ „	of Chingleput,	„	22nd August	„	413
„ „	of Coimbatore,	„	8th July	„	137
„ „	of Cuddapah,	„	8th August	„	370
„ „	of Ganjam,	„	6th June	„	2111
„ „	of Godavari,	„	7th August	„	„
„ „	of Kistna,	„	12th June	„	1277
„ „	of Kurnool,	„	10th July	„	291
„ „	of Madura,	„	8th „	„	259
„ „	of Nellore,	„	5th „	„	3319
„ „	of Salem,	„	30th June	„	1418
„ „	of Tanjore,	„	12th July	„	3504
„ „	of Tinnevelly,	„	4th „	„	393
„ „	of Trichinopoly,	„	27th June	„	1909
„ „	of Vizagapatam,	„	10th August	„	„

RESOLUTION.—A statement showing the irrigation and rainfall for 1881-82 compiled from the above returns will, as usual, be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092.

2. The following abstract shows the area irrigated from Government sources in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81 :—

	Anicuts and other important Works.		Other Works.		Total.		Difference.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	1,315,640	1,315,408	2,380,978	2,268,045	3,696,618	3,583,453	—113,165
Inam land	328,882	327,725	592,738	530,592	921,620	858,317	—63,303
Zemindari land	122,272	170,662	57,900	45,108	180,172	215,770	+35,598
Total	(*a*)1,766,794	1,813,795	(*b*)3,031,616	2,843,745	4,798,410	4,657,540	—140,870
Difference	...	+47,001	...	—187,871	...	—140,870	...

(*a*) is exclusive
(*b*) is inclusive
} of the irrigated area under the Cauvery Lower Anicut.

3. A small decrease amounting to acres 6,129 appears in the area irrigated under anicuts and other important works, that is, the eight works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained. Of this decrease, acres 4,740 are returned under zemindari lands for which accurate accounts are not available. Under other works the irrigated area shows a large falling off amounting to acres 187,871—acres 112,933 in Government lands, acres 62,146 in inams and 12,792 in zemindari lands. The bulk of the decrease* occurs in Ganjam, Nellore, and Chingleput where the rainfall was scanty and the season unfavorable.

	Acres.
* Ganjam	40,776
Nellore	45,269
Chingleput	43,363

4. As the Cauvery Lower Anicut is not one of the eight systems of irrigation works, it is not shown separately in the statement, but is included under other works—*vide* paragraph 8 of Board's Proceedings, dated 27th January 1882, No. 281.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts.

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1881. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1881 to March 1882. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year of 1881-82. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	RAINFALL. 1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Government land	528,350	362,285	313,832	138,568	...	33,801	2,988	...	4,292	141,556	...	38,093	−26·91	...	...	...
Inam land	142,668	133,504	114,505	57,630	1,327	...	3,998	...	3,054	61,628	...	1,727	−2·80	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	19,913	...	...	...	...	956	19,913	...	956	−4·80	...	...	...
Total	671,018	495,789	428,337	216,111	...	32,474	6,986	...	8,302	223,097	...	40,776	−18·28	54·64	39·45	−27·80
Vizagapatam.																
Government land	181,081	120,003	137,662	41,776	...	1,103	10,104	3,242	...	51,880	2,139	...	+4·12	...	...	...
Inam land	42,011	41,398	46,078	17,819	1,587	...	730	482	...	18,519	2,069	...	+11·15	...	...	...
Zemindari*	...	...	...	...	...	11,352	...	...	818	...	...	12,170	...	...	...	...
Total	223,092	161,401	183,740	59,595	...	10,868	10,834	2,906	...	70,429	...	7,962	−11·31	48·63	42·09	−13·45
Godavari.																
Godavari Anicut { Government land †	Particulars not known.			250,016	1,319	...	8,397	...	6,769	258,413	...	5,450	−2·10	...	...	...
Inam land				135,934	...	9,473	5,213	...	734	141,147	...	10,207	−7·22	...	...	...
Zemindari				109,032	...	5,347	4,089	933	...	113,121	...	4,414	−3·90	...	...	...
Total				494,982	...	13,501	17,699	...	6,570	512,681	...	20,071	−3·91	18·95	26·59	+10·32
All other works { Government land				49,476	17,723	...	1,812	...	728	51,288	16,995	...	+33·13	...	...	...
Inam land				22,368	5,736	...	1,150	...	365	23,518	5,371	...	+22·83	...	...	...
Zemindari				457	...	12	...	...	...	457	...	12	−2·62	...	...	...
Total { Government land	1,865,328	1,339,224	642,912	299,492	19,042	...	10,209	...	7,497	309,701	11,545	...	+3·72	...	...	...
Inam land	448,495	430,713	333,139	158,302	...	3,737	6,363	...	1,099	164,665	...	4,826	−2·93	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	109,489	...	5,359	4,089	933	...	113,578	...	4,426	− ·89	...	...	...
Total	2,313,823	1,469,937	976,051	567,283	9,946	...	20,661	...	7,663	587,944	2,283	...	+0·39	...	...	...
Kistna.																
Kistna Anicut‡ { Government land	Particulars not known.			176,413	33	...	1,203	552	...	177,616	585	...	+ 0·33	...	...	...
Inam land				44,839	1,746	...	235	...	108	45,074	1,638	...	+ 5·63	...	...	...
Zemindari				56,931	53,191	...	11	...	10	56,942	53,181	...	+93·49	...	...	...
Total				278,183	54,970	...	1,449	434	...	279,632	55,454	...	+19·81	...	...	...
All other works { Government land				17,879	5,802	...	1,410	29	...	19,289	5,831	...	+30·23	...	...	...
Inam land				2,929	1,013	...	36	...	164	2,965	849	...	+28·63	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { Government land	3,383,379	2,223,202	1,467,689	194,292	5,835	...	2,613	581	...	196,905	6,416	...	+ 3·26	...	...	...
Inam land	666,776	636,110	418,658	47,768	2,759	...	271	...	272	48,039	2,487	...	+ 5·17	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	3,801	61	...	11	...	10	3,812	51	...	+ 1·34	...	...	...
Total	4,050,155	2,859,312	1,886,347	245,861	8,655	...	2,895	299	...	248,756	8,954	...	+ 3·59	29·37	29·22	− 0·51
Nellore.																
Pennér Anicut { Government land	Particulars not known.			27,120	...	1,031	12,264	...	2,391	39,384	...	3,422	− 8·69	...	...	...
Inam land				11,928	...	335	8,323	376	...	20,251	41	...	+ 0·20	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				39,048	...	1,366	20,587	...	2,015	59,635	...	3,381	− 5·67	...	...	...
All other works { Government land				70,218	...	355	56,000	...	11,493	126,218	...	11,848	− 9·38	...	...	...
Inam land				19,038	...	19,499	13,924	...	13,476	32,962	...	32,975	−100·04	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	306	...	...	140	...	...	446	...	...	...	...
Total { Government land	2,256,349	1,303,637	741,999	97,338	...	1,386	68,264	...	13,884	165,602	...	15,270	− 9·22	...	...	...
Inam land	707,096	580,520	326,026	30,966	...	19,834	22,247	...	13,100	53,213	...	32,934	−61·89	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	140	..	...	446	...	...	...	...
Total	2,963,445	1,884,157	1,068,025	128,304	...	21,526	90,511	...	27,124	218,815	...	48,650	−22·23	44·58	27·01	−39·41
Cuddapah.																
Government land	4,794,648	1,834,529	1,047,376	94,836	...	4,378	21,472	8,865	...	116,308	4,487	...	+ 3·86	...	...	...
Inam land	775,438	775,438	448,138	54,864	23,640	...	7,362	...	17,315	62,226	6,325	...	+10·16	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,570,086	2,609,967	1,495,514	149,700	19,262	...	28,834	...	8,450	178,534	10,812	...	+ 6·05	28·23	27·97	−0·92
Bellary.																
Government land	2,946,986	2,715,275	992,981	24,474	...	408	4,501	...	1,972	28,975	...	2,380	− 8·21	...	...	...
Inam land	815,300	778,140	414,753	11,029	4,831	...	2,091	...	189	13,120	4,642	...	+35·38	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,762,286	3,493,415	1,407,734	35,503	4,423	...	6,592	...	2,161	42,095	2,262	...	+ 5·37	25·85	17·02	−34·16

* Figures not available.

† The figures include the lands under this Anicut in the Kistna District also.

‡ The figures under this include the lands under this Anicut in the Godavari District also.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts —continued.

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1881. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1881 to March 1882. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year of 1881-82. Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	RAINFALL. 1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Anantapur.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Government land	2,674,804	2 088,001	757,491	46,639	...	2.333	24,121	...	8,949	70,760	...	11,282	—15·94	...	...	...
Inam land	613,504	602,823	310,258	18,674	...	6,367	8,484	...	2,331	27,158	...	8,698	—32·02	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,288,308	2,690,824	1,067,749	65,313	...	8,700	32,605	...	11,280	97,918	...	19,980	—20,40	...	·17	...
Kurnool.																
Government land	3,458,603	1,569,454	898,688	24,922	502	...	2,356	...	127	27,278	375	...	+1·39	...	...	...
Inam land	1,038,408	1,038,408	633,636	15,794	...	1,191	1,152	480	...	16,946	...	711	—4·16	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,497,011	2,607,862	1,532,324	40,716	...	689	3,508	353	...	44,224	...	336	—0·75	22·66	20·17	—10·99
Chingleput.																
Chembrambakam Tank. Government land				10,353	6,328	...	3,518	...	4,397	13,871	1,931	...	+13·92	...	...	...
Inam land				4,038	2,135	...	...	...	...	4,038	2,135	...	+52·87	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Particulars not known.			14,391	8,463	...	3,518	...	4,397	17,909	4,066	...	+22·70	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				234,172	17,715	...	64,570	...	38,363	298,742	...	20,648	—6·91	...	...	...
Inam land				41,191	...	26,687	17,618	3,761	...	58,809	...	22,926	—38·98	...	...	...
Zemindari				3,183	...	49	1,097	260	...	4,280	211	...	+ 4·93	...	...	...
Total. Government land	1,315,092	742,151	488,917	244,525	24,043	...	68,088	...	42,760	312,613	...	18,717	—5·98	...	...	...
Inam land	264,125	264,125	114,667	45,229	...	24.552	17,618	3,761	...	62,847	...	20,791	- 33·08	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	3,183	...	49	1,097	·260	...	4,280	211	...	+4·93	...	...	...
Total	1,579,217	1,006,276	603,584	292,937	...	558	86,803	...	38,739	379,740	...	39,297	—10·35	47·29	34·14	—27·81
North Arcot.																
Pálár Anicut (*c*). Government land				30,414	2,207	...	14,264	...	9,089	44 678	...	6,882	—15·40	...	...	...
Inam land				5,755	...	145	1,968	594	...	7,723	449	...	+ 5 81	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Particulars not known.			36,169	2,062	...	16,232	...	8,495	52,401	...	6,433	--12 28	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				132,242	18,450	...	59,567	...	20,425	191,809	...	1,975	— 1 03	...	...	...
Inam land				25,896	...	6,874	16,127	1,756	...	42,023	...	5,118	—12·17	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. Government land	2,324,726	1,002,418	599,465	161,656	20,657	...	73.831	...	29,514	236,487	...	8,857	— 3·74	...	...	...
Inam land	228,649	170,186	121,853	31,651	...	7,019	18,095	2,350	...	49,746	...	4,669	— 9·39	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,553,375	1,172,604	721,318	194,307	13,638	...	91,926	...	27,164	286,233	...	13,526	— 4·73	39·33	36·84	— 6·33
South Arcot.																
Pelandorai Anicut. Government land				2,702	116	...	339	3	...	3,041	119	...	+ 3·91	...	...	...
Inam land				406	1	...	148	8	...	554	9	...	+ 1·62	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Particulars not known.			3,108	117	...	487	11	...	3,595	128	...	+ 3·56	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				259,230	39,245	...	75,897	...	54,926	335,127	...	15,681	— 4·68	...	...	...
Inam land				24,416	2,760	...	13,027	...	4,615	37,443	...	1,755	— 4·68	...	...	...
Zemindari				1,360	35	...	667	...	91	2,027	...	56	— 2·76	...	...	...
Total. Government land	2,965,512	2,219,709	1,155,878	261,932	39,361	...	76,236	...	54,923	338,168	...	15,562	— 4·60	...	...	...
Inam land	160,129	145,689	92,683	24,822	2,761	...	13,175	..	4,507	37,997	...	1,746	— 4·59	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	1,360	35	...	667	...	91	2,027	...	56	— 2·76	...	...	...
Total	3,125,641	2,365,398	1,248,561	288,114	42,157	...	90,078	...	59,521	378,192	...	17,364	- 4·59	45·79	28·31	—38·17
Tanjore.																
Upper Anicut(*d*). Government land				683,503	22,882	...	70,774	...	7,157	754,277	15.725	...	+ 2 08	...	...	...
Inam land				97,779	6,725	...	10.076	...	2,009	107,855	4,716	...	+ 4·37	...	..	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Particulars not known.			781,282	29,607	...	80,850	...	9,166	862,132	20,441	...	+ 2·37	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				80,404	...	17,137	13,379	...	1,503	93,783	..	18,640	—19·87	...	...	...
Inam land				40,317	1,972	...	20,035	...	7,419	60,352	...	5,447	— 9·02	...	...	...
Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. Government land	1,571,700	1,153,198	981,708	763,907	5,745	...	84,153	...	8,660	848,060	...	2,915	— 0·34	...	...	...
Inam land	629,701	465,931	258,427	138,096	8,697	...	30,111	...	9,428	168,207	...	731	— 0·43	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,201,401	1,619,129	1,240,135	902,003	14,442	...	114,264	...	18,088	1,016,267	...	3,646	— 0 35	54·91	39·57	—27 94

(*c*) The figures under this head include the lands under this Anicut in the Chingleput District also.
(*d*) The figures include the lands under this work in the Trichinopoly District also.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts —concluded.

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED									Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	RAINFALL.		
				Sown from April to November 1881.			Sown from December 1881 to March 1882.			Whole year of 1881-82.						
				Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.			1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Trichinopoly.																
Government land	1,627,003	1,284,521	860,900	104,071	...	472	55,489	...	5,799	159,560	...	6,271	— 3·93	...	...	...
Inam land	232,970	189,877	117,114	17,291	482	...	4,739	663	...	22,030	1,145	...	+ 5·19	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,859,973	1,474,398	978,014	121,362	10	...	60,228	...	5,136	181,590	...	5,126	— 2·82	41·68	32·90	—21·06
Madura.																
Government land	1,719,355	1,316,034	727,663	103,487	16,006	...	32,210	...	18,483	135,697	...	2,477	— 1·79	...	...	...
Inam land	240,445	222,862	109,891	8,392	1,536	...	3,907	...	1,464	12,299	72	...	+ 0·60	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,959,800	1,538,896	837,494	111,895	17,542	...	36,117	...	19,947	148,012	...	2,405	— 1·59	35·90	25·85	—27·99
Tinnevelly.																
Srivaikuntham Anicut. Government land				6,721	...	4,434	17,407	1,596	...	24,128	...	2,838	—11·35	...	...	...
Srivaikuntham Anicut. Inam land				280	...	43	803	105	...	1,083	62	...	+ 5·72	...	...	...
Srivaikuntham Anicut. Zemindari				...	...	391	599	14	...	599	...	377	— 62·94	...	...	...
Total				7,001	...	4,868	18,809	1,715	...	25,810	...	3,153	—12·22	...	...	...
All other works. Government land				64,854	...	11,170	165,231	4,780	...	230,085	...	6,390	— 2·77	...	...	...
All other works. Inam land				4,953	...	530	13,360	644	...	18,313	114	...	...	...	...	...
All other works. Zemindari				3,937	...	1,733	13,660	2,372	...	1,759	639	...	+ 3·57	...	...	...
Total. Government land	1,898,232	1,531,666	1,105,361	71,575	...	15,604	182,638	6,376	...	254,213	...	9,228	— 3·63	...	...	...
Total. Inam land	270,203	236,874	176,249	5,233	...	573	14,163	749	...	19,396	176	...	+ 0·90	...	...	...
Total. Zemindari	...	...	...	3,937	...	2,124	14,259	2,386	...	18,196	262	...	+ 1·44	...	...	...
Total	2,168,435	1,768,540	1,281,610	80,74	...	18,301	211,060	9,511	...	291,805	...	8,790	— 3·01	33 58	23·01	—31·48
Coimbatore.																
Government land	2,760,771	2,677,806	1,885,342	72,079	...	4,772	20,604	5,089	...	92,683	317	...	+ 0·34	...	...	...
Inam land	324,511	303,849	215,051	8,716	427	...	2,621	702	...	11,337	1,129	...	+ 11·06	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	136	...	2	...	...	...	136	...	2	— 1·45	...	...	...
Total	4,085,282	2,986,654	2,100,393	80,931	...	4,347	23,225	5,791	...	104,156	1,444	...	+ 1·41	33·03	26·38	— 38·30
Salem.																
Government land	3,654,532	1,710,542	1,019,288	76,418	6,542	...	20,589	...	13,934	97,007	...	7,392	— 7·62	...	...	...
Inam land	260,532	152,671	92,315	7,940	...	3,760	974	...	745	8,914	...	4,505	— 50·53	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	449	...	...	233	..	...	682	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,915,064	1,863,213	1,111,603	84,807	2,782	...	21,796	...	14,679	106,603	...	11,897	— 11·16	37·16	27·04	— 27·23
Total Anicut. Government land				1,187,242	27,420	...	128,166	...	27,652	1,315,408	...	232	— 0·02	...	...	...
Total Anicut. Inam land				300,959	611	...	26,766	...	1,768	327,725	...	1,157	— 0·35	...	...	...
Total Anicut. Zemindari				165,963	47,453	...	4,699	937	...	170,662	48,390	...	+ 28·35	...	...	...
Total				1,654,164	75,484	...	159,631	...	28,483	1,813,795	47,061	...	+ 2·59	...	...	...
Total of other works. Government land				1,635,745	46,056		632,300	...	158,989	2,268,045	...	112,933	— 4·98	...	...	...
Total of other works. Inam land				399,257	...	19,597	131,335	...	42,549	530,592	...	62.146	— 11·71	...	...	...
Total of other works. Zemindari				29,451	...	13,419	15,657	627	...	45,108	...	12,792	— 28·35	...	...	...
Total				2,064,453	13,040	...	779,292	...	200,911	2,843,745	...	187,871	— 6·61	...	...	...
Grand Total, including Anicuts and Other Works. Government land	42,926,451	26,893,654	15,067,601	2,892,987	73,476	...	760,466	...	186,641	3,583,453	...	113,165	— 3·16	...	...	...
Grand Total, including Anicuts and Other Works. Inam land	7,860,961	7,174,118	4,033,183	700,216	...	18,986	158,101	...	44,317	858,317	...	63,303	— 7·34	...	...	...
Grand Total, including Anicuts and Other Works. Zemindari	...	...	...	195,414	34,034	...	20,356	1,564	...	215,770	35,598	...	+ 16·59	...	...	...
Total	50,787,412*	34,067,772*	19,100,784	3,718,617	88,524	...	938,923	...	229,394	4,657,540	...	140,870	— 3·02	Average. 37·85	29·31	— 22·56

Particulars not known.

* These figures do not correspond with those given in the similar statement for last year, as corrections in these areas have since been made in some districts.
2. Area twice cropped is entered twice over in column 4. This accounts for the extent entered in that column being in some cases higher than the figures in column 3.

E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Rarik, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rarik, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rarik, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	...	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	16 3	...	19 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	...	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	15 8	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	8 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 5	11 5	11 14	17 13	21 10	21 10	26 11	22 13	23 13	...	35 3	38 2	26 11	93 5	87 8	14 0	15 3	11 11	13 6	14 0	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	12 10	12 10	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	18 0	18 0	17 0	29 13	30 11	26 14	...	...	...	25 3	23 3	24 3	28 2	29 3	161 13	161 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	12 3	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	15 11	16 5	16 5	16 5	25 0	25 0	23 6	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	29 2	35 5	31 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	13 2	15 3	15 3	12 14	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 8	28 13	28 13	26 14	26 2	26 2	26 2	...	...	22 0	25 3	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 13	14 13	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	16 3	15 6	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 2	12 14	31 10	31 10	27 3	33 5	33 5	31 14	80 14	80 14	30 14	33 0	39 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	34 0	23 8	23 8	18 8	81 8	81 8	32 8	32 8	32 8	94 13	85 0	97 3	15 13	16 6	12 13	15 8	16 2	12 8	Anantapur	
	Bellary	19 3	19 3	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	37 2	37 2	37 2	30 2	30 2	28 3	81 0	81 0	33 14	32 8	32 8	162 11	190 8	186 10	15 3	15 3	12 8	14 13	14 13	12 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	13 5	12 11	12 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	32 14	...	25 0	26 14	88 13	88 13	84 14	30 8	30 8	87 8	87 8	81 6	16 11	16 11	14 0	16 3	16 3	13 8	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 2	11 2	10 2	...	...	...	12 8	12 3	13 2	13 6	13 0	14 5	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 11	...	...	...	26 3	25 8	27 11	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	12 13	17 0	17 0	12 6	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 0	14 13	13 10	12 13	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	27 0	25 5	25 5	28 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	12 13	17 0	17 0	12 6	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	11 2	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	15 14	14 8	16 0	16 14	29 2	30 14	30 14	26 6	26 6	31 5	27 6	26 11	27 6	25 0	24 3	28 2	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	12 13	17 0	17 0	12 6	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 0	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	14 5	16 2	13 14	16 10	17 8	16 3	...	30 3	26 14	33 14	35 6	30 13	33 5	32 8	34 3	26 10	26 10	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	15 13	16 3	13 5	19 10	20 6	18 6	35 13	38 3	36 10	40 10	40 10	34 13	35 0	35 0	26 10	29 5	29 5	28 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	18 14	15 5	18 6	18 6	14 13	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 11	14 0	14 0	15 3	15 3	14 8	...	...	...	31 11	31 11	30 8	39 5	29 5	28 0	28 0	29 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 10	16 10	13 5	15 3	16 2	13 5	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	9 11	9 6	10 14	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	13 6	16 0	16 0	15 3	38 14	35 10	35 10	33 13	33 13	38 3	32 11	32 11	29 11	30 13	30 13	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 5	15 8	11 2	19 3	19 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 11	32 11	29 11	32 8	32 8	37 6	121 8	121 8	126 6	17 13	17 13	13 13	16 13	16 13	13 8	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 11	14 14	15 6	27 13	26 2	31 5	33 6	31 13	35 0	87 3	27 3	27 3	27 13	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 5	18 5	15 3	17 13	17 13	14 13	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	8 13	11 3	11 3	11 3	23 2	23 2	21 10	21 0	21 0	20 5	30 6	28 8	30 6	27 8	27 8	39 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	13 3	14 10	14 10	12 11	Nilgiris	
	Salem	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	14 2	14 2	15 10	26 6	27 5	31 13	29 8	29 8	29 5	33 8	33 8	34 8	33 8	33 8	34 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 6	14 5	15 6	15 6	13 5	Salem	
	South Canara	9 0	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 5	10 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 13	80 13	80 13	32 8	33 8	34 8	116 10	116 10	109 5	15 8	15 8	13 2	14 13	14 13	12 2	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	10 0	11 3	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	15 6	15 6	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 3	23 6	26 14	26 14	29 6	121 8	121 8	121 5	15 5	15 5	10 13	14 6	14 6	9 14	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received																															Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmednabad																																Ahmedabad	
	Kaira																																Kaira	
	Surat																																Surat	
	Broach																																Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)																																Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)																																Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik																																Násik	
	Ahmednagar																																Ahmednagar	
	Poona																																Poona	
	Sholápur																																Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																																Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara																																Satara	
	Belgaum																																Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri																																Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)																																Kanara (Karwar)	
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)																																Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden																																Aden	
	Asirgarh																																Asirgarh	
	Baroda																																Baroda	
	Disa																																Disa	
	Nimach																																Nimach	
	Nasirabad																																Nasirabad	
	Rájkot																																Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	13 0	26 8	24 4	16 12	11 4	11 4	9 6	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	*13 1	*12 10½	*10 5	13 0*	12 8*	10 5*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	12 10	12 10	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	9 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	17 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	17 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	12 12	12 11½	12 12½	23 12	23 8	21 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	19 12	20 0	20 8	21 8	22 0	22 12	26 14	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 4	19 12	16 14	250 0	240 0	112 0	13 7	13 4	11 1	13 5	13 0	11 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	12 8	28 8	28 8	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	32 8	32 8	28 0	24 8	24 8	28 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Sukkur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 12	16 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 2	12 9	...	...	...	23 3	22 14	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
																													Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
	Burdwan	13 8a	13 8	13 0	37 0	37 0	30 8	23 4	23 4	26 8	24 12	24 12	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 6	2 15 0	...	13 12	13 8	10 0	Burdwan	
	Bancoorah	13 0b	13 12	14 8	14 8	15 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	23 12	27 8	27 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 8	280 0	240 0	320 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	19 8	22 8	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	21 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	3 1 0	3 2 5	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0d	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 *0	20 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	16 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 8	18 8	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In the thanas retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raipore 12 seers, Onda and Indas 16 seers, Bisheupore, Sonamukhy, and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

* In common use.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 15-4 seers, and Tumluk 12-8 seer.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Yeragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
																												Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.					
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																																	*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	14 0	13 11	14 0	24 8	23 12	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	26 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	14 9	14 9	10 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	12 6*e1*	13 5	12 0	17 8	16 0	26 8	9 8	8 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	22 8	90 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 0*f*	14 8	16 0	22 15	...	40 0	14 8	15 8	14 8	18 12	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	26 0	...	...	...	2 14 1	3 0 0	...	11 10½	12 13½	10 0	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...*g*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	200 0	160 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...	Khoolna	
	Jessore	11 0*h*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	16 0*i*	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	13 0*j*	13 12	15 4	21 0	13 5	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 6	20 0	27 8	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	12 0	8 12	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	15 0*k*	15 0	13 8	33 12	26 4	48 12	13 8 to 17 0	15 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 11 to 21 0	19 11 to 21 0	28 2 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12	12 12	9 6	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	20 0*l*	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	22 12	22 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 9	28 2	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	8 12	Rungpore	
	Bogra	9 12	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 0	26 4	28 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	3 2 8	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 10	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 0*m*	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0	23 4	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	20 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 12	12 6	9 12	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0*o*	10 0	9 0	...	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																						8 0	9* 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	64 0							*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	12 4*p*	13 5	11 14	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	22 10	22 10	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5										Dacca	
	Furreedpore	20 0*q*	19 0	22 0	35 0	37 0	50 0	18 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 10	20 0	101 0	101 0	106 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	12 8*s*	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	12 0*sl*	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	24 8	29 8	28 0	36 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 8	12 12	9 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	10 0*t*	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	12 4	12 8	9 13½	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...*u*	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																						14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	*Behar.*	
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	40 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	Patna	
	Gya	18 8*v*	16 0	20 0	26 0	24 8	38 0	12 0	12 8	13 *0	20 0	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	34 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 18 0	27 0	27 0	37 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	22 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0 to 30 0	32 0 to 33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	14 0*w*	15 0	19 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	14 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	18 0*x*	17 0	20 0	35 0	30 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	21 0	30 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	16 8*y*	16 0	17 8	34 0	32 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0	16 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	21 0*z*	17 14	16 13	31 8	33 9	42 0	16 13	16 13	13 7	18 14	18 14	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	36 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Monghyr	
	Bhágulpur	16 6*z1*	5 12	15 2	32 13	32 13	37 14	16 6	18 15	16 6	22 11	22 11	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	34 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	4 7 1	12 13	13 9	8 6	Mongbyr	
	Purneah	15 0*z2*	15 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	36 0	151 8	151 8	138 14	2 14 0	2 14 6	...	12 10	12 10	9 7	Bhágalpur	
	Maldah	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13	27 13	32 11	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	4 7 1	12 13	13 9	8 6	Mongbyr	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0*z3*	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	32 13	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Purneah	
	Orissa.																						20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Maldah	
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	15 12	26 4*	26 4	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Pooree	11 11	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	20 0	27 8	27 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 0		
	Balasore	14 0*z4*	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Orissa.*													
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																			
	Hazáribágh	16 0*z5*	14 0	18 0	24 0	16 0	36 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	21 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Lohardugga	16 0*z6*	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	36 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	...	11 0	10 8	8 0	Hazáribágu	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	Lohardugga	
	Manbhoom	12 0*z7*	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	...	10 8	10 12	8 8	Singbhoom	
																							17 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0							Manbhoom	
																							64 0													

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 31-8 to 39-12 seers per rupee.

e1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Choosdanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Laibagh 11 seers, Jungypore 11-8 seers and Kandi 12 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kaligunge 9-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.

k In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Begooserai 12 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.

m In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 15 seers per rupee.

n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kurseong 10 seers and Silligori 10-5 seers.

o Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Attpore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Manickgunge 13 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo, Bhanga, and Gopalgunge 12 seers and Madaripore 13 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-8 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

s1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberiah 12 seers and Chandpore 14-8 seers.

t Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 11 seers and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

u In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.

v Retail price of salt are as follow :—Nowada 10 seers, Aurungabad 11-8 seers, and Jehanabad 12 seers.

w In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Taipore 11-8 seers, and Madhubani 12 seers.

x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.

y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Sewan 12-2 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

z In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Gaibanda 11 seers and Kurigram 10 seers.

z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follo v :—Gaibanda 11 seers and Kurigram 10 seers.

z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka and Soopole 11 seer , Mudenpoora 10-8 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kissengunge 10 seers, Arrareah (Kanigunge) 11 seers.

z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Deoghur and Rajmehal 12 seers and Godda 11 seers.

z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Khurruckdiha 12-4 seers.

z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

z7 In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee.

Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers and at Khurruckdiha 12-4 seers.

At Daltongunge retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee.

Retail price of salt at Roghunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and at Burrabazar 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 4	...	12 4	12 4	9 8	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 0	10 0	11 2	20 0	16 0	13 0	22 12	21 5	20 0	26 10	24 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 5	3 5	...	11 13	11 13	8 14	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	24 0	26 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	3 8	...	11 0	12 0	8 10	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 12	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún																										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur																																Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar																																Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut																																Meerut	
	Bulandshahr																																Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh																																Aligarh	
	Kumaun																																Kumaun	
	Garhwál																																Garhwál	
	Bijnor																																Bijnor	
	Moradabad																																Moradabad	
	Budaun																																Budaun	
	Bareilly																																Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur																																Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs																																Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra																																Muttra	
	Agra																																Agra	
	Farukhabad																																Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri																																Mainpuri	
	Etawah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Etawah	
	Etah																																Etah	
	Jalaun																																Jalaun	
	Jhánsi																																Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur																																Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore																																Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur																																Fatehpur	
	Bánda																																Bánda	
	Allahabad																																Allahabad	
	Hamirpur																																Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur																																Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur																																Gorakhpur	
	Basti																																Basti	
	Azamgarh																																Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur																																Mirzapur	
	Benares																																Benares	
	Gházipur																																Gházipur	
	Balia																																Balia	
	Pilibhít																																Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow																																Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo																																Unáo	
	Bára Banki																																Bára Banki	
	Sitapur																																Sitapur	
	Hardui																																Hardui	
	Kheri																																Kheri	
	Fyzabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Fyzabad	
	Bharaich																																Bharaich	
	Gonda																																Gonda	
	Rai Bareli																																Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur																																Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh																																Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	19 0	19 8	19 12	25 0	25 8	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	23 0	22 0	...	24 0	24 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgaon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgaon	
	Karnal	20 0	20 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	26 8	26 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Karnál	
	Hissar	20 0	19 0	21 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	31 0	30 0	31 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	18 8	18 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	...	26 8	27 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 10	...	11 4	11 4	10 8	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	24 0	23 8	19 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	44 0	30 0	33 0	35 0	31 0	...	41 0	41 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 0	23 8	22 4	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	29 12	28 4	25 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	Umballa	
	Ludhiana	25 8	26 0	21 8	40 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	42 0	40 0	34 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	35 8	34 8	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Ludhiána	
	Simla	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0	...	9 0	10 0	8 4	Simla	
	Jullundur	25 8	26 0	21 4	42 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	35 0	34 0	27 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	14 6	14 6	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur (a)	27 0	26 0	22 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	...	34 0	30 8	25 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 10	Hoshiárpur (a)	
	Kangra	24 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	Kangra	

a Bajra and gram failing.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	26 0	27 4	22 0	50 0	53 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	40 0	39 0	27 8	25 8	25 8	20 4	...	...	...	37 0	37 8	26 8	85 0	85 0	65 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 8	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot	29 0	28 0	21 0	45 0	47 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 8	26 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur (*a*)	32 0	32 0	25 0	48 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Gurdáspur (*a*)	
	Lahore (*b*)	25 0	25 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	50	30 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	36 0	32 0	25 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore (*c*)	23 0	23 0	20 0	48 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	41 0	38 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 12	12 0	...	13 8	12 0	11 0	Ferozepore (*c*)	
	Gujránwála (*d*)	27 4	27 8	20 8	45 0	55 0	32 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	40	40 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	22 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála (*d*)	
	Ráwalpindi	22 4	24 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	8 12	38	40 0	25 0	37 8	35 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 12	24 8	21 0	80 0	85 0	45 0	14 8	15 0	...	14 4	14 8	12 2	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	25 0	25 0	18 0	39 0	39 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	32	32 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	...	15 8	15 8	13 0	Jhelum	
	Gujrát	29 12	29 4	20 8	48 0	46 0	30 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	40	40 0	28 0	40 0	38 8	26 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	*	*	...	15 4	15 0	12 4	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr (*e*)	23 0	22 0	16 4	35 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	11 12	30	30 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	28 0	24 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr (*e*)	
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	15 0	29 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	30	30 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	Mooltan	
	Jhang	20 8	20 0	17 8	34 8	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	32	30 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 8	14 8	...	15 0	14 4	12 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery	20 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	31 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh (*f*)	20 0	18 8	16 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18	18 0	17 8	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	Muzaffargarh (*f*)	
	Dera Ismail Khan (*g*)	21 9	19 15	17 4	33 0	28 4	30 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 8	40	38 2	31 4	31 8	29 3	23 11	...	...	...	26 9	24 8	25 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	53 0	62 8	...	50 0	60 0	56 4	Dera Ismail Khan (*g*)	
	Dera Gházi Khán	18 2	18 7	15 10	28 12	26 4	19 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	31	32 3	21 4	31 4	31 14	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	18 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 8	27 8	25 0	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bannu	
	Pesháwar (*h*)	19 14	19 10	11 13	39 0	38 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 6	10 12	6 5	38	33 8	23 6	25 0	24 4	15 2	...	...	...	20 6	20 8	13 14	110 0	91 0	72 0	57 4	55 4	...	55 0	53 0	47 0	Pesháwar (*h*)	
	Kohát	18 10	18 3	13 4	29 5	29 5	28 1	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	12 12	35 12	35 12	21 0	35 12	37 0	19 10	...	...	...	21 10	20 6	19 10	127 0	120 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	56 1	Kohát	
	Házára	25 8	...	15 0	42 0	42 0	29 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 4	17 12	16 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	8 8	16 12	16 0	14 12	26 12	25 12	30 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	18 0	25 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	17 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	10 0	23 0	23 4	18 0	24	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 12	10 8	10 12	9 8	Bhandára	
	Chánda	19 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	14 8	26	27 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	21 4	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 8	Chánda	
	Wardha	19 0	19 0	22 4	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	8 12	14 0	12 4	12 4	23	22 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	18 0	20 6	130 0	135 0	130 0	12 0	12 8	10 12	11 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	18 0	17 12	20 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	30	28 0	27 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 14	11 12	...	11 8	11 6	9 0	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	19 8	19 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	9 8	8 12	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	Saugor	
	Damoh	23 0	22 8	36 8	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	13 8	17 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	53 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	9 8	7 4	10 0	9 4	7 0	Damoh	
	Seoni	18 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	36 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	11 4	11 8	7 4	11 4	11 4	7 0	Seoni	
	Mandla	20 0	20 0	28 8	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	68 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	7 8	Mandla	
	Betúl	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	22	21 0	40 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	14 8	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	17	8 21	34 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	21 0	16 8	18 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	15 7	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	10 4	21	4 24	0 ...	21 4	23 13	18 0	17 8	18 0	22 0	17 8	21 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	5 4	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	16 8	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 12	10 12	8 12	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 0	11 8	24	30 0	49 4	22 0	24 0	38 1	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	28 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 7	12 12	12 12	9 8	Nimár	
	Raipur	28 5	29 8	39 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	22 0	37 5	37 0	42 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 8	28 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 8	9 4	8 2	9 0	8 12	7 14	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	16 4	19 13	23 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	30 0	52 8	44 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	24 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	230 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	36 0	42 0	64 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	60 0	49 0	54 0	80 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	140 0	160 0	39 0	49 0	64 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Biláspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																			*Arakan Division.*
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 7	37 7	27 7	33 9	33 9	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	39 0	Sandoway
	Pegu Division.																																			*Pegu Division.*
	Rangoon town	15 5	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 9	12 9	12 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon town
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 5	9 11	17 2	17 13	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	31 9	11 11	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	29 12	27 7	19 0	Tharrawaddy
	Prome	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	14 5	17 2	17 2	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome
	Irrawaddy Division.																																			*Irrawaddy Division.*
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	32 4	32 4	32 4	Henzada
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	13 11	16 3	...	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	16 13	213 8	...	307 0	31 13	...	34 14	36 7	...	44 5	Bassein
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 0	14 11	14 11	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	11 3	184 8	184 8	246 0	47 5	47 5	44 5	37 5	37 5	39 6	Thonegwa
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 1	12 8	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	10 3	15 9	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	11 1	245 0	245 0	245 0	17 12	17 12	25 6	14 3	14 8	18 15	Thayetmyo
	Tenasserim Division.																																			*Tenasserim Division.*
	Moulmein town	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 8	15 5	15 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	32 0	22 12	22 12	28 6	Moulmein Town
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amherst
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	19 6	19 6	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	18 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 3	12 7	12 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	37 4	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	17 4	16 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	7 5	9 13	9 13	9 13	25 14	25 14	24 14	...	...	27 0	...	27 0	27 0	16 12	17 4	21 1	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	11 1	9 10	10 6	10 8	9 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	18 18	20 4	18 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 11	10 0	10 0	9 10	30 14	30 14	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	19 10	24 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	9 9	Bolarum
	Chudderghat	13 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 12	9 0	9 8	8 12	27 0	27 0	27 4	34 0	34 0	27 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	22 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	Chudderghat
	Amráoti	15 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	43 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	64 0	70 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Amráoti
	Akola	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	23 0	22 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola
	Ellichpur	14 8	15 0	17 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26	27 0	31 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur
	Buldána	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32	32 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Buldána
	Wún	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	24	27 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	27 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Wún
	Basim	21 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	32	0 40	0 50	0	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basim

(*a*) Jowar rising. (*b*) Jowar and gram falling. (*c*) Barley and gram falling. (*d*) Barley rising. (*e*) Gram falling. (*f*) Firewood rising. (*g*) Barley falling. (*h*) Jowar and firewood falling. * No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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 1881.	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 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	Bangalore	11 4	11 3	11 11	12 8	12 9	12 14	10 2	10 2	10 8	11 2	11 2	11 13	33 10	33 7	34 5	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	13 10	13 10	12 14	13 14	14 3	14 1	...	...	..	...	41 10	...
	Túmkúr	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	12 4	12 4	10 4	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	11 9	15 12	15 12	12 10	10 8	10 8	9 12	12 12	13 10	12 14	35 11	35 11	31 0	...	...	...
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 6	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Coorg	Coorg	9 1	9 5	7 10	9 9	9 7	9 4	10 8	10 6	10 2	14 1	13 14	13 6	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 0	17 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	18 0
	Kishengurh	17 0	16 8	17 8	27 8	27 0	27 4	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	27 0	26 8	27 0	20 0	19 0	21 0
	Kerrowlee	20 0	19 4	16 8	27 8	26 4	17 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	13 8	28 12	28 12	21 0	24 4	25 0	16 8
	Ulwur	20 2	20 2	18 1	29 15	29 5	22 11	9 0	9 0	8 0½	12 7	12 4	11 12	28 10	28 11	22 5	24 7	23 8	19 5
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 13	19 3	16 0	29 4	29 8	21 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	26 12	26 4	20 0	24 4	22 8	18 8
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	17 8	17 4	20 10	22 5	24 4	24 1	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	21 4	20 12	24 0
	Erinpura	17 13	17 14	18 0	32 0	31 10	31 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 6	25 0	23 0	23 6	25 8
	Sirohee	16 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0
	Abu	15 8	15 10	16 4	22 8	22 4	27 8	6 8	6 12	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	20 0
	Anadra	17 4	17 0	18 0	23 8	25 4	34 0	7 0	7 4	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	23 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)																		
	Partábgarh („)	19 1	19 11	20 5	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	8 2	13 5	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 3	...	16 9	25 0	...	24 6	6 4	...	5 0	7 8	...	6 4	21 4	...	24 6	19 10	...	20 0
	Bikaneer	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 1
	Boondee	17 0	17 0	22 0	28 4	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	17 12	17 6	23 4	14 0	14 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	24 0	23 8	33 4	18 0	15 0	16 0
	Tonk	15 6	15 3	18 2	24 1	24 2	21 13	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 14	9 8	9 8	27 3	25 14	22 14	20 8	20 14	20 5
	Jhallawar	16 2	15 7½	20 11	11 15	12 0	17 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	20 6	20 7½	28 4	18 6	18 6	18 6
	Shahpoora	17 8	17 8	21 2	21 8	21 8	27 12	12 4	12 4	10 0	14 5	14 5	15 0	19 9	18 0	26 8	18 8	18 0	20 0
	Dholpur	18 5	18 12	16 12	30 1	30 0	20 1	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	29 1	27 6	21 3	27 0	26 10	19 13
Central India	Indore	15 0	15 8	20 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 3	25 4	25 4	45 0	18 7	20 0	28 3
	Gwalior	17 3	16 13	17 5	21 13	21 15	20 1	7 13	7 13	7 1	10 5	10 5	10 1	23 12	23 1	19 13	21 8	21 0	18 3
	Goona	22 0	21 8	30 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	10 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	20 0	16 8	31 4
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 12	20 0	22 0	35 0	33 10	35 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 12	22 0	21 0	34 8	35 0	26 0	28 15	28 0	18 0

Provinces	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore	33 3	34 14	28 10	31 11	36 15	37 5	96 0	96 0	84 0	12 12	13 4	10 8	12 8	13 0	10 0†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	35 0	35 0	33 0	37 10	37 10	39 14	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	41 0	46 0	32 0	43 0	45 0	46 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	9 8†	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	23 0	27 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8†	Mysore	
	Hassan	28 0	30 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	300 0	400 0	600 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 8†	Hassan	
	Shimoga	35 3	35 8	31 4	29 6	31 8	33 1	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 6†	Shimoga	
	Kadur	25 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0†	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	56 0	56 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0‡	Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	23 4	22 4	19 14	23 15	23 4	23 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 9	9 6	...	8 13	8 11	8 3	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana	Jeypore	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	14 4	...	16 0	14 0	12 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	18 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	...	...	...	29 0	28 3	21 7	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 5	15 4	12 10	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	26 12	26 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	12 0	11 13	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	24 10	24 0	22 12	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	12 12	12 12	11 8	Deoli Cantonment	
											R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Erinpura	...	...	...	23 11	23 12	19 13½	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 8	3 0 4	...	13 13½	12 4	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee	
	Abu	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	18 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 9 6	...	12 5	11 2½	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
											S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*	No return received			Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	26 14	25 0	23 4	...	...	...	2 9 6	...	...	15 7	15 8	7 12	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	21 4	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	18 6	19 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	...	...	...	30 4	30 4	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	10 8	12 6	12 8	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	25 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 12	...	11 12	12 4	10 4	Kotah	
	Tonk	...	...	...	24 1	23 15	20 13	160 0	160 0	80 0	13 -	13 8	11 1	13 4	13 0	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	23 11	23 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	7 12	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 13	21 0	21 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 3	11 2	13 13	14 0	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	...	...	...	27 9	27 4	19 10	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	11 4	12 6	12 6	10 5	Dholpur	
Central India	Indore	...	...	...	20 0	20 3	28 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	12 5	...	12 2	12 5	7 1	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	...	...	...	23 5	23 1	19 11	91 4	91 4	91 4	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	9 15	Gwalior	
	Goona	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	33 3	32 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 11	11 12	10 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 2017, dated Fort William, the 21st December 1882.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 372 of the 15th December, submitting a copy of a Resolution, No. 358 of the 5th idem, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on local self-government in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, together with copies of other papers bearing on that subject.

2. In reply, I am to convey the thanks of the Government of India to Sir Alfred Lyall for the manner in which he has sought to give effect to the wishes and policy of the Government of India so far as the circumstances of the provinces under his charge would appear to admit. The Governor General in Council is particularly glad to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor has found it possible to introduce a large measure of local self-government throughout the municipal towns of those provinces, and His Excellency in Council is sanguine that, under the able and judicious guidance of Sir Alfred Lyall, there will soon be realized not only in these towns but also in the interior of the more advanced districts, a steady and real progress in the work of training the people to the intelligent management of their own local affairs.

3. From paragraph 6 of the Resolution it appears that the District Boards will, for the present, consist of an incorporation of all the subordinate Tahsili Boards within the district area, all the members of the Tahsili Board being *ex-officio* members of the District Board. This arrangement will probably work fairly well in cases where the Tahsili Boards are not numerous and where the district area is moderate and communication easy; but it may possibly be found difficult, where the opposite conditions obtain, to secure a full and regular attendance of members at the meetings of the District Board. The Local Government may in such cases deem it desirable either to constitute more than one Central Board in the district, or to provide for the election of a limited number of delegates from each Tahsili Board as members of the Central Board, and provision for enabling this to be done may perhaps usefully be embodied in the legislation which will now have to be undertaken. The point is one which the Governor General in Council commends to the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. The Government of India will be glad to receive at an early date a rough draft of the amendments in the law which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner considers to be necessary in order to give effect to the schemes now under acknowledgment.

No. 358, dated Camp Lucknow, the 5th December 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

(1) Resolutions by the Government of India (Department of Finance), Nos. 3353 and 3514, dated 30th September and 10th October 1881.

(2) Resolutions by this Government, Nos. I to VIII of General Series, Decentralisation, Part II.—Administrative.

(3) Resolution by the Government of India (Home Department), No. $\frac{17}{747\text{-}67}$, dated 18th May 1882.

(4) Orders Nos. 145 and 147, dated 21st June 1882, and Nos. 160 and 162, dated 29th June 1882, issued by this Government to Divisional and District Officers.

(5) Replies of Divisional and District Officers to above.

(6) Resolution by this Government, No. 230, dated 7th August 1882.

(7) Minute recorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, dated 22nd August 1882.

(8) Report of Committee appointed under Resolution No. 230, dated 7th August 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the first and second of the Resolutions quoted above, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in declaring the principles upon which the decentralised system of finance as revised and extended was to be applied to Provincial Governments and Administrations, announced his intention that that system should now be accompanied by a material development of local self-government, and indicated generally on what principles and by what methods it seemed desirable to proceed in re-constituting the local committees and investing them with larger financial and executive authority.

2. In accordance with the views and instructions communicated in those Resolutions, the system of local administration in these provinces was carefully revised and re-organised, upon the plan of extending the functions of the existing municipal and district committees, and of placing those bodies in a more independent position. To a considerable degree the arrangements prescribed by the Resolutions of this Government (Nos. I-VIII), cited in the preamble above, were put in force and are now in operation. Upon the issue, however, by the Supreme Government of a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th May 1882, which gave a wider scope to, and explanation of, the policy announced, and which defined, in modification of some of the instructions contained in the earlier Resolutions, the principles upon which local self-government should be established throughout India, it became incumbent upon the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to review the arrangements previously made.

3. Accordingly, steps were taken, first, to obtain regarding the more important points recommended for consideration on the subject of local self-government in these provinces, the opinions and suggestions of the chief officers of this Government, of the municipal and district committees, and of leading native gentlemen most interested and best qualified to advise. The inquires thus instituted, which were prosecuted by officers in whose ability, experience, and impartiality the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has full confidence, procured from all the districts under this Government a valuable collection of information and practical advice. It is to be remembered that in these provinces the people at large have not yet had time perfectly to understand the principles or realise the objects of the new policy, both of which indeed are outside the circle of their ordinary experience; and that for the most part they cannot be expected, from want of the requisite preliminary knowledge, to be fully competent to advise as to details; but the Lieutenant-Governor nevertheless believes that the reports received may be taken as a fairly comprehensive representation of the present public opinion of the country upon the various points discussed. The second step was to appoint a committee of officers, selected from different parts of these provinces, with whom were associated four native gentlemen, for the careful consideration of the district and divisional reports and other papers (including a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 22nd August 1882), and for general consultation upon the main questions raised by the 18th May Resolution of the Government of India. To this committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods best adapted, in the present circumstances of the country, for carrying out the policy of local self-government as declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

4. In proceeding to deal with the various questions to be examined, it will be convenient to begin by considering shortly the constitution of municipalities; and the first point to be decided is whether each municipality should be left to determine for itself whether or not the system of appointing the members of the Municipal Board shall be by popular election, or whether election

should be authoritatively declared the only system of appointment now to be employed. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has resolved to accept the recommendation of a majority of the provincial committee, and to introduce the elective system into all the municipalities of these provinces, save such exceptional townships as Naini Tal and Fatehpur Sikri, where for particular reasons nomination by the Government had better for the present be retained. The elective system, in more or less completeness, is already in force in various places, although, as might perhaps have been expected, the privileges of voting and of candidature seem generally to have made little progress anywhere in popular regard, and to have been used sparingly, if not with indifference. In all countries the practice of popular election, upon any wide scale, extends slowly and by degrees. In India it is still unfamiliar; and the connection between the use of the suffrage and the administration of local affairs has not hitherto been so close and obvious as to invest the voting privilege with any striking character or remarkable value. Nevertheless, since increased attention to public affairs on the part of the more intelligent sections of the urban population throughout the country may now be anticipated, it is advisable that opportunity should be taken still further to test in various localities the suitableness of the elective system as a means of enlisting the interest and securing the co-operation of the citizens in the management of local affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore requests all district officers to arrange with those municipalities which do not already elect their committees, or which have not already submitted proposals for election, or which are not especially excepted, for the preparation of schemes for introducing the system as early as may be convenient. The municipal committees of those towns in which election is in force should also consider whether the present constitutions cannot be amended or improved; and everywhere the system should be given a fair field for real and effective operation. The Lieutenant-Governor has determined that all Honorary Magistrates, exercising powers within a municipality, shall *ex-officio* be members of the Municipal Board in addition to the elected members; but in all other respects the entire body will be chosen by some form of voting, and in many cases the Honorary Magistrates are already members, or are likely to be elected. The size and distribution of electoral wards, the number of members that should represent each ward, the qualification of voters and candidates, the registration of voters, the nomination of candidates, and the mode of recording votes, are matters for which the municipalities concerned will frame their own rules. But the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the majority of the provincial committee in deciding that for the purposes of complete representation, and with the object of avoiding confusion and securing the participation of inhabitants of different parts of each town in the elections, all municipalities should be divided into wards of moderate size, consisting either of large muhallas or of groups of muhallas, possessing from their contiguity or for other reasons interests and concerns to some extent in common. There is much force in the reasons given by the committee against introducing representation and voting by guilds, castes or sects, as this might in some places foster rivalries and prejudices which the present policy, if it succeeds in bringing together the representatives of the general community on the common ground of civil interests and local responsibility, may very much help to obliterate.

5. The second matter for consideration regarding the Municipal Boards is their chairmanship. In these provinces that position has been held almost invariably by an executive officer of the Government; and from the district and divisional reports it is evident that though in some towns it might be possible at once to substitute non-official for official chairmen, the sense of the municipalities generally is against compulsory substitution, and in favor of leaving the Boards to choose their own chairman The matter was carefully discussed by the provincial committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accepts the proposal of the majority (including all the native members) that, except in a few municipalities to be specified by the Government, where the presidentship of the chief district officer is for the present necessary, Municipal Boards shall be at liberty to choose their own chairman,

official or non-official, as may seem to them proper. Accordingly steps will be taken by the Government for ascertaining in what municipalities the chief district officer must, at least for a period, remain as chairman, either in order that he may have time to transfer functions and accounts, often onerous and complicated, to a non-official successor, or for lack of a qualified non-official to deal with special circumstances, or by reason of the expressed wish of the Municipal Board itself. In other municipalities, including all those not situated at the head-quarters of districts, the Boards will elect their chairman, official or non-official, who will for the present hold office for the period of one year, and who may afterwards be re-elected. When a non-official member of Municipal Board is chosen to be chairman, he shall for a period of his tenure of office be appointed an Honorary Magistrate by the Government.

6. The foregoing are the principal points in the constitution of Municipal Boards that seem to require separate and special orders; and in passing from them to the examination of the more complex questions affecting the constitution and functions of the District Boards, the first thing to be determined is the territorial jurisdiction of the Boards now to be formed. At present there is a single Board in each district, formed of members resident in various parts of the district, who meet periodically as an undivided administrative and executive body at the head-quarters of the district. The almost unanimous opinion of those who have been consulted throughout the provinces is in favour of modifying this arrangement by constituting Boards of each tahsil or fiscal sub-division of the district, not as independent bodies, but as local sub-committees of the central District Board, exercising considerable power and discretion in all matters within the sub-divisional circle. The members of the subordinate Boards would invariably be members of the District Board, which would in fact be an incorporation of the different subordinate Boards within the district area, and would from time to time meet at the head-quarters of the district for the purpose of collective administration. The arguments for the adoption of this plan, drawn mainly from the reports of the district and divisional officers, are ably summed up in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the report of the provincial committee, where is also explained the reciprocal relations to be established between the subordinate and the central Boards. In a few exceptionally situated localities, such, for example, as the hill country of Kumaun and the sub-montane Tarai, it may for the present be advisable to retain the existing constitution of Local Boards; and there may possibly be districts whose local peculiarities may render preferable the distribution of the whole area into other sub-divisions than the tahsil circles. But for the provinces generally the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate Board's jurisdiction conterminous with a tahsil; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative Boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of and attention to local wants, more regular attendance at Board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single District Board, meeting only at head-quarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district, and, while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for Sub-divisional Boards throughout the provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard or anything like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these Boards as separate administrative bodies, would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration, a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts, where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course least likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several Sub-divisional Boards concerned in them, would cause much correspondence and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much

money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission, and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making the central District Board an aggregate of the Sub-divisional Boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relation between the various subordinate Boards, and between them and the central Board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while, lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the Sub-divisional Boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the provinces and of districts, would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad ground-work and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the District Board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the District Board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate Boards and adjusting their mutual relations.

7. The second point to be determined is the constitution of the District Boards is the method of appointing their members. Whether and to what extent or proportion the membership of the Boards should be determined by election, was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the provinces; the point was discussed in every district, with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the committee's report, it is closely debated by the provincial committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere: they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented; and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics; and as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government —meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics and needs of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure, and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such persons could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election, or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If therefore we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these provinces, are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the Local Boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be

no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognised fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted, has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

8. Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and of maintaining the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the provincial committee's report. The committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsil an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsil or Sub-divisional Board. They advised, also, that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth, and of property in land, between and within different districts, are so large and manifold, that after much examination of the question it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, should fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The district officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities, for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions, and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as many seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the Sub-divisional Board, who will hold office for a term of three years. All Honorary Magistrates will *ex-officio* be members of the electoral body for the sub-division in which they exercise jurisdiction; and for the head-quarters sub-division of the district the nomination will usually include a larger number of residents of property and influence than for the outlying sub-divisions. As a general rule, the electors should be residents of the sub-divisions for which they have a vote; but exceptions will be allowed, since residence is not necessarily a condition of interest in and knowledge of a locality, and the possession of a certain amount of landed property or of a place of business in a sub-division should qualify a person otherwise suitable. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that each Commissioner, in consultation with the chief officers of the district and the existing local committees, shall propose the number of electors to be fixed for each sub-division, and shall decide by what method the lists of the persons who are qualified and prepared to serve can best be filled up. It is not essential that the standard number of electors, which may vary in different districts and sub-divisions, shall in all parts of the country be at once nominated, though the full number of names should be sent up whenever this is not impossible. It may in some few places be sufficient to determine

that standard, and to appoint at once as many persons as may be fit and willing to serve, leaving room for additions to be made according to requirements and opportunities. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is disposed to consider that the maximum number of the electoral body for a sub-division should be 100, and the minimum 25, and that the lists should be revised from time to time at intervals, at the longest, of three years. The number of members to be elected to each Sub-divisional Board should not exceed 8; and as vacancies take place from death, resignation, or other causes, the electoral body should be required to elect new members, who shall serve for the remainder of the Board's term of office. In a few outlying and sparsely populated tracts it may not be found possible to appoint a sufficiently large electoral body, and it may therefore be expedient and even unavoidable to proceed to the direct nomination of the Sub-divisional Boards; but it is hoped that in almost all parts of the country a sufficient number of electors may be found to give latitude in the choice of the members of the Boards. These details, however, are committed to the careful attention of Commissioners, who will have the goodness to report, before the end of the present official year, the conclusions eventually arrived at, and to submit, for sanction and publication in the Government Gazette, the names of the members of the Boards who have been elected or nominated. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the unanimous opinion expressed by the provincial committee that it is inexpedient to confer honorary titles *ex-officio* upon the members of Local Boards, seeing that the value of such titles is likely to be depreciated by their too general conferment; and all that appears to be required is the separate issue by the Government to each member of Local Boards of the notification of his appointment.

9. Upon the third point of importance in the constitution of the District and Sub-divisional Boards, namely, the appointment of their chairmen, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes that the question of the chairmanship of the District Board was the subject of prolonged discussion by the provincial committee. Their finding coincides in principle with the opinions and prepossessions generally elicited by the district inquiries and recorded in the district and divisional reports. Of the four native members of the provincial committee, three strenuously insisted upon the necessity for maintaining, by law, the chief district officer as chairman of the District Board. The fourth, a gentleman of large property and influence in his own district, held a different opinion; though it may be added that, while he is said to be exceedingly well fitted for the chairmanship, he had nevertheless declined the office in his own district on the grounds of indifferent health, want of leisure, and residence at a distance from head-quarters. And the district and divisional reports, which in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion evince on the part of the writers a most satisfactory disposition to interpret the genuine feeling and wishes of the people, indicate clearly that the main current of native opinion runs decidedly towards maintaining the position of the chief district officer at the head of local affairs, until some experience in the transaction of public business and the management of committees has been gained by leading members of the native community. It is beyond doubt expedient that the District Board should be exempt from official pressure and unnecessary interference; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that in these provinces all district officers are thoroughly prepared to give every facility and aid to the policy of the Supreme Government, and to promote whatever measures may be adopted for its introduction. There is accordingly, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, no reason why due weight should not attach to the able and impartial reports of the officers best qualified to inform and advise their Government, when they declare that the native community, so far as it has been consulted, has expressed itself very widely in favour of retaining for the present the district officer as chairman of the District Board. It seems that the district officer is trusted and preferred, in the existing complexion of local affairs and feelings, for sound and practical reasons. There can be no question that the experience and business habits of an official chairman will at first be of great assistance to the District Boards; and there must also be

borne in mind the strong probability that the Boards will for a time need much direction and advice, possibly even admonition and control; especially where distinctions of creed or caste, or other differences, still keep alive the germs of antagonism among sections of the native community. It may be inferred that, in the majority of districts, the choice will be found to lie between, on the one hand, guiding the Boards by recognised official presidents, who have all the details of business at their command, and respecting whose impartiality as between the various prepossessions and motives of their own members the Boards seem to have no distrust, and, on the other hand, directing their course from the outside by checks, interference, and revision. For the more completely the official element is eliminated from the Board's constitution, the greater will be the need for enforcing a system of external superintendence. Under the former plan there is every prospect, looking to the spirit in which the new policy has been accepted by the officers under this Government, that the Boards, working in harmony with other parts of the public administration, will rapidly acquire experience and self-confidence fitting them for larger independence. And it has to be remembered that the machinery for external control upon which the latter system would be altogether based, though it cannot be wholly dispensed with, requires to be employed with great judgment and much reserve; otherwise we may have controversy instead of co-operation; and the effect may be to weaken rather than to strengthen the good understanding that it is most desirable and even necessary to preserve between the District Boards and the provincial authorities.

10. But however this may be, the middle course recommended by the committee in the 12th paragraph of their report, which couse the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided, with a slight amendment, to adopt, will further test the wishes of the country, and will allow time for opinion to form and show itseif among the District Boards themselves. The committee recommend that the district officer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the District Board, except when the Board, on application made to the Government by a majority of the members, receive permission to elect a non-official chairman from their own body. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees to the principle with this modification, that as soon as all the members of the District Boards shall have been chosen, or at some time before the end of the present official year, they shall be invited to assemble for the purpose of deciding whether they wish to proceed to the election of a non-official chairman, or whether they will leave their chairman's appointment in the hands of the Local Government. If the Board by a majority, at a full meeting of not less than three-fourths of the whole body, decide to propose one of their own number to be their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor will give their nomination his best consideration, and nothing except some plain reason, to be formally shown and recorded, will prevent him from acceding to their wishes. If, on the other hand, the appointment is left to the Local Government, the ordinary result will be that the chief district officer will be empowered to assume the chairmanship of the newly-constituted District Boards for the first term of office, after which it shall be open to the Boards to consider again the propriety of proposing to elect non-official chairmen. In any case, they shall proceed immediately to the election of a vice-president, or if the Board be a large one, of two vice-presidents; and these officers of the Board shall preside at ordinary meetings at which the presence of the president is not required. In districts in which the nomination of a non-official chairman has been confirmed, the appointment will take effect by notification in the Government Gazette.

11. A majority of the provincial committee was of opinion that no permament chairman should be appointed by the Sub-divisional Boards, that it would be sufficient for these Boards to elect a chairman at each meeting, and that the special executive duties that otherwise would devolve on the permanent chairman might be entrusted to the permanent secretary. It is, however, to be observed that some element of permanency in the office of president of the Sub-divisional Boards seems necessary, particularly at first, for the proper

transaction of business and in order to preserve continuity of administration and uniformity of procedure. It is understood that in all countries standing executive Boards elect their chairmen for a period more or less prolonged; because the chairman's duty is to hold the balance among parties, and generally to conduct discussion. And in this country as elsewhere, to require the executive Boards for local administration to elect a fresh chairman whenever they meet, would be to open a door to much change and contention, since any decided difference of opinion on matters before the Board might lead to a contest at each meeting over the election of the chairman. For these reasons, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, agreeing with the minority of the provincial committee, directs that a chairman, who shall hold office for not less than one year, and for such longer period as the Board may deem advisable, shall be elected by each Sub-divisional Board.

12. A few points remain that are common to the constitution of both Municipal and District Boards, and that may be discussed with reference to both. First, in regard to the secretaryship of Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional Boards, the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner concurs in the proposals of the provincial committee. Every Board shall have one or more permanent secretaries, who shall be appointed by the Board itself, and shall be paid or unpaid as the Board may determine, provided always that if the secretary be a member of the Board, he shall receive from it no remuneration, and that a Municipal Board may for special reasons apply to the Government for the services as secretary of any native officer stationed in the district, who, if the application is sanctioned, will then become a member of the Board. The secretary will ordinarily be charged with the correspondence and with making proper arrangements, in consultation with the chairman, for the execution of works and measures passed by the Board. Knowledge of the English language is not indispensable in the secretary or chairman, as the language used in the discussions and records of the Board should be a point for the Board's decision. The existing rules for the guidance of municipal and local committees should be followed in conducting business; but Municipal and District Boards may make rules for their own guidance; and, subject to the approval of the District Board, the Sub-divisional Boards may also do so for themselves. The strength and cost of the office establishments to be employed by the Boards may in a great measure be left to be determined by the Boards themselves; though the first proposals of the District Boards should be passed by the Commissioner of the Division, who will see that the establishments entertained in different districts are, as far as funds and the work to be done admit, fixed at the outset according to a uniform standard. The Commissioner shall be the channel of communication between the Municipal and District Boards and the Government.

13. A second point is the membership of officers of the Government, other than the chief executive officer of the district, on Municipal and District Boards. This subject has been discussed by the provincial committee in paragraphs 15-18 and 25 of their report; and in the conclusions of the committee the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is disposed for the most part, though not altogether, to agree. It is advisable that membership of the Boards, Municipal and District, by virtue of salaried office under Government should cease, and that, unless popularly elected, Government officials should not be appointed members of the Municipal Boards. But in regard to Tahsildars, the feeling and opinion of the country, as ascertained and reported by the district and divisional officers, is almost unanimously in favour of their being members of the District Boards; and this fact, combined with the strong recommendation of the majority of the provincial committee, has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to decide that the Tahsildar shall be ordinarily nominated to the Board of his sub-division and shall be eligible like other members for appointment to its chairmanship and secretaryship. Assuming that for some time to come many Sub-divisional Boards will need control and guidance, the Lieutenant-Governor must repeat his conviction that for the present the arrangement which is preferable and will be more popular is not a

system relying for guidance upon external check and revision only, but a system that allows the presence upon the Board of at least one local officer whose position enables him to give material aid of various kinds in the transaction of business. Nor is the Lieutenant-Governor prepared to lay down the rule that State employ should absolutely disqualify native officers, other than Tahsildars, from membership of the District Boards, though such appointments will usually be made upon special exigencies. But since the Tahsildars of a district, if assembled together upon the central District Board, might exercise considerable official influence, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to direct that, while all members of the Sub-divisional Boards are also members of the District Board, the Tahsildars shall not attend the District Board meetings unless summoned by that Board for reasons to be specially recorded by it.

14. The position in regard to Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional Boards, of the special officers who are attached locally to such State Departments as Public Works, Public Instruction, and Sanitation, is a third point of detail requiring separate consideration. The provincial committee has advised that the Executive Engineer should not, and that the Inspector of Schools and the Civil Surgeon should, be members of the District Board, and that all of these officials should not be members of Municipal Boards. In this conclusion of the committee the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not altogether agree. The Civil Surgeon represents in his district the Sanitary Department of the State, while the Executive Engineer and the Inspector of Schools are in their divisions the advisers and inspectors of their respective departments; so that there is practically little or no essential difference in the character of the relative functions of these officials. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, following the analogy of systems elsewhere in force, it is of much importance, on the one hand, that the Boards should be able to act in consultation with the skilled departmental advisers of the Government, and on the other hand, that in important cases the views and conclusions of the Government should be explained to the Boards through the medium of the professional or scientific advisers of the State. Accordingly, the plan approved by him is that, while the officers referred to shall be entitled to attend meetings of Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional Boards in order to explain the objects and principles of the Government in dealing with the subject-matter of their departments, and if necessary to draw attention to cases requiring early orders, their functions shall be confined to their specialities, and they shall have the right to be present and to speak without being members. It may not ordinarily be necessary for them to attend Board meetings, for many cases will be disposed of by correspondence; but in important and difficult questions, especially those in which principles are involved, personal attendance and participation in discussion will unquestionably facilitate and expedite decision; and upon such occasions they will be expected to exercise their right of representing the Government.

15. Lastly, in the 19th, 26th, and 59th paragraphs of the report submitted by the provincial committee, the subject of the control to be exercised over Boards, Municipal and District, by the district officer and the Government is discussed; and in the 19th paragraph the arguments and views of the majority and minority of the committee are clearly set out. The conclusion of the majority was to the effect that, while copies of the proceedings of all Board meetings should be promptly submitted for the information of the district officer, the latter, whether a member of the Board or not, should have power to advise the Board, to examine its records and call for and criticise its proceedings, and to suspend its action provisionally pending reference to the Commissioner and the Government. Upon this the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would remark that if the general result of the reforms now contemplated were to make the district officer entirely responsible as an independent supervising authority for the control and direction of the Boards' proceedings, and thus to substitute stringent powers of suspension and revision from without for recognised predominance within, it is doubtful whether the cause of local self-government would gain by the change, and whether the

native community generally and the Boards in particular would welcome it. This was the view of the four native members, who voted with the minority of the committee; while there is also the separate question whether the powers which the majority of the committee would confer upon the district officer are compatible with his position as chairman of a Municipal or District Board. It would, for example, hardly be in keeping with his position as member and chairman of one of these Boards that he should be able summarily to suspend, by the exercise of his external authority, measures passed by the Board against his vote; for nothing would be more likely to raise misunderstandings between the Boards and Government, and by suppressing independence of opinion and action, to deprive the new policy of its chief meaning and design. Such a power of veto as was suggested by the majority of the committee would, unless used with great discretion and forbearance, either reduce the Board's discussions on any really debateable points to a mere form, or else disappoint and mortify members heartily interested in the free expression and enforcement of their views. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considers that, although copies of the proceedings of meetings should be submitted to the district officer, who should be authorised and enjoined to make suggestions to the Boards and to call for their records, and to report where necessary his comments and objections to superior authority, the power of provisionally suspending the action of District Boards should rest with the Commissioner of the Division, who, should he after reference to the Board feel obliged to exercise it, must at once report the circumstances to the Government for confirmation. The business of District Boards may be important, but it is not likely, except in very rare instances, to be urgent; and since the ordinary law gives to Magistrates ample power of interference when the public peace or the public health requires the adoption of prompt and decisive measures, it is hardly conceivable that the delay involved in a reference to the Commissioner would give rise to public inconvenience or loss. In regard, however, to Municipal Boards, which may have to confront emergencies arising in large towns, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a power of provisional suspension may properly be reserved to the chief executive officer of the district, who will not so ordinarily belong to the Boards. But he will of course report his action without delay for the information and orders of Government. The measure of control over the Boards that the Lieutenant-Governor thus proposes to provide, will be embodied in the new laws that will be required for the completion of the scheme of local self-government in these provinces.

16. The foregoing paragraphs deal with the principles and contain all the directions, affecting the constitution and functions of Local Boards, that it seems necessary to explain at present; and there remain for consideration and decision only certain matters of administrative detail connected mainly with local finance. Such of the financial questions of detail as depend upon the adjustment of responsibility between the Provincial Government and the Local Boards, and between District and Municipal Boards, will be treated in a separate Resolution; and it will here be sufficient to indicate generally the principles upon which the adjustments will be carried out.

17. The first of the questions to be considered is the extent to which municipal funds may fairly be relieved of police charges and the method of adjusting the charges for which they are fairly liable. The question was discussed by the provincial committee, and the unanimous conclusion of the committee is stated in the 27th paragraph of their report:—

"The preservation of peace and the prosecution and detection of crime are duties for which municipal revenues can hardly be said to be fairly liable, as these duties seem to devolve more equitably on the central Government of the country than on the scattered municipal towns. But the cost of watch and ward, including under this term such additional duties of a miscellaneous kind (*e.g.*, the enforcement of sanitary rules and the regulation of intra-municipal traffic) as clearly appertain to municipal police, appears to be *the* one of all others that can with most fairness and propriety be debited to municipal funds,

and paid for by the people whose interests and property are the immediate objects of the guardianship of the *chaukidari* force."

The conclusion is supported by the analogy of small towns under Act XX of 1856 and of rural villages, where the watchmen are paid, not from the general revenues of the country, but from funds raised locally, in the former by a house-tax levied for the purpose under the Act, in the latter by the local cess levied from landholders along with the land-revenue under Act III of 1878. The principle stated by the committee appears incontrovertible. For since the inhabitants of small towns and the landholders in villages, in accordance with the long established custom and law of the country, are required to pay for the services of the watchmen who remain on watch at night, who report crime, and who are empowered to challenge and arrest thieves and persons carrying suspicious property within their beats, there is no reason why the inhabitants of the larger towns (in many of which Act XX of 1856 was formerly in force) should, merely through the transformation of the town into a municipality, be altogether exempted from the charge. It is true that many municipalities have, in addition to the legitimate cost for watch and ward, been required to share the cost of the provincial police employed within their limits; but this arrangement, which is manifestly unfair, will be cancelled; and it now remains only to determine how the legitimate charge for watch and ward is to be computed and adjusted. In a few municipalities the town watchmen as a distinct body have been abolished, their places being taken by regular police, who form one force, and are paid on the same scale, with the district police stationed within the municipality; while in the majority of the municipalities the town watchmen form a separate body, wear a distinctive uniform, and not being liable for service outside their own town, are paid, like the watchmen in small towns and villages, at lower rates than the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner prefers the latter system, because it marks off a separate body of men for municipal service; but he directs that the question be considered by Municipal Boards in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector-General of Police, and that each Board be left to decide which system it will adopt. One condition only must be imposed, namely, that should the former system be preferred, men of the regular police serving as town watchmen shall, while so employed, be relieved of all duties (such as the serving of summonses, the execution of warrants, and the like) that do not belong to the duty of the village and town watchman. Similarly, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner leaves it to each Municipal Board, in consultation with the district authorities and the Inspector-General of Police, to determine what the strength of the town police shall be, and if it is retained as a distinct body, what shall be the rates of pay and the manner of appointing and promoting the men. It is indispensable that the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police should have over the town police the same disciplinary authority as they have over the watchmen of small towns and villages; but in municipalities where the town police is retained as a separate body, it will be advisable that, subject to approval by the Magistrate, the watchmen should, on the analogy of the arrangements in force for the appointment of village watchmen, receive appointment and promotion from the Municipal Board.

18. The relation between the District and Municipal Boards in respect to institutions, such as schools and dispensaries, in which both are concerned, involves two questions, one pecuniary, the other administrative. In regard to the financial responsibility of the several Boards, the suggestion of the provincial committee, recorded in the 28th paragraph of their report, for the adjustment by mutual arrangement of the cost of the common institutions according to the proportions in which they are attended from town or district, approves itself to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. The question of administrative control is not quite so simple, but as a general rule, administrative control should follow financial responsibility; and where two or more Boards are financially responsible for any institution, control should be exercised over it by a joint committee formed of members delegated

from the Boards concerned; reports, budgets, and other returns submitted to the district officer or to official departments being sent through the Board which can more conveniently forward them. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that no provision is necessary for the special association with the District or Municipal Board of subscribers to dispensaries, since it is likely that influential subscribers will themselves be on one or other of the Boards, or be adequately represented by some of the members. In respect to High or Zila Schools, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to accept to a certain extent the recommendation of the provincial committee. These schools, mostly situated within municipal limits but attended by boys whose homes are without as well as by boys whose homes are within the municipality, will in most districts be, as regards financial responsibility, institutions common to both the Municipal and the District Board, and would therefore be controlled by the joint committee. But the Lieutenant-Governor would not withdraw from the Board's committee the power of visiting, inspecting, and reporting upon these schools; and these powers will accordingly be retained, in addition to the control over endowments, boarding-houses, and local scholarships. In other respects, as, for example, the exercise of authority over teachers and servants, the regulation of studies and examinations, and the classification of pupils, the schools will continue entirely under the charge of the Department of Public Instruction.

19. The provincial committee have gone at some length into the relation of the Department of Public Works to the Local Boards, more especially the District Board, and have advocated some important changes in the existing arrangements for carrying out local works. The subject in its details falls beyond the immediate range of the present Resolution; and before final orders can be given, the views of the committee must be considered in the Public Works Department. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner however agrees in the general principles that the District Board should, like Municipal Boards, have very large discretion in the expenditure on local works of money at their credit, that the system of sanctioning their projects and keeping and auditing their accounts should be as simple and easy as is compatible with safety and regularity, and that the officers of the Public Works Department should report upon all important projects, and finally, after inspection, upon their execution.

20. It remains to examine the questions, which are of great importance, involved in framing a scheme of local finance. In the first place, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accepts the principles set forth in the third paragraph of the provincial committee's report, that the income of Local Boards shall, subject to the proper maintenance of the institutions and works transferred to them, be utilised in projects designed and approved by the Boards; that the District Boards shall, for a term of years, be placed in secure possession of a distinct assignment of funds; and that, at least within the limits of that term, the unexpended balances of one year shall be available for expenditure by the District Boards in the following years.

21. Secondly, the chief source of the income of District Boards is, and must continue to be, the local rates, which are levied along with the land-revenue. Under the existing law a fixed proportion of these rates is appropriated to certain provincial purposes, namely, protection against famine and the construction of railways and canals; while the greater part is available for expenditure upon the rural police or village watchmen, the district post, schools, dispensaries, roads, and other institutions and works of public utility. It will be necessary to amend the law (Acts III and IV of 1878) under which the local rates are levied and local affairs are at present administered, in order to give legal force to the new administrative arrangements described in preceding paragraphs; and it will be also advisable, while maintaining the rate's percentage and the method of collection, to treat the portion devoted to provincial purposes separately from the portion which, being levied for expenditure managed by the District Boards, will be entirely at the Board's disposal. As far as possible the latter portion will be made over to the District Boards

without deductions for central establishments, the charge for these being debited to provincial accounts.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner further approves generally, subject to detailed adjustment, of the transfer to the District Boards of ferries, pounds, nazul, and the other items specified in the 46th paragraph of the provincial commitee's report, both as regards income and expenditure on one side, and control and management on the other. In respect, however, of any of these items in the management of which the Boards may deem the assistance of the district officer necessary, they may be allowed to apply for it.

23. Again, the transfer to Local Boards of the management of excise has been referred to in the report of the provincial committee; but although the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not altogether discard the notion of eventually discovering some means of subjecting excise to local management, no practicable scheme has suggested itself, and the question may for the present be laid aside. The only other source of income that has been proposed as suitable, along with its management, for assignment to Local Boards is the license-tax. The proposal for the transfer of this tax was, however, negatived by a majority of the provincial committee for reasons which, though by no means exhausting the case against the transfer, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound and valid; nor is their weight materially counterbalanced, in Sir Alfred Lyall's judgment, by the arguments of the minority in favour of the proposal. The policy of local self-government has been adopted because the system of committing local affairs to local management is now universally accepted as a necessary element of well-ordered administration. But the people of this country, who have been taxed from time immemorial, are not so backward in this branch of political education as still to need to be taught that taxes are necessary and that the payment of them cannot, with due regard to the public interest, be made pleasant. And it is to be recollected that a general tax upon trades and occupations is in no proper sense a local tax; that it is as yet untried in the category of local taxes; and that its management has never, in the Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge, been undertaken by Local Boards of the character now to be instituted. Whether such Boards, unless largely composed of commercial men, would possess a knowledge of the profits of bankers and traders in a district sufficient to enable them to make a just assessment, is open to question. But however this may be, the proper taxation of trades and professions is no essential part of local self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel himself justified, at the outset of a new and experimental system, in imposing on gentlemen, who will be asked to undertake much gratuitous labour, an onerous and possibly invidious responsibility that they seem, reasonably enough, somewhat unwilling to assume.

24. There are besides other reasons why it seems inexpedient to make over the license-tax to the Local Boards. If the tax be treated as a local one, its management and income should be assigned to the Boards holding jurisdiction over the areas in which the persons taxed have their places of business. As a number of these persons carry on their trades and occupations in municipalities, it would follow that a considerable part of the tax would be transferred to Municipal Boards at the expense of the general revenues of the country, a result that does not seem at present to be either necessary or desirable, particularly as the provincial revenues are already relieving the towns from the cost of their police. We should therefore have some disarrangement of local finance, and risks of inequality and mistakes in assessment arising from the creation of a large number of independent assessing Boards, while the sum transferred to the District Board would not be the full amount raised in the district by the license-tax. And even if this difficulty were met by setting aside, for the purposes of license-tax management, the clear distinction laid down in all other respects between town and district finances, the assignment of the license-tax to District Boards would by no means facilitate the difficult task of re-arranging local finance. The districts of these provinces vary much and disproportionately to their total area, not only in their revenue upon which

the local rates depend, and in other sources of local income, but also, and very materially, in their need for the expansion and improvement of their communications and local institutions, and for the development of their resources. The effect of allotting the license-tax to the District Boards of the districts in which it is collected, would be to increase considerably the funds of districts within which the large commercial towns are situated, while the outlying and agricultural districts would gain little. At the same time the Government would lose control of a source of revenue which is by no means of a local character, and which may usefully be kept as a provincial asset whence the deficiencies of the poorer tracts, or special requirements anywhere, might occasionally be supplemented, and inequalities of local income reduced. For, unless various parts of the provinces are to be kept, even more than at present, in various and very unequal stages of progress, it will be impossible altogether to do away with the system of grants from provincial revenues in aid of local income. And while it is only just that every district should have the benefit of the whole of the funds that are raised within it by special rates or from sources that are properly under district management, it is equally right, and the exigencies of the public finances demand, that we should proceed with great caution in localising funds on which localities have not a clear and primary claim.

25. Nevertheless, if financial considerations should eventually permit, and if there should hereafter be manifested a disposition on the part of the Local Boards to enter into arrangements with the Provincial Government in regard to the assessment and appropriation of the license-tax, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will be willing to entertain and consider the proposals; but time is needed for working out and testing in practice the whole scheme of local finance for the provinces, and for correcting inequalities, so that no sudden change may take place in any essential part of the existing arrangements for the advance and improvement of the districts.

26. The following is a summary of the more important conclusions arrived at in the foregoing paragraphs:—

(*a*) *Constitutions and functions of Municipal and District Boards.*

(1) The system of open election shall be introduced into all municipalities, except in a few very special cases. Details as to the qualifications of voters and candidates, methods of voting, and other similar matters, shall be decided by each municipality, subject to the approval of Government.

(2) Except in certain municipalities to be specified by Government, where the presidentship of the district officer is at present considered essential, every Municipal Board shall elect its own chairman, who may be official or non-official, and who shall hold office for one year.

(3) Honorary Magistrates shall *ex-officio* be members of the Board within whose jurisdiction they exercise powers; and non-official chairmen, if not already Honorary Magistrates, shall for their term of office be appointed Honorary Magistrates.

(4) Each tahsil or fiscal sub-division of a district shall be represented by a Board; but all the Sub-divisional Boards shall be subordinate to the central District Board, which shall consist of the aggregate of the several Sub-divisional Boards of the district, and shall regulate their powers and functions.

(5) In all districts in which a sufficiently large electoral body can be constituted, the district officers shall prepare for each sub-division a list of persons who may be chosen to act as electors. The number of these will vary according to the circumstances of each sub-division, but it will not ordinarily be more than 100 or less than 25; and the list shall be periodically revised. Honorary Magistrates shall *ex-officio* be members of the electoral body.

(6) The electors shall be asked to appoint, by such method of election or nomination as they may decide upon, a certain number of their own body to serve on the Sub-divisional Board. The number of such members shall not exceed eight; and membership shall be for periods of three years, intermediate vacancies being filled up, for the remainder of the Board's term, by the electoral body.

(7) The District Boards shall decide whether they will propose to nominate a non-official member as their chairman, or leave the appointment in the hands of the Local Government. In the former case the proposed appointment will be submitted for sanction to the Government; in the latter, the chief district officer will ordinarily assume the chairmanship. The Sub-divisional Boards shall appoint their own chairman. In all cases the chairman shall hold office for one year.

(8) Each Board, Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional, shall appoint its own secretary or secretaries, official or non-official, paid or unpaid; but no member acting as secretary shall receive any remuneration. Municipal Boards may apply to the Government for the services as their secretary of a native official serving in the district, who, if the application be sanctioned, will thereby become a member of the Board.

(9) Each Board shall decide what language is to be used in its discussions and in recording its proceedings. Existing rules of business shall, as far as possible, be adhered to. The Municipal and District Boards will decide as to the strength and cost of the establishments to be employed.

(10) Except as provided in clauses (2) and (7), no Government official shall *ex-officio* be member of a Board. But all Tahsildars shall be eligible for membership of, and shall ordinarily be nominated to, the Boards of their sub-divisions. They shall not however attend meetings of the District Board unless specially summoned by it.

(*b*) *Relations of the district officer to Municipal and District Boards.*

Copies of all Board proceedings shall be at once submitted to the chief district officer, who is at liberty to make suggestions to, and call for information from, the Boards. If suspension of a District Board's action be deemed necessary, reference shall be made to the Commissioner, who may direct provisional suspension, and shall at once report to the Government. Power to suspend provisionally the action of a Municipal Board is given to the chief district officer, who will also report at once to the Government.

(*c*) *Relations between Municipal and District Boards.*

(1) The proportion of cost to be borne by each Board for works and institutions in which more than one are interested, will be decided by mutual arrangement.

(2) The administration of such common works and institutions shall ordinarily be conducted by a joint committee of delegates from the Boards interested.

(*d*) *Local Finance.*

(1) Municipalities shall be relieved of all police charges except those for watch and ward.

(2) The income of District Boards shall be fixed for a term of years, and, subject to the proper maintenance of institutions and works under their control, shall be placed entirely at their disposal, unexpended balances being carried to their credit, and not lapsing.

(3) The rates levied along with the land-revenue are the chief item of local income, and to it will be added the income under all or any of the following heads:—pounds, ferries, nazul, stage carriage fees, and arboricultural, educational, and medical receipts. Management will usually follow financial control.

J. R. REID,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. and Oudh.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published for general information in the *Government Gazette* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; also that copies be forwarded to the Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Accountant-General, for information; also to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to District Officers and to District and Municipal Committees.

By order, &c.,

R. SMEATON,

Junior Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th DECEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report from any part of the country, except in three districts of the Madras Presidency, at Rawalpindi, and at Dibrugarh.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are on the whole in good condition, and the harvest of paddy and dry grains is in progress. In Coorg rice harvest is proceeding, and coffee is being picked. In the Mysore State the harvesting of *ragi* has been completed, and standing crops are in good condition. In the Berars and the Nizam's Territories *kharif* crops are still being reaped, and cotton-picking s in progress.

In the Bombay Presidency *rabi* crops are reported to be doing well; so also in the Central Provinces, where the reaping of the *kharif* continues in most districts. In the Central India and Rajputana States general prospects seem satisfactory.

In the Punjab, prospects generally are good, but for the *rabi* sowings rain would nearly in all districts be beneficial. In Oudh and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces rain is also wanted for the *rabi* crops. In Bengal all cold-weather crops generally are reported to be very promising, except in Burdwan where they are somewhat indifferent. In Assam and British Burma the rice harvest is progressing.

An earthquake was felt on the 15th in Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Kattywar, Neemuch, Indore, Abu, Marwar, Ajmere and Ulwar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 20th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool		Standing crops, later dry crops generally fair; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam		Standing crops dry grains and sugarcane thriving, paddy being harvested; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna		Standing crops paddy and dry crops affected in parts by blight and excessive rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 3 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good, but not thriving for want of timely rain in parts; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Coimbatore	·22 (average of five stations.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·62 (average of eight stations.)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera slight in one taluka.
Madura		Standing crops fair, except in parts; cholera, fever, and cattle disease in parts.
Malabar	27 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops, paddy second crop, good; small-pox, fever, and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore		Standing crops, paddy good; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—No rain except in Tanjore, Coimbatore, and Malabar; general prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Dec. 20th)		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 14th, 4 feet 2 inches, 1 inch more than last year; small-pox in 3 talukas; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 4 talukas; *rabi* crops going on well; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 34 lbs., in Sehwan 32, 45, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 48 lbs., and in Shahbandar 20, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops flourishing; weather not settled; small-pox in Hyderabad, Sakrand, Moro, and Khandiaro; cattle disease in Badin; wheat 25, *bajri* 41, *jowari* 46, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Reaping of *kharif* nearly completed; sowing of *rabi* continues; cotton-picking commenced; *bajri* 31½ and common rice 25¾ lbs. per rupee.
Surat		Crops healthy; reaping continues; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 60 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather excellent, only a little warm in the afternoon; *rabi* crops thriving; fever in Dangi villages only; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 13th to 16th; *nil* on 17th, and 1° warm on 18th and 19th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal except on 15th, when abnormal wind was northerly.
Poona		State of *rabi* crops good; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops good, except those in the inferior fields; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 41 lbs in Sheogaon; *jowari* maximum 75 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 51 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapore		Reaping of early crops nearly completed; late crops promising; cotton crop not good; *jowari* 70 lbs. 34 tolas, and *bajri* 55 lbs. 37 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early crops in progress; cotton suffering from blight in Rannibennur and gram from insects in Gadag; other late crops good; deaths from cholera in Navalgand 3 and in Gadag 4, Ron none; slight fever in four, and cattle disease in two talukas; rice minimum 21 and *jowari* 49 lbs per rupee.
Kanara		Rice and *ragi* harvest completed; preparing ground for second crop on coast; sugarcane thriving; cattle disease subsiding; fever partial; common rice in Karwar 12¾ in district average 15¼ seers per rupee; weather cold and fair.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues in Navanagar; slight shock of earthquake in Navanagar, Morvi, Rajkot, Gondal and Malia on 15th at 8 in the evening; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks—Rabi crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts; slight shock of earthquake in Khandesh, Panch Mahals and Kattywar, on 15th.
Bengal—(Dec. 19th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of *amun* rapidly going on; prices stationary; cattle disease continues; public health generally good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Pulses being sown; reaping of *amun* rice proceeding; prospects of *roachiaya* paddy in the jurisdiction of station Keranigunge not good; outturn in other respects good; sugarcane being cut, outturn good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice going on, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera prevalent in some parts of district, as usual at this season.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	*Amun* being still cut; prospects of *rabi* crops good; mild fever in places.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally favourable; cholera abating.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Winter rice being harvested; prospects of sugarcane good and of *rabi* crops indifferent; cholera and fever rather prevalent.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and dry; *amun* being harvested; prospects of cold-weather crops favourable; fever reported from Nilphamari Sub-division; general health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest going on, outturn in Muddehpoora said to be fair; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; fever abating in Muddehpoora, but cases of cholera reported from Bhagulpore town and the south of the district.
Purneah	*Nil*	Late rice a moderate crop; cold-weather crops very promising; fever abated.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* continue good; reaping of paddy nearly finished; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* and tobacco crops progressing favourably; paddy being reaped; fever still prevalent in Tajpore Sub-division, otherwise public health fair; prices of food-grains stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh . . .	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; prospects of cold-weather crops good public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Late rice being reaped; *rabi* crops progressing well; cholera has appeared both in town and interior.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week; all cold-weather crops generally reported on to be very promising, except in Burdwan, where some crops are said to be indifferent; in some districts *amun* rice will yield below an average crop; generally, however, a fair crop is expected for the whole province; sugarcane is being cut in some districts with a good outturn; weather is generally reported to be not so cold as usual at this season, and consequently fever and cholera continue to be prevalent in several parts; small-pox is said to be increasing in Singbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 19th)	No rain	*Kharif* rice crops being cut; prospects of *rabi* crops good; a slight rise in prices of food grains; no sickness among men or cattle.
Allahabad („ 20th)	No rain	Crops most promising; prices falling slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 18th)	No rain	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; fever and ague in some tahsils; prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops flourishing; prices almost stationary; small-pox and cattle disease of a mild type in a few villages of pargana Jhansi.
Agra („ 19th)	No rain	Sky now and then cloudy; *rabi* crops promise well and are being irrigated; small-pox in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Rain would benefit unirrigated crops; prices unchanged; condition of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather again clear and frosty; small-pox unabated; prices stationary; prospects good.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather fair; rain wanted; general health good; typhus decreasing; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Prospects of crops fair; rain urgently wanted for *rabi* crops; general health good, but small-pox prevalent in the city.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Prospects satisfactory; cholera has ceased.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Rain urgently required; small-pox still bad in tahsil Sitapur, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects good; irrigation going on; weather seasonable; health good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair; rain much wanted; irrigation from wells going on; isolated cases of cholera still reported; cattle disease continues in tahsil Rai Bareli; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain needed; sky clear.
		General Remarks.—No rain; rain wanted for the *rabi* crops in Oudh and in the north-western districts, elsewhere prospects fair prices have raisen slightly in two districts and fallen in one; sporadic cholera in one district and small-pox in five; cattle disease continues in Rae Bareli, Kumaon, and Jhansi.
Punjab—(Dec. 19th)		
Delhi	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Hissar	. . . .	Health generally good; sporadic small-pox in Rohtak; prices almost stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good; prices steady; rain wanted.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good; prices fluctuating; *rabi* sowings completed, rain wanted.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight rain	Seasonable fever prevailing; slight fall in prices; *rabi* sowings completed, and *kharif* gathered in; cattle disease in the Murree tahsil.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Slight fever prevailing; prices almost stationary; rain wanted.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . .	Fever abating, but the mortality continues high; harvest prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The health of the Province and the prospects of crops are generally good; rain is wanted in nearly all the districts, Rawalpindi being the only one in which there has been a slight fall during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 20th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; prospects of *rabi* crops and health good.
Jubbulpore („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; crops thriving; prospects and health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 18th)	. . .	Crops excellent; a few clouds about; health fair; prices steady.
Seoni („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects good; *kharif* crop being threshed; fever declining; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad (Dec. 19th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops doing well; small-pox reported; fever prevalent; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; threshing of *kharif* commenced; health generally good; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops good; fever abating; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather clear and pleasant; prospects of crops good; few cases of small-pox; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cool; *kharif* crops being harvested in most districts; *rabi* crops in good condition; fever abating; public health generally good; prices unchanged.
British Burma—(Dec. 16th)		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 204·17 inches; 22 deaths from cholera, and 2 from small-pox reported from district; public health in town good; cattle disease severe in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 102·02 inches; 4 deaths from cholera; otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 125·83 inches; 19 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects generally good; reaping going on; some slight damage done by late rains.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 50·21 inches; 3 deaths from cholera in town, and 6 in district; otherwise public health good; earlier crops of paddy have been reaped.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Line interrupted.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Line interrupted.
		General Remarks.—Public health good, with exception of a little cholera in Akyab district and Bassein town; reaping progessing; crop prospects good everywhere.
Assam—		
Gauhati . (Dec. 19th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; public health good.
Sylhet („ 20th)	*Nil*	Paddy harvest continues; outturn of *amun* in Sunamganj said to be good; no other reports of outturn; *sali* seems to be a very poor crop in Sadr and Karimganj Sub-division; cholera apparently abating.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting cooler; about half of the *sali* crop reaped; 9 deaths from cholera in Silchar, 4 in Lakhipur, 7 in Hailakandi reported; common rice 26¼ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·20	Weather cold; *sali dhan* being harvested; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 20th)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; price of *ragi* 33 seers per rupee.
Mysore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; price of *ragi* 25 seers per rupee.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	High east wind prevailing; rice harvest proceeding; coffee being picked, outturn short and below estimate; market dull; no sale for cardamoms; prices of food grains falling; climate feverish.
		General Remarks.—The condition of the crops throughout the Mysore State is good, and prospects fair; harvesting of *ragi* and *poonji* paddy completed; price of *ragi* in Shimoga 23 to 60 seers per rupee; in Chittaldrug, 36 to 60; rice on an average, 12 seers; public health satisfactory.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 20th)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	*Kharif* reaping continued; cotton-picking progressing; *rabi* in good condition; prices, wheat 16, *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Cotton-picking and *juari*-cutting continued; *rabi* progressing favourably.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Tubi* crops prospering; *abi* crops continue to be reaped; cholera still prevails; prices, wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 27, yellow *juari* 33, and *tur* 30 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Dec. 20th)		
Indore	. . . .	No change since last report; slight shock of earthquake felt on evening of 15th.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Sutna	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; public health good; a slight shock of earthquake was felt at 7 o'clock P. M. on Friday last, the 15th instant.
Goona	. . . .	Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	The *kharif* harvest is being reaped; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; sowings of opium finished; *rabi* crops doing well; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 20th)	. . . .	Weather cold; severe shock of earthquake on 15th at 7 P. M., periodical small shocks have continued since.
Sirohi („ 17th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells full; health good; crop prospects fair.
Marwar („ 15th)	. . . .	Only one month's water in tanks; wells almost full; health and crop prospects good; shock of earthquake on 15th, lasting about three seconds.
Harowti („ 11th)	. . . .	Crops progressing favourably; health good; weather cloudy and colder; prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	. . . .	Health good; weather mild.
Ajmere („ 19th)	. . . .	Unusual heat; earthquake on 15th; weather cloudy; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects satisfactory; health good.
Ulwar („ „)	. . . .	Prospects and health good; shock of earthquake on 15th.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Dec. 14th)	No rain	Prospects good; weather fine, but rather more warm than in the last week of November.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of October 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	KHARIF. Five-year leases. Leased up to end of October 1882.	KHARIF. Five-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	KHARIF. Three-year leases. Leased in October 1882.	KHARIF. Three-year leases. Leased up to end of October 1882.	KHARIF. Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	KHARIF. Annual leases. Leased in October 1882.	KHARIF. Annual leases. Leased up to end of October 1882.	RABI. Three-year leases. Leased in October 1882.	RABI. Three-year leases. Leased up to end of October 1882.	RABI. Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	RABI. Annual leases. Leased in October 1882.	RABI. Annual leases. Leased up to end of October 1882.	RABI. Annual leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,200	746·10	...	...	40,061	...	...	13,607	...	139	...	...	...	...	3,207	3,347
		Pattamoondee	1,048	621·40	...	...	11,272	...	...	796	...	567	...	...	...	...	16,081	
		High Level, Section I	975	271·97	...	...	13,597	...	636	...	...	1,930	...	...	...	...	21,345	
		Taldanda	1,200	554·00	...	...	10,078	...	932	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	276	
	Balasore	Midnapur High Level, Section II	660	330·00	...	...	25,269	...	6,197	...	...	1,491	...	...	...	...	10,585	
			727·16			...	204	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	100,480	...	23,334	...	...	4,167	...	...	...	...	50,492	3,347
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	826	2,284	...	6,963	17,346	...	1,537	...	...	...	...	36,869	
			...	...	...	1,290	13,342	574			...		...	...	...	...		
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	249	...	840	2,889											
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	31	...													
	Total of the month		...	...	...	2,700	16,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	357	...	—194	105	...	139	...	...	...	...	3,207	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main. Buxar	4,342	2,088	...	826	1,284	...	...	...	...	567	...	...	...	...	16,081	3,347
			1,226	521	...	...	2,506	...	...	...	...	1,930	...	...	...	...	21,345	
	Patna and Gya	Arrah	1,660	1,063	...	2,600	14,047	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	276	
		Eastern Main. Patna	1,460	1,025	...	115	2,404	...	...	...	...	1,491	...	...	...	...	10,585	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	3,060	25,452	...	...	...	...	4,167	...	...	...	...	50,492	3,347
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	3,865	27,461	...	...	6,963	...	1,537	...	...	...	...	36,869	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	5,810	38,140	...	...	23,334	...	4,167	...	...	...	...	60,492	3,347
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	3,865	27,806	574	6,469	24,437	3,537	36,869	...	...	...	...		

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Grand Total. Sugarcane. Leased up to end of October 1882.	Grand Total. Total. Leased in October 1882.	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year. Leased in October 1882.	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Remarks.
			Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	70	53,888	2,833	66,691	
		Pattamoondee	...	12,068	149	12,217	
		High Level, Section I	8	14,213	67	14,288	
		Taldanda	36	11,008	336	11,330	
	Balasore	Midnapur High Level, Section II	77	31,466	519	32,062	
			165	1,980	...	1,545	
	Total of the month		356	133,823	4,004	128,183	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		267	117,919	5,353	123,538	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	...	83,373	...	83,372	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	...	12,857	...	12,857	
	Total of the month		...	96,229	...	96,229	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	103,862	...	103,863	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main. Buxar	...	5,891	...	7,111	
			...	21,373	...	24,480	
	Patna and Gya	Arrah	...	66,392	...	76,367	
		Eastern Main. Patna	...	490	...	635	
			...	19,888	...	20,973	
	Total of the month		...	115,734	3,347	129,566	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	78,469	...	90,307	
	Grand total of the month		...	385,786	7,351	383,768	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		48	298,249	5,353	317,707	

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Rainfall. Inches during 1882-83.	Rainfall. Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Remarks.
			Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Acr.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	8·19	83·42	5·25	65,627	
		Pattamoondee				12,600	
		High Level, Section I				14,669	
		Taldanda				10,719	
	Balasore	Midnapur High Level, Section II				26,980	
						1,425	
	Total of the month		8·19	83·42	5·25	123,638	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	57·71	6·09	...	27 days' discharging.
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	6·53	60·84	52·29	90,465	17 days' discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	6·69	46·84	51·76	13,367	
	Total of the month		13·22	107·48	104·05	103,832	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		10·51	146·90	102·01	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main. Buxar	4·16	25·24	36·39	5,447	
						16,894	
	Patna and Gya	Arrah	4·63	33·76	36·75	65,117	
		Eastern Main. Patna				166	
			4·84	33·79	36·61	12,643	
	Total of the month		13·63	92·79	108·75	90,307	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		13·39	128·02	121·83	...	
	Grand total of the month		35·04	282·69	218·05	327,707	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		23·90	331·73	229·68	...	

C. W. ODLING,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

The 9th December 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1882.

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.	Via Paumben. No.	Via Paumben. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
Sent	6,062	15,240 4	88	288 2	34	119 8	403	1,588 8	1	2 13	816	2,539 6	151	422 3	342	632 15	1,651	2,881 1	9,542	23,714 12
Received	4,907	21,768 10	297	847 7	29	103 11	455	2,021 5	9	30 3	912	2,677 12	148	434 3	...	...	1,688	3,113 10	8,445	30,994 13
TOTAL	10,969	37,008 14	385	1,135 9	63	223 3	858	3,609 13	10	33 0	1,728	5,217 2	299	856 6	342	632 15	3,339	5,994 11	17,987	54,711 9
TRANSIT. From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	4,692	18,589 4	7	22 11	13	39 9	90	253 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,802	18,904 9
Received. ,, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. ,, Lainzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. ,, Paumben	365	1,121 6	...	...	...	...	15	65 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	1,186 9
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	3,869	14,684 13	129	425 6	5	14 11	65	146 4	3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,071	15,280 7
Sent. ,, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. ,, Lainzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. ,, Paumben	313	1,143 13	12	53 0	...	...	15	51 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	1,247 15
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	1,772	7,434 5	1	2 14	2	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,775	7,457 4
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	1,057	4,618 7	38	292 2	1	3 4	...	...	23	314 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,119	5,228 9
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	188 12	3	7 6	...	...	...	...	52	196 2
,, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	185 14	50	185 14
TOTAL	12,068	47,592 0	187	796 1	21	77 9	185	515 10	26	324 1	49	188 12	3	7 6	...	...	50	185 14	12,589	49,687 5
GRAND TOTAL																			30,576	1,04,398 14

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1882.

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	4,907	6,062	10,969	86·27	92·03	89·36
Indo-European	,, Turkey	297	88	385	5·22	1·33	3·14
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	29	34	63	0·51	0·52	0·51
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	455	403	858	8·00	6·12	6·99
	TOTAL	5,688	6,587	12,275	100·00	100·00	100·00

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 15th December, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble H. S. THOMAS and the Hon'ble G. H. P. EVANS took their seats as Additional Members.

BIKRAMA SINGH'S ESTATES' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardár Bikrama Singh and the Kapúrthhala State, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley and the Mover. He said that, when he obtained leave to introduce this Bill, he explained that it was not a Bill of any public or general importance. Its object was merely to confirm and give effect to a certain award passed for settling some family disputes. The circumstances under which the award was made, the nature of the award and the proceedings which had since taken place were fully explained in the preamble of the Bill, and it was not necessary that he should do anything further except to state that, when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, the trust-fund to which it related consisted partly of land and partly of money to be invested in land. Since that date the whole of the fund had been invested in land, and the trustees had consequently discharged the duties imposed upon them, and nothing more remained to be done. He was consequently enabled to make the Bill much shorter and simpler than it would have been if it had been introduced when leave was obtained.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives. He said :—

"The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made to the Government of Bombay by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by that Company. The Government of Bombay referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request, the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would (I am quoting from the report) 'in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety, and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which, by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature, imperil the public safety.'

"It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make under that Act rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which the rules proposed by the Bengal Committee are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term, under section 4, includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

"Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under the existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting is necessary. These explosives have already been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprise throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

"Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, has recommended itself to the Government of India as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly, the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are, in the opinion of the Government, necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide, by means of rules adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said: "I quite agree, my Lord, that early legislation upon this subject is very desirable. I speak under correction, but I think the rules proposed to be adopted by the Committee under the Arms Act, which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert referred to, were under action taken by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden. The recommendation of that Committee was based on the conviction that early measures of a protective character were necessary, and as much time would elapse before recourse could be had to legislation, it was thought that rules under the Arms Act were the only possible way of securing some means of protection in the importation and transport, through the port of Calcutta, of admittedly very dangerous explosive articles. I concur in the view expressed by the Hon'ble Legislative Member that it is not expedient or right to frame such rules under an Act passed for a different purpose; but I would mention that, for the security of the port, the Bengal Government has already had to take action to prevent ships carrying dynamite and other such explosives for approaching the limits of the port, and it is very necessary that no time should be lost in passing an enactment to regulate the importation, transport and warehousing of such articles."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that Major the Hon'ble E. Baring be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills :—

To amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

To give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

To amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

To give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

To amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR LAW REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876. This law, he said, was passed in 1876 with the object of establishing a system of State emigration for Burma, and it was originally framed very much on the lines of the Assam Emigration Act, with this difference, that the contracts, instead of being made with private individuals, were to be made in the first instance with the Government, and the Government was afterwards to distribute the labour. It provided for the appointment of emigration agents at ports and the establishment of depôts, and also for the punishment of people who endeavoured to recruit without a license under the Act. A certain amount of action was taken under the law, an emigration agent was appointed at Coconada and a few emigrants went to Burma; but at the end of a few years the law was found to be a dead failure. The office of emigration agent was abolished, the depôt was sold by auction, and no further attempt was made to carry out the Act. But, side by side with this system of State emigration, there was, both before and after, and during the continuance of that action, a system of labour emigration continually going on from Madras to Burma under private arrangement. A certain number of labourers was collected, their passages were paid, advances were given to them and those engaged in the business took their chance of recovering the outlay from the wages of the labourers. This system practically only applied to Rangoon and the large coast towns, but not to the interior of the country. It had grown to considerable dimensions, and was still being carried on satisfactorily. No complaints had been made either by the Burmese or by the Madras Government, nor by the parties to the contract. But last year an officer in Madras discovered that this system of emigration was illegal; a case was tried there, the persons concerned were fined and the matter was referred to the High Court. The High Court decided that it was illegal, because the recruiter held no license. He could not have a license, because there was no emigration agent to grant one. The Madras Government, however, were of opinion that the Act was never intended to have that effect, that it referred only to State emigration, and not to private emigration, which had been going on there for years. On a reference to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, he strongly supported the view taken by the Madras Government, and he subsequently wrote very strongly that private emigration should be allowed to go on, because he found that the importation of labour from Madras, which was largely resorted to in connection with the construction of the Sittang Railway, was seriously impeded under the existing law; and he recommended that the existing law, Act III of 1876, should be repealed. The Madras Government fully approved of the proposed repeal of the law. They recommended that the law should be abolished, and that section 3 of the Madras Act, which it repealed, should be revived. That section simply provided a penalty for recruiting people by fraud, violence or whilst in a state of intoxication. The Government of India decided that this was unnecessary, as the provisions of the Indian Penal Code were sufficient to punish the commission of such offences. The Government of India were on principle opposed to the re-enactment of such a shred of legislation; the Government of Madras accepted that view, and it was therefore determined to introduce the present Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said: "The Act of 1876, my Lord, was a very unnecessary one, and should be repealed. It was passed under the mistaken idea that the Government should intervene to control and direct emigration from India to Burma, and in the hope that the action of Government might lead to the settlement of coolies in the province. The fact is that the demand for labour there at special seasons is amply supplied by the perfectly voluntary emigration which sets in from both Madras and the districts of Bengal adjoining Burma. These men, however, only go to Burma for a short season, and, having obtained very large wages during their stay, they return to their homes enriched with their spoils. They confer no permanent benefit upon the province. The attempt of Government, however, to control it has made no improvement. It cost the Government a good deal

of money, and did not for a moment check the voluntary emigration which went on side by side with it. And it is certainly much better that the voluntary system should continue; and it is in this direction the present Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, is acting, in promoting, as much as he can, voluntary emigration, by enabling the steam companies to carry over emigrants at a cheaper cost."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

RULES OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT gave notice of his intention to propose certain amendments of the Rules of Business which had been passed under the Indian Councils Act. He said that a draft of the proposed amendments, with a Statement of the Objects and Reasons for which they were proposed, had, he believed, been circulated among hon'ble Members of Council. But as these proposals only formed part of a general scheme for giving greater publicity to legislative measures, it would perhaps be convenient that he should take this opportunity of stating what the Government of India had done, what they were doing and what they were proposing to do in furtherance of this policy. It was doubtless in the remembrance of those present that, in the course of one of the debates which took place in the early part of this year, Mr. Plowden, who bade them farewell at the last meeting, and whose absence they all regretted to-day, called attention to the inadequacy of the existing arrangements for giving publicity to Bills brought into Council. His remarks were taken up by the Press and gave occasion to some interesting and suggestive articles and letters in the newspapers; amongst which he might be permitted to mention an article in the *Hindoo Patriot* of February the 13th last, and a letter written by a Native correspondent to the *Pioneer* of February the 25th. The subject was not overlooked by the Government of India, and on his arrival at Simla, at the end of April, he found that it was under the consideration of the Legislative Department. At that time, the legislative machinery of this country was entirely new to him, and he was anxious in this, as in other matters, to gain some practical knowledge of the working of the system before committing himself to proposals for its amendment. Accordingly, he pleaded guilty to being personally responsible for any delay which had occurred in taking action on the subject. The most important conclusions at which the Government of India ultimately arrived were embodied in a circular letter from the Secretary to the Legislative Department, which was issued on the 8th September last, and to which the widest publicity had been given. That letter began by observing that more direct steps were already taken by the Government of India than were taken in England to make the Bills before the legislature known to the public. In Bengal and, it was believed, in other parts of India, the Vernacular Gazettes were sent to all the Courts, and were there read by the pleaders and mukhtárs. Public bodies of weight or influence were consulted on Bills of importance. Besides the large associations to which the Local Government referred direct, there were local associations which the District Officer usually consulted. Every District and Sub-divisional Officer was expected, not only to express his own opinion, but also to ascertain the opinions of the Natives around him; and, as a matter of fact, the papers which were printed regarding important Bills commonly contained many valuable opinions from Native associations and from individual Native gentlemen. The letter went on to remark that it must be borne in mind that some of the most important Bills which came before the Council, and, in particular, measures like the great codifying Bills in connection with which this question had arisen, were, no matter how clearly they might be drafted, of such a nature that, even

with the aid of the fullest explanations, none but experts could hope to master their contents sufficiently to offer any useful criticism on them. Similar measures met with but little criticism in England outside professional circles, and in India the prospect of obtaining useful criticisms on measures of this class was much diminished by the difficulties of translation, to which reference was subsequently made. Perhaps he might be allowed to confirm the last remark from his own experience. Amongst the measures which had engaged the attention of Parliament during the last two years, some of the most important were two Acts passed at the instance of Lord Cairns -one for the amendment of the law of conveyance and the other for the amendment of the law relating to settlements of land. The first of these measures had made important alterations in the practice relating to the transfer of landed property; in regard to the second, it was not too much to say that it materially affected the position and powers of the landed gentry throughout the whole of England. Yet neither of these measures met with much general criticism. Their provisions were, to the best of MR. ILBERT'S belief, criticised by no one outside the ranks of professional lawyers, and by very few of them. The Criminal Code Bill, which had not yet become law, had been a good deal more talked about, but the amount of serious criticism which it had undergone, and the number of those who had taken the trouble to master its provisions, was extremely small. Hon'ble Members knew that it was very easy to talk about matters of this kind without any great knowledge of the provisions of the Bill. He very much doubted whether any one who was not a lawyer had turned over its pages. He did, indeed, remember seeing a clever little pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Criminal Code Bill by a Habitual Criminal," but he suspected that the gentleman who so described himself was a member of the profession to which MR. ILBERT himself had the honour to belong. The truth was, that codifying measures of this description were, as a rule, very seldom read; although they were, doubtless, consummate works of art in their way, they were extremely dry reading; and no one, so far as his experience went, took the trouble to read them except under the pressure of dire necessity. Accordingly, he had no reason to expect that measures of this kind would ever constitute a popular form of literature either among the criminal or among the non-criminal classes.

To return to the circular letter. After these prefatory remarks, which were made, not for the purpose of minimizing the importance of the subject, but for the purpose of guarding against exaggerated notions of what the Government proposed to do, the letter went on to suggest certain practical changes.

The first of these related to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. One suggestion was that a fuller and more popular Statement of Objects and Reasons might be published, showing why the measure was required, and giving a short history of the circumstances which had led up to it, and an explanation of the effect it was likely to have on the subject-matter and on the people. They had done their best in the Legislative Department to give effect to this proposal, and to make not only the Statements of Objects and Reasons but the Reports of Select Committees fuller and more popular in form than was formerly the practice, and, so far as was consistent with the nature of the subject, to make them clear and intelligible to the ordinary unscientific mind. The draftsman of a Bill always had to steer between the Scylla of the judicial Bench and the Charybdis of the public. If he aimed at a popular style—if he tried to express the intention of the legislature in popular language, the language of everyday life—he was sure to be told by the Bench and the Bar that he was prolix, that he was inaccurate and that he was wanting in precision. If, on the other hand, he aimed at scientific accuracy and precision, he was informed by the public that he was crabbed in style, and that he was obscure and unintelligible. To escape altogether from this dilemma was impossible, but perhaps the best plan would be to provide a technical text for the official and professional classes and a popular commentary for the public, and that was what the Legislative Department had attempted.

The next subject to which the letter directed attention was that of translation, and here there was a serious difficulty inherent in the subject which

could not be entirely removed. Any one who had attempted it would acknowledge that it was hard enough to give an adequate rendering of English legal terms in French or German, or of French or German legal terms in English. But it was infinitely more difficult to translate such expressions accurately into languages where not only the modes of thought and forms of expression were further removed from English than in the case of European languages, but the requisite scientific terminology was either altogether wanting, or was so defective that the vocabulary had to be supplemented with unfamiliar and artificial importations from the Arabic or Sanscrit. They could not, under these circumstances, hope to make translations which were altogether satisfactory. All that could be aimed at was to make them as accurate and as intelligible, not only to experts, but to the ordinary public, as the circumstances of the case would admit, and steps were being taken to effect that object. In the first place, arrangements had been made to test the accuracy and intelligibility of the translations which had already been made of Bills and Acts; secondly, the Local Governments had been applied to for information as to the machinery which they employed for making translations, with the view of considering whether it was possible to make any improvements in that direction; and thirdly, it was proposed to utilise to a greater extent than at present the labours of the Translation Branch of the Legislative Department.

Assuming that the objects aimed at had been sufficiently explained in English, and that provision had been made for tolerably satisfactory translations into the vernaculars both of Bills and of the accompanying documents, the next question was, how all these documents could be brought to the notice of the persons whose opinion it was desired to elicit. That was a point on which the Local Governments would be consulted, both as to the machinery for distribution, and as to the persons and associations to whom those documents were to be supplied. In the meantime, it was proposed generally that, when a Bill had been introduced, the Bill itself, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and, whenever it appeared necessary, the speech made by the Member in charge when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill or when he introduced the Bill, should be printed in a separate form on cheap paper, so as to be available, with the translations, for gratuitous distribution to the Press, and to such municipalities, local boards and associations interesting themselves in public questions as was considered desirable. It was also proposed that these papers might be made available for perusal without fee at court-houses and kachahrís, and that they should be sold at a low price to the public. Steps had been taken to ascertain how cheaply they could be published and sold. MR. ILBERT could not speak positively at present, because the necessary inquiries had not been completed; but he thought the Government of India saw its way to supply to any person or association, who might be willing to subscribe, copies of all Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Committees and Reports of Debates in the Council at what he thought would be admitted to be the very reasonable rate of two rupees a year.

Supposing that as much publicity as was practicable had been given to the proceedings of the Council, the next question was how they could best secure that such criticisms as were offered should duly reach the Council and not be overlooked. It was hardly necessary to say that, without the light afforded by external criticism, every legislative proposal was, and must be, to a great extent a leap in the dark. Experience showed that legislative proposals could not be effectually or thoroughly considered until they had been reduced into the form of Bills, and that, until a Bill had gone through the ordeal of external criticism, its draftsman, however skilful and experienced he might be, must feel uncertain that he had attained the object which was desired. What the Government desired to know was whether they had succeeded in making their meaning sufficiently clear; whether they had provided for all matters for which it was necessary that provision should be made; whether their proposals were consistent with each other, harmonious with existing legislation and adapted to local requirements; whether they had omitted to make any provision which was required for the effectual working of the Act; whether any of their proposals were likely to produce effects which they neither contemplated

nor intended. To put the matter shortly, they wanted to know two things:—First, whether the machinery which they had devised was likely to work; and secondly, to change the metaphor, where the shoe was likely to pinch. For information on the first point, they naturally turned to the official classes, to the officers who would have to administer the law and to the Judges who would have to expound it. They had freely availed themselves of their privilege of consulting this class on all the larger measures which were brought into Council, and in so doing they were compelled to levy heavy contributions on their valuable time. The only way in which they could repay the debt was by taking care that their suggestions should not be overlooked. The second point on which information was desired was one of equal importance, but far more difficult to obtain. What they wanted to know was, not only how the Bill would work, not only what was thought of it by those who would work it, but the effect the Bill would have on the persons on whom it would operate. They wanted to find out what were the feelings and the expectations, the apprehensions and the impressions, not of those who were to administer the law, but of the people on whom the law was to operate, and whose interests and welfare it must, for good or bad, intimately affect. Something was to be learned on these points from sympathetic and experienced officials, who had lived among the people and had acquired some knowledge of their ways and modes of thought: something more could be learnt from influential and representative associations, such as the British Indian Association, the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha and others, though it must always be borne in mind that such associations represented not so much the public at large as the views of particular classes and interest. But, after making due allowance for all such sources of information, their best source of information was, and must be, the public Press. They all knew that the Press was by no means an infallible guide; that it was sometimes misleading, inasmuch as it was apt to be the mouth-piece not of the public, but of a particular class or set of interests. But after all, and making due allowance for all this, it was almost the only voice that spoke to them from outside the charmed circle of officialism, and therefore it was a voice which the Government could not afford, and certainly did not desire, to disregard. Accordingly, attempts were being made to watch more closely than heretofore the comments in the Press, both English and Vernacular, and the Government of India had requested that those who were responsible for compiling the weekly extracts from the vernacular newspapers should pay special attention to any comments in these papers on matters connected with pending legislation; and they had arranged that, in certain cases, full abstracts from newspaper articles should be circulated to members of the Legislative Council in the same way as official communications were now circulated. He had no doubt that members of Council had already observed that the number and bulk of the papers with reference to published Bills had materially increased owing to such abstracts.

The next point to which reference was made in the letter was the possibility of making some amendments in the Rules of procedure, and that was the point to which MR. ILBERT'S notice specially referred. But, before touching upon that, he should like to say a few words on one other subject. So far they had been considering only Bills which were destined to become Acts. But there was a great deal of legislation which affected the interests of the public as intimately as—he was inclined to think, even more intimately than—the Acts either of the Governor General in Council or of the local legislatures. What he referred to were the numerous notifications, rules and regulations which were made from time to time either under executive authority or under the authority of a particular Act. The existing practice with reference to these rules was that, when they were made, they were published in the local official Gazette or in the *Gazette of India*, as the case might be. It appeared to the Government of India that, in the case of legislation of this kind,—for it was legislation,—it was as important as in the case of Bills that opportunity should be given for external unofficial criticism before the rules had been finally settled. The Government had accordingly recommended that any rule, regulation or notification which affected the outside public, whether made under executive authority or

under the authority of an Act, should, before being issued by the Local Government or Administration, and, where sanction was required, before being submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, be published as a draft, with the view of ascertaining whether any valid objection could be taken to it. In making this recommendation, it was proposed to follow an English precedent, which was precisely in point. Under numerous Acts of Parliament, power was given to bodies like Railway Companies, Harbour Boards, Municipal Councils and the like to frame bye-laws which were binding on particular sections of the public. Where powers of this kind were conferred by modern Acts of Parliament, it was almost uniformly the case that the power was conferred with a proviso that, before the bye-law was submitted to the confirming authority, it should be published as a draft in such a manner as might appear necessary to bring it to the notice of the class of the public likely to be affected by the bye-law. The mode of publication usually required was that the bye-laws should be inserted as advertisements in two or more local newspapers circulating in the district to which they related, and that copies should be posted up during a specified time in certain public offices, as well as in the town hall and other public buildings where they were likely to attract attention. Of course, that precise mode of publication might not be found suitable in India, and the Government would have to consider what was the best mode to adopt for the purpose of securing the end in view.

Now, he turned to the proposals which had been made for amending the Rules of Business. Criticisms had been passed on the existing procedure to the effect that, under that procedure, sufficient time for consideration was not allowed after the introduction of a Bill, especially to those who were dependent on translations, which could not be brought out until some time after the introduction of the Bill, and it had been suggested that a Rule of Business should be framed which would preclude the Select Committees, to which all Bills of any importance were referred, from reporting on a Bill until a specified period had elapsed from the date of its publication in the vernacular languages. Any such hard-and-fast rule would, it was feared, be altogether unworkable. The time to be allowed in each instance must depend upon all the circumstances of the case; but, with a view to imposing a check upon over-haste, it was proposed to introduce into the 24th of the Rules of Business a provision to the effect that, when publication in the vernacular or in the local Gazettes had been ordered by the Council (as it always was in the case of any Bill in which the people were interested), the Select Committee should in their report state the date on which the Bill had been published in each language and Gazette. The result of this would be that, if in any case the Committee proposed to proceed with a Bill before any particular section of the community had been allowed the time to form its opinion which would ordinarily be considered sufficient, the fact would be brought prominently to notice, and some special grounds of urgency would have to be adduced in support of the course proposed.

Another point to which reference was made in the letter of the 8th September related to the republication in the vernacular as well as in English of Bills which the Select Committee considered had been so amended as to need republication. As regarded this point, MR. ILBERT ought to state that, though the Rules of Business contained no express provision respecting it, the more important Bills were at present republished in vernacular as well as in English. The only question was whether this practice should not be extended.

It would seem right, as a general rule, that, when a Bill was of such a nature that the Council thought it necessary to order it, on its introduction, to be published in the vernaculars, and the Select Committee thought it had been so altered as to require republication, there should be a republication in the vernacular languages as well as in English. But this was not always so. It occasionally happened that the alterations in a Bill which led the Committee to recommend its republication were alterations merely in drafting or in matters of procedure, and that republication was recommended, not because the interests of any persons concerned were supposed to be affected, but simply because, owing to the complication of the subject, or to the danger of there

being some flaw which would cause a hitch in the working of the Bill as amended, it was thought desirable to submit it once more to the judgment of experts. In a case of this sort, a republication in English was obviously all that was required.

In this case also, it had been thought impracticable to lay down any hard-and-fast rules, and the requirements of the case would probably be best met by adding to the twenty-fourth Rule of Business a provision to the effect that, when the Committee recommended the republication of a Bill originally published in a vernacular language, the republication should, as a rule, take place in the vernacular as well as in English, and that, if in any case the Committee did not consider republication in the vernacular to be necessary, they should give their reasons for that opinion in their report. The clauses it was proposed to insert laid down a similar rule regarding republication in local Gazettes, a matter to which the same considerations appeared to apply.

Lastly, it had been suggested that, when a Bill came to be "taken into consideration," whether it had been dealt with by a Select Committee or not, the President should have power, in any case in which such a course seemed to him desirable, to submit the Bill to the Council section by section, as was done in Parliament in Committees of the whole House. The discretion as to whether this course should be adopted or not would rest with the President, who would determine whether the Bill was of such a kind as to require it or not. There was no doubt that the adoption of this course would take up time, but this objection, it was thought, would be more than outweighed by the advantage gained in affording a better opportunity than at present existed for explaining to the public the details of a measure and the real meaning of its separate provisions. Members of the Council would, where a Bill was dealt with in this way, have more means than they now possessed of asking questions upon points of detail, and the Government would be able to give more ample explanations than it was possible for them to give under the ordinary procedure.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT suggested, that it would perhaps be both more regular and advisable that the Council should not enter into any discussion of the points raised by Mr. Ilbert on the present occasion. His Hon'ble friend had given a very clear explanation of the proposals of the Government on the subject, and HIS EXCELLENCY himself would, therefore, at present abstain from making such remarks as he might be inclined to make at a later period. He thought that it would be better that members of Council should take time to consider Mr. Ilbert's proposals, and that a subsequent stage, after a certain amount of discussion had taken place on them in the Press, and the public had an opportunity of considering them, would present a more fitting occasion for the expression of the views of members on those proposals.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd December, 1882.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th December, 1882.

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

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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 DEPARTMENT.

AMENDMENT OF RULE II OF THE RULES REGARDING THE LEVY AND [illegible] IN CEMETERIES AND CHURCHES.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—Nos. 4—248-63A., under date Fort William, the 27th December 1882.

Read again:—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 6—370 to 382, dated the 9th November 1876, containing rules relating to churches and cemeteries.

Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, publishing rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Read also the following papers regarding the materials to be used in the erection of tombs:—

From the Government of Madras, No. 2254 W., dated 1st September 1882.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 190, dated 21st September 1882.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 896, dated 5th October 1882.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution, dated the 9th November 1876, cited in the preamble, it is laid down that the dimensions of a monument over a pucka grave must not exceed eight feet by four feet at the base except with the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned, and that a simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not ex-

ceeding three feet by two feet, is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutcha grave. Rule II of the rules regarding the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India, published under Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, read above, provides that a fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial ground, provided, however, that for a simple head-stone or flat slab not more than three feet six inches in height or length and two feet in width, a uniform fee of R 5 only shall be charged.

2. With reference to the rules contained in the Resolution of 9th November 1876, the Government of Madras, in September last, invited the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of laying down some rule in regard to the nature of the materials to be used in the erection of tombs. In view of the great expense entailed in the maintenance of structures formed of brick and chunam, of which the great majority of tombs in the Madras Presidency are built, the Madras Government suggested that above the level of the ground the use of any other material than cut stone should in all cases be prohibited.

3. The Governor General in Council is, however, advised that the adoption of the recommendation made by the Government of Madras might possibly be productive of hardship in view of the fact that in most parts of India cut stone is very expensive, while in some parts it is believed to be practically unattainable except by persons in affluent circumstances. In order to attain the object in view, it has been suggested by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta that—

(1) the words "of stone or marble" should be added after the words "a simple head-stone or flat slab" in Rule II contained in Home Department Notification dated 12th December 1877; and

(2) that the fee of one rupee should be retained, but that the monuments should not exceed an entire height of three feet from the ground, the fee of one rupee being reduced to 8 annas in the case of monuments of stone or marble.

4. The suggestions made by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta commend themselves to the Government of India, and the Governor General in Council accordingly directs that Rule II of the rules contained in Home Department Notification, dated 12th December 1877, be altered in the manner described in the preceding paragraph of this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information, with reference to the letter thence, No. 2254W., dated 1st September last, and to other* Local Governments and Administrations for information; to the Public Works and Military Departments, and the Department of Finance and Commerce; and to the Bishop's Chaplain, the Venerable Archdeacon† of Calcutta, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

* Bombay. Bengal. N. W. P. and Oudh. Punjab. | Central Provinces. British Burma. Coorg. Assam. Hyderabad.

† With reference to his letter No. 896, dated 5th October 1882.

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

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
1th Nov.1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,17,470	683	193	1,39,689	724	34,61,784	624	36,07,879	648	1,46,095	...
11th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	90,005	164	547	99,599	182	29,32,785	166	29,93,033	170	60,248	...
11th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,12,842	315	676	2,35,704	349	55,87,921	256	57,99,076	266	2,11,155	...
18th ditto	Madras	858	97,776	114	861	1,13,412	132	38,81,279	140	43,40,086	157	4,58,807	...
18th ditto	South Indian	655	61,782	94	655	66,103	101	23,52,671	111	23,14,731	109	...	37,940
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	7,00,125	484	1,458	6,36,997	437	1,87,84,319	403	1,91,87,333	411	4,03,014	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,75,795	396	461	1,64,788	371	56,32,827	393	58,75,165	396	2,42,338	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,55,795	303	4,851	14,56,092	300	4,26,33,586	275	4,41,17,303	284	14,83,717	...
	State.												
11th Nov.1882	East Indian	1,504	9,05,092	602	1,507	10,12,612	672	2,63,69,583	543	2,66,75,966	550	3,06,383	...
11th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,449	87	33	2,760	84	91,002	100	1,27,228	127	36,226	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,221	45	27	1,133	42	38,650	44	42,098	48	3,448	...
11th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	44,602	191	230	51,721	225	10,76,340	144	12,16,771	164	1,40,431	...
11th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,123	143	75	11,149	149	3,33,857	127	3,87,292	148	53,435	...
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,888	208	57	7,196	126	3,10,907	169	3,07,306	167	...	3,601
11th ditto	Mutlra-Hathras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86,545	99	74,218	79	...	12,327
11th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,909	69	87	7,105	82	1,68,478	88	2,03,838	73	35,360	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	899	75	12	859	72	23,430	63	27,299	71	3,869	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,98,277	195	1,116	1,88,150	169	53,15,400	162	60,38,650	168	7,23,250	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,767	150	45	12,743	283	2,87,282	197	3,21,068	221	33,786	...
18th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	58	3,830	72	98	6,456	66	1,65,092	96	2,99,542	95	1,34,450	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	32,921	204	161	31,429	195	8,19,840	158	8,53,429	165	33,589	...
11th ditto	Sindia	75	7,573	101	75	7,363	98	1,83,502	76	1,90,262	78	6,760	...
11th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	58,659	162	419	52,830	126	17,66,051	151	17,70,102	131	4,051	...
11th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,28,669	195	660	1,59,790	242	(b)29,70,699	144	(a)27,00,553	131	...	2,70,146
11th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	600	26	23	1,940	84	...	...	41,422	56	41,422	...
11th ditto	Kaunia Dharla Tramway	21	1,563	74	32	1,748	55	(c)22,646	62	49,327	48	26,681	...
	TOTAL	2,974	5,15,952	175	3,179	5,47,560	172	1,36,59,721	145	1,46,50,405	144	9,90,684	...
	Native States.												
11th Nov.1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	15,393	79	193	8,707	45	4,12,423	80	5,18,779	83	1,06,356	...
18th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,396	127	121	13,413	111	4,85,915	124	5,28,605	136	42,690	...
11th ditto	Mysore	58	2,596	45	86	6,073	71	90,286	48	1,81,354	65	91,068	...
18th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	320	17	...	...	(d)10,425	27	10,425	...
	TOTAL	372	33,385	90	419	28,513	68	9,88,624	90	12,39,163	92	2,50,539	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,649	29,14,224	302	9,956	30,44,777	306	8,36,51,514	271	8,66,82,887	272	30,31,323	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,20,42,651	136	4,25,15,189	133	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,16,08,863	135	4,41,67,648	139	25,58,785	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882, and the receipts for the weeks ended 4th and 11th November 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1881, and the receipts for the weeks ended 5th and 11th November 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July to 12th November 1881.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 11th November 1882.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 22nd December 1882.

GOVERNMET OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FIN NCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOI THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1822, 1823, 1830 AND 1831 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd DECEMBER 1882.

QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, war), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murwa, Naglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past 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.	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.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Madras.	Ganjam (*Revised*)	8 13	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	19 6	17 13	16 3	21 3	19 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 14	35 3	38 2	20 0	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13*	12 0
Bombay.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 4	17 15	17 7	20 6	8 12	8 9	7 15	12 11	13 15	12 10	19 6	18 18	7	17 10	18 9	17 9	14 1	12 13	15 7	18 0	17 5	18 2	62 6	62 6	61 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9
	Ahmedabad	13 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 8	9 0	8 8	6 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 6	0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 4
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	13 5	22 14	22 14	24 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	14 9	15 4	14 5	20 0	20 0	0	15 4	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 13
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	12 6	12 6	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 8	13	14 14	14 14	17 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	10 11	13 9	13 9	10 11
	Broach	12 9	12 9	16 0	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	9 6½	13 5	13 5	13 5¼	16 13½	16 13½	5¼	15 4	15 4	17 12½	...	...	...	17 13½	17 13½	20 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	12 12¾	13 5½	13 5½	12 12¾
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 16	10	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	14 15	15 14	15 10	71 1	71 0	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	16 12½	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 0	20 4	0	16 3	16 3	23 6½	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	26 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	12 10	14 12	14 12	12 8
	Násik	11 6	11 6	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 8	0	17 0	17 0	22 9	29 14	29 14	34 8	16 15	16 15	25 6	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0
	Ahmednagar	13 2	13 4	14 4	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	8 9	10 14	11 5	10 8	25 6	27 14	8	21 0	22 4	31 5	...	...	...	19 0	19 3	25 2	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 9	14 1½	11 8	14 8	14 9	11 4
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	23 15	26 5	7	18 6	19 9	23 0	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	21 14	68 0	68 0	68 0	12 8	12 8	11 15	12 4	12 4	11 11
	Sholápur	13 10	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 7	12 4	12 4	11 5	26 12	32 17	15	25 12	27 9	33 1	...	...	...	17 5	15 1	22 13	80 0	80 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 8	22 0	18 0	15 0	14 12	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	10 8	9 12	8 8	32 0	35 2	0	31 0	31 12	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	12 10	12 0	10 8	12 0	11 12	9 8
	Satara	10 11	10 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 11	10 0	10 0	11 2	18 10	22 10	4	18 2	19 6	27 3	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	15 9	129 7	116 8	137 1	13 13	12 6	11 14	13 2	11 10	11 4
	Belgaum	18 8	18 3	17 4	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	10 6	11 0	11 8	11 6	11 8	30 0	30 6	0	27 0	27 0	21 0	39 0	39 0	34 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	75 0	75 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	10 9	12 8	12 8	9 9
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	30 0	28 8	0	27 0	27 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Ratnágiri	11 14	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	15 9	15 9	20 13	20 13	13	19 10	14 11	19 10	21 2	21 2	21 2	15 6	15 6	16 13	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	10 5	14 4	14 4	10 5
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 10	12 0	12 0	13 10	18 0	18 8	0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 5	13 5	11 12	12 0	12 0	10 5
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 6	8	17 12	16 0	24 0	26 10	23 0	32 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 4	15 4	11 6
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 3	11 4	3	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	14 4	14 3	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	11 5	11 4	12 0	25 13	26 4	0	22 4	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 3	15 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12	10 0	12 0	11 12	10 0
	Baroda	9 5	10 0	10 9	15 5	14 12	14 0	9 15	10 0	8 0	12 4	11 13	11 7	17 8	18 1	...	15 12	15 15	16 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 8	18 14	80 0	80 0	75 0	14 10	14 13	12 9	14 9	14 12	12 9
	Disa	14 9	15 0	15 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	8 14	8 6	14 8	14 8	0	17 6	18 [illegible]	19 4	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Nimach	16 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	23 0	22 6	0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 8
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 8	17 13¼	24 8½	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 5¼	24 0	0	17 5¾	17 0	19 1¼	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 13¼	76 10½	70 0	66 10¾	16 6	16 6¾	...	16 0	16 0	12 8
	Rájkot	15 14	15 9	17 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	10 12	19 8	19 6	8	16 13½	16 11	20 8	...	...	...	18 12	18 2	25 0	80 0	80 0	75 0	55 0†	55 0†	64 0	48 0‡	48 0‡	48 0
Rajpootana.	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13¼	14 13½	16 12¾	22 10½	21 14	21 14	10 15	10 8¾	8 13¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9½	17 3	19 8½	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8¾	10 8¾	...	10 2½	10 2½	8 13¾
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	7 8	18 12	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	37 8	..	...	...	Rs. A. per maund 3-11-9	Rs. A.	Rs. A. ...	10 10	10 10	9 2

* The figure now quoted is correct. † Common wholesale. ‡ Common retail sale.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th DECEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been no rainfall in any part of the country, except in four districts of the Madras Presidency and at Kurrachee and Dibrugarh.

Agricultural prospects continue good in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Mysore and Coorg, the Nizam's Territories, Central India States, and in Rajputana. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh crop prospects are also favourable, but rain is needed. Rain is also much wanted in most districts of the Punjab, and owing to the deficiency of the autumn rains the *kharif* crops in parts of the Rohtak district have almost entirely failed. In the Bengal Presidency all cold-weather crops are on the whole doing well.

The rice harvest in Coorg is giving a good outturn, but in the Bengal Presidency the outturn will in many places be only fair and in some below the average owing to want of early rains.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 27th)		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops thriving, except in parts injured by excessive rain; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	. . . .	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continues; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts; water 2 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)	·03 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally good, except where injured for want of timely rain; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Coimbatore	·22 (average of four stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·98 (average of twelve stations.)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn below average; cholera in four taluks.
Madura	·82 (average of [illegible] stations.)	Standing crops [illegible] in parts of two taluks; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Malabar	. . .	Standing crops, paddy second crop good; slight small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore	·33	Standing crops, paddy good; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 27th)		
Kurrachee	Kurrachee ·8 Tatta ·5 Sakro ·17	Fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in 5 talukas; small-pox in Kurrachee city, Sujawal, and Kotri; river on 21st 1 inch lower than last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 32, in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs., and in Sajawal 22, 38, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Estimated average outturn of *kharif* crops is 12¼ annas; *rabi* crops flourishing; weather seasonable; small-pox in Hyderabad, Kandiaro, and Moro; cattle disease in Mirpur; on 15th earthquake felt in the whole of Badin taluka and town Bago Tando; wheat 25, *bajri* 41, *jawari* 46, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 28¾ and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Reaping of *kharif* nearly completed; sowing of *rabi* continues; cotton-picking commenced; *bajri* 31½ and common rice 25¾ lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . . .	Crops healthy; reaping progressing; *jowari* 39½ and *nagli* 58 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	No change in the weather; *rabi* crops doing well; wheat 25¼, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 20th, 24th, and 25th, 1° warm on 21st and 26th; nil on 22nd and 23rd; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 21st and 25th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	. . . .	*Rabi* thriving; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 56 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . . .	*Rabi* crops good, except those in the inferior fields; *bajri* maximum 80 lbs. in Parner, minimum 41 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon; *jowari* maximum 75 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 50 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon.
Sholapore	. . . .	Reaping of early crops almost completed; late crop good; *jowari* 73 lbs. 19 tolas, and *bajri* 54 lbs. 15 tolas per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Dharwar . . .	. . . .	Early crops being harvested; exotic cotton suffering from blight in Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Ron, other late crops good; cholera disappeared in Navalgand and Ron and continues in Gadag; slight fever in 3 talukas; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . .	Preparing ground for second crop on coast talukas; garden and sugarcane produce healthy; cattle disease in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . .	Weather cold; general health good; cholera at Kanara, Und, and Porebunder, continues in Navanagar, and re-appeared but slightly in Dhrol; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 34 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 26th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; prospects of all crops good; harvesting of late rice still continues with good outturn; public health good; cattle disease in the town station; prices stationary; a shock of earthquake on night of 25th.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of early winter rice continues; outturn good; sugarcane being cut; prospects of cold-weather crops good; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Rice harvest continues; crop likely to be full up to average; sugarcane and winter crops doing well; public health fair, but more cases of cholera than usual in some parts of district; price of common rice stationary.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Late rice still being harvested; cold-weather crops doing well; public health generally good; a few cases of fever reported in places.
Rajshahye . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops continue favourable; public health improving.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops tolerable; cholera in some localities; fever generally prevalent.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of late rice going on; cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of Gaibanda sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Bhagalpur . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting still going on; outturn of paddy, not injured by drought, good; prospects of winter crops good; public health improving.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Cold-weather crops looking well; late rice almost harvested; outturn moderate; fever has almost disappeared.
Patna .	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice going on; prospects of winter crops continue good; public health good.
Durbhunga . . .	*Nil*	Rice crop still being harvested; winter crops promising; prices falling; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; winter crops doing well; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; late rice being harvested; winter crops progressing well and in some places flowering; cholera still reported; fever also prevails.
		General Remarks.—No rain has been reported in any part of the province during the week; all cold-weather crops generally doing well, save in Burdwan where they are said not to be good; sugarcane also very promising everywhere; transplanting of tobacco nearly finished, and the plants are thriving well; rice harvest is rapidly being completed; good outturn reported from some parts, but in many places it will be only fair, and in some places even below the average, owing to want of early rains; fever and cholera, though decreasing in some parts, still prevalent in several places; fever is said to have almost disappeared from Purneah; a little; small-pox reported from Sarun, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 26th)	No rain	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; no sickness among men or cattle prices steady.
Allahabad („ 27th)	No rain	Prospects favourable; prices falling.
Gorakhpur („ 25th)	. . . .	Weather misty; crops promising; fever in the north; prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	No rain	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease in pargana Jhansi continues.
Agra („ 26th)	No rain	Cloudy weather during the week; well irrigation continues; small-pox continues in 2 parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Prospects generally good, but rain wanted; slight rise in prices; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather often cloudy; rain much wanted; health good, though small-pox continues; crops as yet flourishing; prices stationary.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Clouds come and go, and are now gathering; rain much wanted; typhus ceased; health good; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Rain urgently wanted for *rabi*; crop prospects unfavourable; prices almost steady; sky now and then cloudy; general health good, but small-pox prevalent in the city.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Partabgarh (Dec. 26th)	. . . .	The *rabi* out-look is an unusually good one; sugarcane being cut; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Weather has been cloudy during the week, but no rain; small-pox confined to tahsil Sitapur; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	. . . .	Rain wanted; prospects good; irrigation from wells going on; public health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareli (Dec. 25th)	. . . .	Irrigated *rabi* crops thriving; rain generally wanted; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 26th)	. . . .	Prospects good; rain wanted; general health good; prices unchanged.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain much needed.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; prospects continue favourable, but rain is wanted; small-pox in tahsil Sitapur, pargana Jhansi, and city Lucknow, but general health good; prices nearly stationary.
Punjab—(Dec. 27th)		
Delhi	. . . .	Rain wanted; health and prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	. . . .	Rain required for *barani rabi*; prices fluctuating; small-pox at Rohtak continues, health good elsewhere; suspensions of revenue are proposed in parts of Rohtak, where *kharif* almost entirely failed.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; *rabi* down; prices stationary; health good.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; prices fluctuating; health good.
Lahore	. . . .	Prospects of crops and health good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health and state of *rabi* crops good; prices falling.
Sialkot	. . . .	Prospects good but rain wanted; prices stationary; health good.
Rawalpindi . . .	. . . .	*Kharif* crop gathered; *rabi* sown; cattle disease continues in Murree tehsil, and seasonal fever prevails in district; generally slight fall in prices.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; slight fever continues; prices slightly rising.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health and crops good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; health improving; prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The health and harvest prospects of the province are generally good; but rain is much wanted in most districts; the *kharif* crops in parts of Rohtak district have almost entirely failed.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 27th)	. . . .	Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* crops promising; health good; cattle disease in Nagpur tahsil.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor	. . . .	Crops excellent; prices steady; health [illegible]
Seoni (Dec. 26th)	. . . .	Weather warm and cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cool; crops thriving; cotton-picking in progress; *tilli* outturn expected to be good; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Dec. 23rd)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; rice-threshing continues; cotton being picked; *rabi* crops thriving; health good; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; rice on high land partially failed; pulses good; sugarcane good; health good.
Nimar.	. . . .	Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox 110 cases, 9 deaths; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and pleasant; crops thriving; health and prospects good; prices steady.
British Burma—(Dec. 27th)		
Akyab	*Nil*	Total rainfall 204·17, public health good in town; slight cholera in one township; cattle disease severe in one township; condition of crops favourable; reaping commenced.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 102·02 inches; 6 deaths from cholera in town; otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 125·83 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in town and 12 in district; reaping progressing rapidly.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 50·21 inches; 7 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; harvest prospects fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; two cases of cholera reported from district, otherwise public health good; twelve deaths from cattle disease in district; reaping still going on.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 91·64 inches; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; reaping progressing; crop prospects good.
Assam—		
Gaubati (Dec. 26th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; public health good.
Sylhet („ 27th)	*Nil*	Harvesting nearly over; winter crops in Sadr and Sunamganj promising; transplanting of *aus* in Sunamganj commenced; isolated cases of cholera still reported from Sunamganj; no other reports received.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cool; more than half of the *sali* crop reaped; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·47	Weather seasonable; *sali dhan* being harvested; cattle disease continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 27th)		
Bangalore	. . . .	Crops in good condition; harvesting of *ragi* completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Mysore	. . . .	Report in regard to crops, prospects, and health good.
Mercara	. . . .	Rice harvest proceeding, crop good; coffee being picked and pulped, crop short and price offered low; much rice and *ragi* being imported from Mysore and Canara; disagreeable east wind prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Condition of crops and prospects favourable; *ragi*, *kartik* paddy, horse-gram, Bengal gram, and sugarcane mostly harvested; water-supply and pasturage abundant; public health good; prices easy.
Berar and Hyderabad- (Dec. 27th)		
Amraoti	. . . .	*Kharif* reaping nearly finished; cotton-picking continued; *rabi* doing well; prices, wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	*Kharif* reaping continued; *rabi* in good condition.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; cholera abating; weather cold; prices, wheat 16½, coarse rice 10¾, white *juar* 26¾, yellow *juar* 32¾, and *tur* 23½ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 27th)		
Indore	No rain	Weather warm during the last few days; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Goona	. . . .	Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving well; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Manpur	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops good; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 27th)	. . . .	Seasonable weather; health good; slight shocks of earthquake during the week.
Sirohi („ 24th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells fairly full; health good; prospects fair.
Meywar („ 23rd)	. . . .	Wells and tanks fair; health good; prospects favourable.
Harowti („ 25th)	. . . .	Crops thriving; rain needed; weather unseasonably warm; health good.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Jeypore („ 26th)	. . . .	Cloudy, with high easterly winds; rain wanted for *rabi* crops; health good.
Nepal— (Dec. 21st)		
Khatmandu	No rain	Prospects good; beautiful, clear and frosty weather.

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